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Volume 6

1925/1926

INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE M... ...CERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI — WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA — NUMBER 1

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

CHARLES W. HOLMAN

A great program is being prepared for the first summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation scheduled from July 20 to August 15 at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Distinguished authorities on and leaders of the co-operative movement in the United States, Canada and Europe will be present to give the results of their study and experiences. In this country every large farm organization and most of the co-operative associations of importance are working with officials of the federal and state governments and representatives of educational institutions to make the Institute a success. That in itself is an achievement of no slight magnitude.

Readers of the "Review" will take an added interest in the Institute when they learn that the University of Pennsylvania was selected as the first educational institution to secure it, largely because of the active interest taken in the project by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture.

The Institute itself was founded in response to a well recognized need in this country of an attempt to reorganize many of its business practices upon a basis of greater stability and equity. That attempt is best expressed by the word co-operation. It has already reached huge proportions. In the past ten years the volume of turnover of co-operative associations has increased from about $650,000,000 to over $2,600,000,000. And yet the general conception of the co-operative principle is vague, uncertain and often impractical.

Among the co-operatives themselves there has grown up a desire for a more definite body of knowledge concerning the movement. There has also sprung up a demand for a better trained body of recruits to fill the ranks of those who are making the co-operative movement their life work. Almost every active worker and leader in the movement has, at times, had an unexpressed wish for the establishment of a special training school for co-operative workers. But the pioneers have realized that they must wait for the movement to gain sufficient proportions to warrant even the beginnings of such an educational effort. To such the American Institute of Co-operation answers a heartfelt demand. The idea of it grew out of the practical experience of co-operators. It happened to be voiced first in the councils of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. It happened that leaders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association were among the original ardent advocates; and now it happens that Philadelphia will be the home of the first sessions.



The Dairy Barn and a glimpse of some of the Dairy Herd at Pennsylvania State College.

It is hoped that the first sessions will accomplish the following objects:

1. To collect and make available a body of knowledge concerning the co-operative movement in this and other lands.
2. To clarify the public mind as to the true nature of the co-operative movement.
3. To serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in the co-operative movement.
4. The demonstrate to educational institutions ways by which they can improve their courses in co-operation.
5. To focus the spirit of the co-operative movement as a means of community and national development.

It must be admitted that the objects sought constituted a man-sized job even

(Continued on page 6)

...SYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE DAIRY HERD

A. A. BORELAND

The Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College maintains a large herd of purebred dairy cattle which is composed of representatives of the various dairy breeds including Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Brown Swiss.

This herd is maintained for various purposes, the most important of which is for instructional work in judging, feeding, and management of dairy cattle for the many students who take the Dairy Husbandry courses. The herd and the barn in which they are housed also serve as a model for the many thousands of visitors who visit the college in the course of a year.

The milk from the herd is bottled and sold as certified and Grade A milk in Altoona, Johnstown, East Pittsburg, Spangler, and State College. This milk is as nearly perfect as it is possible to secure, the bacteria count having been as low as 200 per c. c. The cows are tuberculin tested, not a single positive reactor having been found for the last eight years, and the stables are kept scrupulously clean. The purebred calves are sold to the dairymen of the state, many of them going to establish new herds of pure bred cattle.

The college is greatly indebted to the breeders of Pennsylvania for presenting to the institution about thirty head of cattle during the last two or three years. Among these presented cattle are some which have made very creditable show ring and production records in the college herd during the past year, The following may be mentioned for example:

Penshurst Marion, a beautiful Ayrshire heifer presented to the college by Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pa. Marian won the coveted blue ribbon in the Junior Advanced Registry class at the Eastern State Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, during the show season of 1924. In August of 1924 she completed a record as a Senior two-year old of 14,620.9 lbs. milk and 639.4 lbs. fat. This record was the highest Senior two year old record ever made by the breed in its age class.

Sir Roberts Romona Bell was presented to the college by the Masonic Home of Elizabethtown, Pa. This fine Ayrshire heifer also made the highest record in her class as a Junior two-year old during the year 1924. The record made was 12,848.9 lbs. milk and 539.9 lbs. butterfat.

Bell of Bargenock, 4th, presented to the college by Highland Farms, Devon, Pa., has just recently completed a record which when officially reported by the Ayrshire association will qualify her as the third highest record in the world as Junior two-year old in the 300-day class. The college barn records indicate that her production will be 11,329.1 lbs. milk and 466.2 lbs. butterfat in 300 days. This heifer is not only a high producer, but is also one of the finest typed individuals in the college herd.

Central Pennsylvania Breeders' Choice, presented to the college by the Central Pennsylvania Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., of Pennsylvania has just completed a record of 20,362.8 lbs. milk and 885.2 lbs. butter in the Junior four year old class.

Some of the other cows in the herd which have made exceptional records are as follows: Pennstate Pogis Hattie, a purebred Jersey, bred by the college has just completed a yearly record as a Junior four year old of 15.505 lbs. milk and 834.7 lbs. butterfat. This record

(Continued on page 11)

FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN SELECTING A DAIRY BREED

Good individuals of whatever breed is selected should have first consideration by the man about to launch himself into the dairy business. As between breeds, there are three points that should be considered: (1) The breed that predominates in the locality where the new herd is to be located; (2) personal preference; and (3) market requirements for the product.

There are a number of advantages to a dairyman in having the same breed as his neighbors, says the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture. A dairyman just starting with purebreds may feel that since his neighbors have one breed of cattle, he should get another breed so as to have a monopoly in the business of selling breeding stock. There is no question about the monopoly, says the bureau, but there would be no business to monopolize. It is difficult for an isolated small breeder to dispose of his stock to advantage, while if there are many breeders with the same breed buyers are attracted to the locality because of the better chance to get the desired animals from one or more of the several breeders. Other advantages in having the same breed as the neighbors are the opportunity to exchange bulls, or to own good bulls co-operatively; to take advantage of breed sales or surplus stock, and lastly, the advantage of bringing the community together in other endeavors which usually result where there is but one breed.

Because a man will usually do best with a breed that he likes, it is well to give this personal preference the right of way when there is no other breed already established, providing, however, that just as high-quality animals are availble in the preferred breed as in some other breed.

Market requirements for the product should not be over-emphasized, says the bureau, for the reason that these requirements may fluctuate from one year to another, and obviously, the dairyman can not change breeds with every change of market requirements.

In summing up the matter of which breed to select, the bureau says this point should be kept in mind—there are good cows and poor cows in all breeds, and, other things being equal, the breeder or dairyman who gets good individuals to begin with will have a good chance for success, no matter what breed he selects.

The several breeds recognized as dairy breeds in the United States are the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Dutch Belted, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey. Although much alike in what is known as general dairy conformation, these breeds differ to some extent in certain characteristics. What these characteristics are, the factors to consider in selecting a breed, and the history and origin and development of the breeds, are questions of interest to both the beginner and the established breeder of dairy cattle. These topics are discussed in a new bulletin issued by the Bureau of Dairying as Farmers' Bulletin 1443.

A copy of this bulletin may be had free of charge, as long as the supply lasts, upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A legume not only increases the production of crops which follow it in rotation, but furnishes a valuable feed in itself.

TARIFF HEARING ON BUTTER

Representatives of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation were present at the hearing of the U. S. Tariff Commission, April 21 and 22, when that body considered the question of the proposed increase in the tariff on butter from 8c to 12c a pound. A large amount of material was put into the record by our representatives, showing why this rate should be increased. The testimony substantiated the report of the Commission's own investigators, who found that there is a difference of at least 12c a pound in the cost of producing butter as between Denmark and the United States, the Danish costs being lower.

The case appears to hinge upon whether the Commission will accept the actual conversion rate on the Danish kroner in relation to the dollar. If the Commission accepts actual exchange, it can hardly do otherwise than report an increase in the tariff. If it uses the method advocated by the Danes, of so-called "Purchasing Power Parity," such a method would increase materially Danish costs.

Persons representing this Federation; who appeared for the tariff increase, were as follows: Judge John D. Miller, President of the Federation, C. W. Holman, Secretary; John Brandt, President of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association; R. G. Clark, State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Iowa, appearing for the Iowa Co-operative Creamery Secretaries and Managers Association; W. H. Bronson, Economist for the New England Milk Producers' Association; and Professor Theodore Macklin of the University of Wisconsin.

Other persons appearing for the increase were: M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council; H. C. Horneman, President and G. L. McKay, Secretary of the National Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers; and E. B. Reid, of The American Farm Bureau Federation.

Persons opposing an increase were: Sorenson, Agricultural Attache of the Danish Legation, representing the Danish Co-operative Associations and Exporters of Butter; and Cornelius A. Parker, representing the Cream Dealers Association of New England.

DO YOU WANT ELECTRICITY ON YOUR FARM?

The Rural Electric Committee of the Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Organizations has been formed to help you get electricity on your farm. With the aid of its legal council and engineers it has been working for months on the many problems involved in rural electrification.

The Committee would like to help every individual farmer on every problem connected with his electric service. Unfortunately, however, this is impossible, owing to its limited financial means. The Committee will, however, be glad to assist in any way it can individual farmers or groups of farmers who are negotiating with utilities for electric service and want help. The information the Committee has obtained is for the benefit of all farmers. If you need help, write M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa., or H. D. Allebach, 1211 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or Fred Brenckman, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

CAMDEN READY TO OPEN MARKETS FOR FARMERS

Need of South Jersey, with its rapid increase in suburban populations, for a wholesale produce market within its own area will be met by the City of Camden, through the opening of a municipal market this year on the old Philadelphia and Reading railroad docks. Hundreds of farmers, dealers and at least a million consumers, it is expected, will benefit from the advantages of shorter hauls for farm products, less handling and quicker service to be affected by the new market.

The city will erect and rent at reasonable fees, stalls and stores. These will accommodate both a wholesale produce district and the wholesale farmers market. The operation will be conducted without profit to the city, but at no cost to taxpayers, as the income from fees will be put back into the market project to lend every encouragement to producers and dealers to make it a great trade center.

With the new market in Camden, it is pointed out that many farmers will find it more convenient to sell their products on the New Jersey side of the river, instead of carting to Philadelphia. Under present conditions, hundreds of loads of produce are trucked into Philadelphia every summer day, unloaded, resold to Jersey retailers, then reloaded and carted back into New Jersey towns. Many Philadelphia commission men see the advantage of the new plan and will have branches in the new Camden market, handling there the New Jersey end of their imported fruit and produce business as well as the sale of home-grown crops. Railroad companies already have assured the city commissioners that favorable rates will apply to shipments to and from the new market.

Camden also plans to develop retail farmers' markets along lines similar to those in successful operation in Trenton, Perth Amboy, and other cities. One or more of these retail markets will be opened this year close to residential sections and allowed to develop as demands warrant. While this project was initiated by Mayor Victor King it will be developed by the Department of Parks and Public Property under Commissioner Staley.

MILK TESTING, WEIGHING AND SAMPLING ACT

One of the Acts of the recent Legislature of Pennsylvania, which most vitally affects the milk producers and distributors of milk in the state of Pennsylvania, was one introduced by Senator Fipps, which was passed in the last days of the session and is now awaiting the signature of the Governor.

This act becomes effective ninety days after approval and repeals the present law, governing the testing of milk with the "Babcock Test."

The law which was passed years ago was found to be inadequate to meet the present day conditions in the industry.

The new act provides for licenses for weighers and testers, permits for plants and describes the way in which the samples are to be taken and tests made.

The new act also provides that a buyer must notify the seller, within two days after test is made, of the result of each "Babcock Test" made, with reference to the butter fat content of the milk of the seller. This notice may be given by posting the results of such tests, continuously for ten days, in a conspicuous place in receiving stations or in writing.

The law further provides that, where daily tests are made and the average of these tests used as a basis of settlement, there shall also be a composite sample taken, covering a period of the first and last halves of each month, which sample shall be held intact on the premises for a period of not less than ten days, in order that the Secretary of Agriculture or his agents may make check tests.

Another provision of the new law gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to require that composite samples be tested on the premises where they are taken, wherever, in his judgment, such action is for the public welfare.

The weighers, samplers and testers of milk must pass an examination, conducted by the Pennsylvania State College and, if successful, be given a license by the State Department of Agriculture.

The cost of the examination is $3.00 in the case of testers and $1.50 in the case of weighers and samplers. The cost of the license will be $3.00 per year in the case of testers and $1.50 in the case of weighers and samplers.

The old act made no provision for licensing either weighers or samplers.

Under the new act "Every creamery, shipping station, milk factory, cheese factory, ice cream factory, milk condensary or persons receiving and paying for milk or cream, regardless of the method of selling, shall be required to hold a permit for each and every place where milk or cream is received by weight or measure.'

All money so collected should be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the expenses of enforcing the act.

The penalty for under-reading or over-reading or otherwise fraudulently manipulating the tests is a fine of not less than $100.00 or more than $1000.00 or imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than nine months.

The penalty for violating other provisions of the act is a fine of not less than $10.00 or not more than $50.00 or imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than 10 days or more than 30 days, or both.

Proceedings may be instituted against the owner, who is responsible for the business transacted, together with the certified tester or person weighing and sampling the milk.

EFFECT OF GARLIC ON THE FLAVOR AND ODOR OF MILK

The loss of milk to the producer due to rejection because of garlic and other objectionable flavors has, for many years, been a serious one to the farmers living in sections of the country where garlic is prevalent. Until recently, however, very little has been known in reference to just how milk becomes flavored with garlic and what was necessary to prevent its being so flavored.

A recent publication of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "Effect of Garlic on the Flavor and Odor of Milk," by C. J. Babcock, Assistant Market Milk Specialist, Bureau of Dairying, Washington, D. C., published in bulletin form gives the results of some very extensive studies in this connection, from which the following extracts have been taken.

"The specific objects of the investigations by the Government were: (1) to determine how garlic flavor and odor enter the milk; (2) to determine the length of time required after consumption of garlic for the flavor and odor to enter the milk; (3) to determine the length of time after cows consume garlic before the flavor and odor disappear from the milk."

A herd of sixteen cows was used for the investigation. The milk was sampled prior to the cows being fed garlic and the milk was found to be normal—containing no objectionable flavor or odors.

At subsequent tests, garlic was fed prior to the milking. The milk, after being drawn from the cows, was cooled but not aerated.

One minute after garlic had been fed to the animals it was found that 68.7 per cent. of the opinions rendered on the samples of milk rated them as having a slight garlic flavor and odor. Increasing the time interval between the feeding and the taking of samples increased the percentage of opinions designating garlic in the samples. This increased until the time interval between feeding and taking of samples was one to ten and one-half minutes, at the latter period, all of the opinions rated the milk as being flavored with garlic and containing a garlic odor.

The time required after the consumption of garlic for the milk to be free of garlic flavor and odor was also studied. Where garlic has been fed four hours before milking a very marked flavor and odor was noticed, 14.3 per cent. showed very slight flavor, 14.3 per cent. slight flavor and 71.4 per. cent strong garlic flavor. The relative rating as to garlic odor was 7.2, 21.5 and 71.4 respectively. None of the opinions rated the milk as normal in flavor and odor.

When garlic was fed five hours before milking there was a slight decrease in the intensity of garlic flavor and odor as compared with feeding four hours before milking. In this instance 92.9 of the samples were rated as being flavored with garlic and having a garlic odor.

When the feeding time was increased to six hours prior to milking the flavor and odor was decreased to a marked extent—30 per cent. of the samples being rated as "normal" both in flavor and odor. Increasing the time to seven hours practically eliminated the garlic flavor and odor from the milk, although some flavor and odor were still present to a very slight degree.

Dairymen have long made it a practice to bring the cows in from the pasture fields several hours before milking and many have wondered why they still had milk rejected because of garlic flavor and odor when the cows were brought in at noon. The investigations made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture clearly indicate that an elapse of at least seven (7) hours is necessary between the time the cow has consumed the garlic and the time that the milk may reasonably be expected to be comparatively free from objectionable flavor and odor.

Inhalation of Garlic

Check samples were also taken from cows that had not been fed garlic. These cows, however, were standing in stalls adjacent to those occupied by the cows which had been fed garlic. Samples of the milk from these cows, when examined, were shown in a great many cases to be flavored with garlic, even though the animals had not had access to any garlic in their food. Approximately one-fourth of the samples taken from these cows were found to be flavored with garlic. This was undoubtedly due to inhaling of the garlic odor on the part of these cows and being transmitted to the milk through the blood channels, thus conclusively demonstrating that milk may be contaminated even though the cow has not had access to garlic, if she is in a position to inhale air containing garlic odors.

In the case of garlic flavor by the cows inhaling garlicy air, the garlic flavor did not, as shown by the above tabulation, persist in being noticeable over so long a period of time as where the garlic was fed direct to the animals. It would appear that there would be very slight—if any—traces of garlic in the milk two hours after the breathing of the garlicy air, as against seven hours in cases where the animals were fed garlic direct.

Copies of the Bulletin containing the complete details of these experiments, from which the above statements were taken, may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. S., and asking for Department Bulletin, No. 1326.—(Editor).

Time required after the consumption of garlic for the milk to be free from garlic flavor and odor

[Percentage of opinions detecting garlic in samples of milk produced by cows consuming one-half pound of garlic at various intervals before milking]

Rating	Flavor—Time interval between feeding and milking				Odor—Time interval between feeding and milking			
	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Normal	0	7.1	30.0	91.7	0	7.1	32.5	91.7
Very slight garlic	14.3	0	25.0	8.3	7.2	0	20.0	8.3
Slight garlic	14.3	28.6	30.0	0	21.4	21.5	36.0	0
Strong garlic	71.4	64.3	15.0	0	71.4	71.4	12.5	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Effect of inhalation of garlic upon flavor and odor of milk

[Percentage of opinions detecting garlic in samples of milk produced by cows inhaling garlic for 10 minutes at various intervals before milking]

Rating	Flavor—Time interval between inhalation and milking				Odor—Time interval between inhalation and milking			
	2 minutes	30 minutes	60 minutes	90 minutes	2 minutes	30 minutes	60 minutes	90 minutes
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Normal	0	14.3	35.0	75.0	0	14.3	35.0	75.0
Very slight garlic	0	21.4	15.0	18.8	0	21.4	10.0	18.8
Slight garlic	12.5	21.4	15.0	6.2	0	21.4	20.0	6.2
Strong garlic	87.5	42.9	35.0	0	100.0	42.9	35.0	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PURE BRED BULL CLUB ORGANIZED IN DELAWARE

The Nassau Milk Producers' Association, a unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at Nassau, Delaware, has in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University of Delaware and the Sussex Trust Company, Lewes, Delaware has organized a pure bred bull club.

The following directors have been chosen: W. E. Thompson, representing the Midway, Delaware, community; Raymond Lank, Milton, Delaware, representing the Drawbridge community; Harry E. Joseph, Lewes, Delaware, representing the Cool Spring community; F A. Walls, Harbeson, representing the Harbeson community and Raymond F. Carpenter, Lewes, Delaware, representing the Cedar Grove community.

W. E Thompson was elected president, Raymond Lank, vice president and James W. Hopkins, secretary and treasurer.

The purpose of the organization is to bring about the rapid development of productive milk cows of good conformation in the Guernsey breed

This is to be accomplished principally by the joint purchase, ownership, use, exchange and sale of meritorious pure bred bulls. The membership in the bull club is confined to members of the Nassau Milk Producers' Association.

The Sussex Trust Company has agreed to finance the purchase of pure bred bulls, and the members will be required to sign a service contract of $4.00 each.

County Agent Vaughn states that each of the above communities have already secured enough members to warrant the purchase of bulls as soon as possible

The Directors, in company with County Agent Vaughn and Mr. Will Virden, representing the bank, were in Pennsyvania and Maryland last week locating pure bred bulls of good breeding.

The Directors have also taken the matter up with the State Board of Agriculture at Dover, relative to placing Sussex County on the modified accredited herd area list, which will mean that the county will be completely free of tuberculosis. According to the State record, the per cent of infection is very small and it will be a rather easy project to clean up the disease, if the dairymen of the county will co-operate. The tuberculosis eradication work is under the supervision of the State Board, and the Nassau Milk Producers' Association, the Farm Bureau and Granges of the county are co-operating and assisting in every way possible.

SOUTH SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The tremendous increase in co-operative marketing in the Southern States during the past 10 years is brought out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, when it is shown that in these States there are now some 918,000 farmers who are members of co-operative organizations, as compared with 104,000 in 1915.

For the country as a whole there are now approximately 2,500,000 farmers who are members of co-operative organizations, compared with 651,000 in 1915. Nearly one-half, or 46½ per cent. of the total membership is in the 12 North Central States where co-operative marketing has always been a strong factor.

The New England States show 55,000 farmer-co-operators, compared with 21,000 in 1915; Middle Atlantic States 141,000, compared with 64,000; East North Central group 444,000, against 107,000; West North Central 717,000, against 254,000; South Atlantic 329,000, compared with 37,000; East South Central 320,000, compared with 36,000; West South Central 264,000, against 31,000; Mountain States 66,000, against 35,000, and the Pacific States 164,000, compared with 66,000.

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Editorial

DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Again, beginning with April 27th, the "Daylight Saving" fiasco—the boon to the city sportsman and the detriment to agriculture, began its confusing entry into business life in Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities.

Again we must ask the question, Daylight Saving or Standard Time?

In this go as you please regulation it is difficult to plan or prepare satisfactorily for any undertaking when city and country engage in business.

The "Grimes Bill," passed by the recent Pennsylvania Legislature, made the violation of the act a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not more than $100 and when in default of the payment on conviction of such fine and costs, imprisonment for ten days in the county jail.

On April 26th, Governor Pinchot vetoed this bill. It is stated that the Governor made the following statement.

"I am informed by the Attorney General that timepieces which show London and Paris time or the time of Chicago, Denver or San Francisco, would be illegal. It seems to me wrong that privately owned timepieces maintained for public purpose should be controlled by a criminal statute."

We feel rather disappointed with the view point of the Attorney General. For years the public has been accustomed "for advertising purposes" on the part of such persons who have displayed the time of day in other cities—and in every case they have been plainly and definitely marked to indicate their purpose—that they were for comparisons only.

"The Daylight Saving" program has been a fight of the city versus the country. The city man asks for the regulation largely for his pleasure with a minor element of healthfulness while the country man demands standard time because it is natural time, affecting not only his movements, but by nature the action of plant and animal life, the natural operation of agriculture and its welfare, which has been greatly handicapped in the cost of production, without adequate return, in the preparation of food for the city man.

PENNSYLVANIA OLEOMARGARINE LAWS MAINTAINED

Nothwithstanding the strenuous effort made to modify the present oleomargarine laws of the State of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, during the present session of the State Legislature, the effort failed.

As announced in the "Milk Producers' Review" last month a most drastic modification of the act was presented by Patrick Conner of Philadelphia. This proposed bill was amended in subcommittee and was finally reported out, with the general features of the present act maintained, except that the retail license fee was reduced from $100, as provided in the present act, to $50.00 annually.

There was strong opposition to any changes in the present act. The present law was deemed entirely satisfactory and believed to be the best act regulating the sale of oleomargarine and for the protection of the public.

In the closing days of the session, the bill failed in passage by the House of Representatives. The present act therefore remains in full force.

"FILLED MILK" ECHOES

The State of Vermont, during its recent session of the General Assembly, passed a "Filled Milk" Bill, which prohibits the introduction of Foreign Fats into Milk and Milk Products. The act in general very closely follows the provisions of the Pennsylvania Filled Milk Act. Violations of the act carry a 30 to 60 day imprisonment and $50 to $100 fine clause. The act becomes effective on June 1st, 1925.

The General Court of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, amended, during its recent session its present "Filled Milk Act" including in general many of the specific clauses of the Pennsylvania Filled Milk Act. This, we understand has the effect of tightening very materially its present Filled Milk Law.

PENNSYLVANIA WINTER WHEAT

The condition of the Pennsylvania wheat crop was estimated, on April 1st, by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as being 85 per cent. of normal as compared with 83 per cent. last year, 88.8 per cent. the five year and 86.8 per cent. the ten year average condition at the same time of the year. The fields improved during March, in spite of the early March freeze. Conditions were more favorable during the latter part of the month.

It is expected, in the absence of a very great amount of freezing and thawing that the winter killed acreage will be below the average.

The average condition of the United States winter wheat crop is reported to be 68.7 per cent. of normal compared with 83 per cent. last year and 81.2 per cent. the average for the past 10 years on April first.

DIRECTORS MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers Association

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, was held in the association headquarters, in Philadelphia, Monday, April 27th.

Following the transaction of routine business, an amendment to the by-laws of the association was considered.

This amendment, published in full in the March issue of the Milk Producers' Review, makes the authorized time for holding the annual meeting of the association, between November 15th and December 15th each year, and when no particular date is selected by the Directors the meeting will be held on the first Monday in December, as has heretofore been the established date.

The change in the by-laws was unanimously adopted.

1925 Annual Meeting

Members will be notified of exact date in a later issue of this paper. This change of date was made necessary by the fact that the Pennsylvania State Grange will hold its annual meeting during the week beginning December 7th, and the fact that other National Agricultural organizations hold their meetings at approximately the same time.

Legislative Matters

F. P. Willits, secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania outlined the various new acts passed during the recent session of the Legislature.

Particular reference was made to the new Tuberculosis Indemnity Act, for which the Legislature provided $3,000,000 to indemnify the farmer in losses of tubercular cattle.

The new milk testing, weighing and sampling act; the Bottled Milk Act and the proposed changes in the Oleomargarine Act, were discussed. The Bottled Milk Act has become a law, but at this date the Milk Testing, Weighing and Sampling Act, has not yet been signed by the Governor. The proposed Oleomargarine Act failed of passage in the House of Representatives.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation

A complete report of the investigation of the business conditions of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation was presented by Robert F. Brinton, who with president H. D. Allebach, represented the association in the proposed re-adjustment of Federation business affairs.

Lebanon County Situation

J. H. Bennetch made an extended report of the milk marketing situation in Lebanon, Berks, Lancaster and Dauphin County, with particular reference to the purchase of fluid milk by chocolate manufacturers.

American Institute of Co-operation

R. W. Balderston, outlined briefly the coming sessions of the American Institute of Co-operation, which will be held under the auspices of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federtion and allied National Agricultural organizations.

These sessions will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, July 20th to August 15th, 1925, due notice of the detailed courses and studies will be available at an early date.

Market Milk Conditions

H. D. Allebach, president, made an exhaustive report of market milk conditions in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

The territory, on the whole, was in particularly good shape as far as supply was concerned. The larger markets have an adequate supply of milk, with occasional spots where there has been a slight shortage. On the other hand there is milk available at points somewhat more distant from the market which could be made available if the demand warranted it. Several thousand cans of milk from such territories can be made available, if the fluid milk market in the large cities demanded it.

Directors' Reports

The various directors, throughout the territory made reports as to conditions in their respective districts. These reports are extremely interesting as they bring to all the directors and officers a direct expression as to what the farmers "back home" are thinking about the organization and suggested methods with the farm slant, as how to best take care of such conditions and developments.

Before adjournment various members of the Testing forces of the association and members of the Quality Control Department of the Interstate Dairy Council, outlined some of their problems and experiences in carrying out the field work of these departments in the Inter-State Territory.

HIGH PRODUCING COWS SAVE FEED FOR OWNERS

If all the milk in Pennsylvania were produced by cows with the ability of the average cow testing association cow, $1,435,000,000 could be saved annually in feed alone, dairy extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College say.

Cow testing association work was carried on in 33 counties in 1924, and 1,045 members owning 14,941 cows were benefited by the testing. The average production of their cows was 7,178 pounds of milk and 284 pounds of butterfat, which is 80 per cent greater than the estimated production of the average Pennsylvania cow.

Five associations averaged over three hundred pounds of butterfat during the year. Careful study of individual records and breeding resulted in 20 herds producing more than four hundred pounds per cow and 200 herds averaging over three hundred pounds of butterfat per cow.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE I. M. P. A. TESTING FORCES

Two men have been added to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field forces since the last issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Lewis R. Shingle, Honeybrook, Pa. and Howard J. Ziegler, Limerick, Pa.

Mr. Shingle has had three years of practical experience in milk testing in Cow Testing Association work in Chester County, after graduating from the Honeybrook Vocational High School and completing a short course at Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Ziegler is thoroughly familiar with dairy farmers problems, having operated a farm of his own for eight years. He has always been one of the leaders in Association and Grange activities in his own territory. He is at this time Master of his own local Grange.

It costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one; the difference all comes in the returns.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter. solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York, 92 score, solid pack, butter price for the month.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES

Prices are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

APRIL BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.8
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

APRIL SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Class I Per 100 lbs.	Class I Per qt.	Class II Per 100 lbs.	Class II Per qt.
3.	$2.30	4.95	$1.94	4.15
3.05	2.32	5.	1.96	4.2
3.1	2.34	5.	1.98	4.25
3.15	2.36	5.05	2.00	4.3
3.2	2.38	5.1	2.02	4.35
3.25	2.40	5.15	2.04	4.4
3.3	2.42	5.2	2.06	4.4
3.35	2.44	5.25	2.08	4.45
3.4	2.46	5.3	2.10	4.5
3.45	2.48	5.3	2.12	4.55
3.5	2.50	5.35	2.14	4.6
3.55	2.52	5.4	2.16	4.65
3.6	2.54	5.45	2.18	4.7
3.65	2.56	5.5	2.20	4.7
3.7	2.58	5.55	2.22	4.75
3.75	2.60	5.6	2.24	4.8
3.8	2.62	5.6	2.26	4.85
3.85	2.64	5.65	2.28	4.9
3.9	2.66	5.7	2.30	4.95
3.95	2.68	5.75	2.32	5.
4.	2.70	5.8	2.34	5.
4.05	2.72	5.85	2.36	5.05
4.1	2.74	5.85	2.38	5.1
4.15	2.76	5.9	2.40	5.15
4.2	2.78	5.95	2.42	5.2
4.25	2.80	6.	2.44	5.2
4.3	2.82	6.05	2.46	5.25
4.35	2.84	6.1	2.48	5.3
4.4	2.86	6.15	2.50	5.35
4.45	2.88	6.15	2.52	5.4
4.5	2.90	6.2	2.54	5.45
4.55	2.92	6.25	2.56	5.5
4.6	2.94	6.3	2.58	5.55
4.65	2.96	6.35	2.60	5.6
4.7	2.98	6.4	2.62	5.6
4.75	3.00	6.45	2.64	5.65
4.8	3.02	6.5	2.66	5.7
4.85	3.04	6.5	2.68	5.75
4.9	3.06	6.55	2.70	5.8
4.95	3.08	6.6	2.72	5.85
5.	3.10	6.65	2.74	5.9

MAY PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Stations

The same prices for basic milk as quoted above for April apply in May, subject however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

APRIL BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.16
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

APRIL SURPLUS PRICE
At Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Test	Class II per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.72	3.	$1.36
3.05	1.74	3.05	1.38
3.1	1.76	3.1	1.40
3.15	1.78	3.15	1.42
3.2	1.80	3.2	1.44
3.25	1.82	3.25	1.46
3.3	1.84	3.3	1.48
3.35	1.86	3.35	1.50
3.4	1.88	3.4	1.52
3.45	1.90	3.45	1.54
3.5	1.92	3.5	1.56
3.55	1.94	3.55	1.58
3.6	1.96	3.6	1.60
3.65	1.98	3.65	1.62
3.7	2.00	3.7	1.64
3.75	2.02	3.75	1.66
3.8	2.04	3.8	1.68
3.85	2.06	3.85	1.70
3.9	2.08	3.9	1.72
3.95	2.10	3.95	1.74
4.	2.12	4.	1.76
4.05	2.14	4.05	1.78
4.1	2.16	4.1	1.80
4.15	2.18	4.15	1.82
4.2	2.20	4.2	1.84
4.25	2.22	4.25	1.86
4.3	2.24	4.3	1.88
4.35	2.26	4.35	1.90
4.4	2.28	4.4	1.92
4.45	2.30	4.45	1.94
4.5	2.32	4.5	1.96
4.55	2.34	4.55	1.98
4.6	2.36	4.6	2.00
4.65	2.38	4.65	2.02
4.7	2.40	4.7	2.04
4.75	2.42	4.75	2.06
4.8	2.44	4.8	2.08
4.85	2.46	4.85	2.10
4.9	2.48	4.9	2.12
4.95	2.50	4.95	2.14
5.	2.52	5.	2.16

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	Average per month 1924 Class I	Class II
January	2.53	2.10
February	2.41	2.00
March	2.25	1.87
April	1.84	1.53
May	1.82	1.51
June	1.95	1.62
July	1.91	——
August	1.81	——
September	1.79	——

	1925 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76

APRIL BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	46	45	43 1/2
2	46	45	43 3/4
3	45 1/2	44	42
4	44 1/2	43	40 1/2
6	45	43 1/2	41
7	46	44 1/2	41 1/2
8	46	44 1/2	42 1/2
9	44 1/2	43	41
10	44 1/2	43	41
11	44 1/2	43	42
13	45 1/2	44	43
14	45 1/2	44	42 1/2
15	45 1/2	44	42 1/2
16	45	44	43
17	45 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
18	46	45	43 3/4
20	46 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
21	47	46	44 3/4
22	47	46	44 3/4
23	47	46	45
24	46 1/2	46	44 1/2
25	46 1/2	46	44
27	47	46	44
28	47	46 1/2	44
29	46	45	43
30	42 1/2	42	40 1/2

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.85	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37

Save TIME and WORK

The air tight, water tight doors of the Unadilla Silo cannot stick or freeze and have the distinct advantage of giving *continuous opening* at the *level of the silage!*

No more *back breaking* work pitching tons of silage out over your head—you simply *push it out!* Gravity does the rest. *Saves time and work!*

The door fasteners form a *permanent* safety ladder—convenient and secure. Hoops are easily adjusted from this ladder. No more dangerous, tiresome adjusting from easy-slipping suspension ladders.

Write today for big catalog and details of the *liberal* discounts for early orders and cash! They *mean* money *saved to you!* Easy Payments if desired.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



SANITARY REGULATION CONTROL

The correspondence below, being an outstanding incident in the inspection work of the Quality Control Department, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in connection with its work of enforcement of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Sanitary Regulations, is worthy of being printed in the columns of the Milk Producers' Review. The letters are self-explanatory.

April 15, 1925.

Mr. M. L. Jones,
Westtown, Pa.
Dear Sir:

In checking over our inspection report cards for patrons of the Wawa Dairies, we note that all three of your farms have been recommended for permanent permits, and we wish to compliment you on the very excellent conditions which our field representative, Mr. McCarthy, reports finding on all of your farms.

This is the first time in the history of the inspection work in the Philadelphia Milk Shed that we have issued three permanent permits to one man upon first inspection, and we want to assure you that we consider dairymen of your type a valuable asset to the dairy industry in general.

Very truly yours,
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
E. S. Cochran, Secretary.
Dept. Quality Control.

Westtown, Pa.
April 16, 1925.

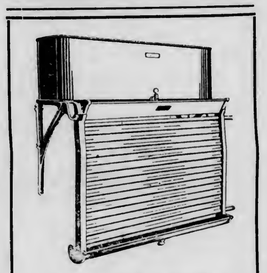
E. S. Cochran,
Secty Dept. Quality Control,
Phila. Inter-State Dairy Council,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your very encouraging and complimentary letter received today in reference to issuing permanent permits.

I also wish to thank your Mr. McCarthy for his courteous manner while here making his inspections, and hope we may be able to always keep our dairy farms in a condition that will meet with your approval at any time.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) M. L. Jones.



Chester Producers' Milk Cooler

All copper, everlasting. Built just like the big Chester Factory Milk Cooler, with seamless copper tubes and brass manifolds. Will stand 150 pounds pressure. Easy to clean. Cools within two degrees of water. Very reasonably priced. Made in four sizes.

Send for our new catalog

Get a copy of the new Chester Milk Producers' Catalog. It is yours for the asking. Keep it on hand for ready reference. It contains a fund of useful information. Send for it today—without obligation of course.

CHESTER DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY
CHESTER Dept. I PENNA.

TO TEST MARYLAND COWS

At a meeting of dairymen of the Elkton District held in the County Agent's office Friday night, March 27, the Elkton Cow Testing Association was organized with H. B. Crowgey, Elkton, as President, and C. A. Jackson, Elkton as Secretary-Treasurer. The new organization at the present time has the following members: H. B. Crowgey, Holly Hall Farm, Savin Bros., Eugene Feucht and Son, C. A. Jackson, Randal Brown and Fletcher Williams. The testing will be done by a local boy, Mr. Brown's son, and work will begin shortly after the first of April.—*Cecil Whig.*

Do You Want Clean Milk?



Every milk producer does, but you can't get it with a cloth or fine mesh screen strainer.

The only strainer on the market guaranteed to strain milk absolutely clean—free from ALL dirt, muck and other sediment—is the Dr. Clark Purity Strainer A sterilized cotton pad, tightly clamped to bottom of strainer, successfully removes every particle of dirt and sediment from the milk—something no other strainer can possibly do. This we guarantee, or refund your money.

Dr. Clark's **Purity** Milk **Strainer**

—is used by thousands of farmers, dairies and milk producing companies, including Van Camp's, Sheffield Farms, Carnation, Borden's, Mohawk Milk Co., etc. Made in 10 quart and 18 quart sizes.

As the world's largest manufacturer of cotton discs for milk strainers or filters, we can furnish Purity Cotton Discs in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam. for all makes of strainers. Send for a trial order.

You can have clean milk that will bring top-notch prices all the time by using the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer. Ask your dealer, or write direct for literature and prices.

Purity Stamping Company

Dept. Battle Creek, Mich.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed is a GUARANTEED Extra Milk Producer

And Thousands of Dairymen Have Proved It!

Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a *proven* milk maker. If you want *more* milk, and at *less cost*, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.

The Secret of More Milk

is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

Try a Ton!

Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

Live Agents Wanted

With 2% Bone-Building Material

FREE

Write for a copy of our great book, "Feeding the Dairy Cow for Profit." It will pay you well.



FARM FAMILIES SMALL CENSUS FIGURES REVEAL

The average size of farm families in thirteen Pennsylvania counties for which the triennial farm census tabulations are now completed is 4.32. This is an interesting contrast to the farm families numbering 6 to 10 a few generations ago. Cambria county leads the list with 5.51 as the average size family. The lowest is Bradford county with an average of 3.57. In all cases there are more males than females. The average of the thirteen counties is 2.27 males to 2.10 females.

These figures give one answer at least why there is a farm labor problem in some sections. Likewise the number of females in the farm home of the present day is small, consequently there arises the problem of securing adequate household help as a limiting factor in farming. This condition points to the need and possibilities of electricity as an aid in the farm home where modern conveniences can be made a satisfactory substitute for hired help.

The figures by counties are:

County	Male	Female	Total
Adams	2.25	2.16	4.41
Bedford	2.32	2.11	4.43
Bradford	1.87	1.69	3.57
Cambria	2.89	2.61	5.51
Clinton	2.16	2.08	4.24
Cumberland	2.29	2.12	4.41
Dauphin	2.46	2.21	4.67
Erie	2.02	1.83	3.85
Franklin	2.53	2.38	4.91
Fulton	2.23	2.14	4.37
Lebanon	2.21	2.07	4.28
Northampton	2.40	2.14	4.54
York	2.29	2.14	4.42
Average	2.27	2.10	4.37

A brush and can of kerosene are mighty good tools to loosen dirt and rust so that bearings may be properly adjusted and bolts and nuts tightened.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION
OUTLINE OF PLAN OF STUDY

(Continued from page 1)

for the seventeen organizations and public bodies that have joined to make the enterprise a success. It will also be seen that such an objective cannot be quickly attained. It will also be apparent that the whole scope of the co-operative movement cannot be embraced in the work of four short weeks. The program committee, therefore, has been at some pains to select topics and speakers in such way as to lay out the history, legal basis and theory and the essentials of organization and operation of co-operations in such a way as to afford the broadest possible training in the shortest possible time.

The general topics for study, week by week, are as follows:

First Week.—Economic Principles and Legal Structure of Co-operation, including (a) History of co-operation; (b) Ideals of the movement; (c) Development of types; (d) Possibilities and limitations; (e) Status of state and federal legislation; (f) Education in co-operation.

Second Week.—Organization and Membership Problems: (a) Preliminary market surveys; (b) Forms of organization; (c) Organization finance; (d) Patronage cost; (e) Educational work with members; (f) The co-operative and the community.

Third Week.—Operating Methods and Management Problems: (a) Source of personnel; (b) Business practices; (c) Auditing and accounting; (d) Marketing finance; (e) Warehousing; (f) Grading and standardization; (g) Methods of pooling.

Fourth Week.—Sales Policies and Price Problems: (a) Orderly marketing; (b) Selling plans for various commodities; (c) Development of markets; (d) Price objective of co-operation; (e) Selling problems; (f) Credits and collections; (g) Effect of to-day's prices on to-morrow's production.

Interlaced with these general questions which concern every co-operative association will be a systematic treatment of such questions as co-operative buying of farm requirements, co-operative insurance, co-operative credit in its personal aspects and special problems of a commodity character. To illustrate how commodity problems will be treated the first week emphasis will be placed upon marketing problems of grain, livestock and dairy products and co-operative purchase; the second week upon fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs and dairy products; the third week upon fluid milk, butter, cheese and manufactured milk products; the fourth week upon tobacco, cotton and dairy products. It is understood, of course, that the special study of commodity problem will be a part of the special work done by study groups under expert leaders and by round table conferences of co-operative leaders, workers and students.

In a general way the work will de divided as fellows: In the morning there will be three periods of one and half hours each. The first two periods will be devoted to Class-room lectures and quizzes. The third period will feature a lecture of general interest which will be followed by free discussion. In the afternoon three types of activities will prevail. Those seeking university degree credits will be enrolled into special intensive groups under the direction of trained teachers; they will be expected to do considerable research and to make reports to their group which will be discussed. Those not seeking university credit will participate in round table conferences led, as a rule, by some distinguished leader in the co-operative movement. At these conferences real problems confronting co-operative associations will be brought up for discussion. Following the discussion the conference leaders or speakers will furnish the students with the answers to the problems as already worked out by the associations; or in case the problems are unsolved, the leaders will analyze the worthwhileness of the answers in the light of their practical application. On certain afternoons experienced guides will conduct parties on inspection tours of the consuming markets, the manufacturing and distributive plants and the headquarters of co-operative associations in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Some regard will also be had for the recreational interests of the students. Arrangements will be made for games, athletic work and fishing or seaside excursions. Care will be taken not to make the work too strenuous, but on certain evenings of each week addresses will be given by men and women of great reputations. These evening addresses will be free to the general public.

An effort will be made to have President Calvin Coolidge in person open the sessions. Arrangements have been perfected whereby Secretaries William J. Jardine of the Department of Agriculture, and Herbert Hoover of the Department of Commerce, will deliver addresses at the opening session. It is also expected that Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and former Governor Frank O. Lowdon, of Illinois, will speak on phases of the movement in which they are interested.

Foreign aspects of co-operation will be treated by much eminent authorities as Sir Horace Plunkett, founder of the Plunkett Co-operative Foundation, a great authority on co-operation in the British colonies.

Prof. O. H. Larson of the Royal Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Demark, and Prof. C. R. Fay of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, a distinguished student of co-operation in the Canadian provinces and in foreign countries.

Those interested in the marketing of fruits, vegetables, livestock, grains, tobacco and cotton, will have the opportunity of hearing the most distinguished leaders of co-operative organizations handling those products.

Prominent farm leaders who will be present and speak include L. J. Taber, as master of the National Grange; C. S Barrett, president of National Farmers Union and a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Buying of farm supplies will be one of the most important questions before the institute.

Publicity problems will be handled by Messrs. D. J. Carter, editor of the Dairymen's League News; Harry L. Berlovich, editor of the Dairymen's Price Reporter and A. A. Miller, editor of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review.

How associations can use statistical and economic information will be discussed.

The program in co-operative marketing of dairy products will be of special interest. A four week's graduate course will be conducted for students who are candidates for degrees. For six days the special emphasis of the institute will be

(Continued on page 8)



Automobile equipment, tents, cooking utensils, stoves, tableware, fishing tackle, guns and rifles. Axes, pack-sacks, beds, hammocks, blankets, camp phonographs, cameras.



Men's, women's and children's clothing, hats, shoes, hosiery and underwear. Athletic apparel, fishermen's, hunters', and riding garments.



Garden tools, lawn mowers, garden hose, and lawn sprinklers. Pruning shears. Farm implements. Dairy and poultry-keeping supplies. Harness and saddlery.

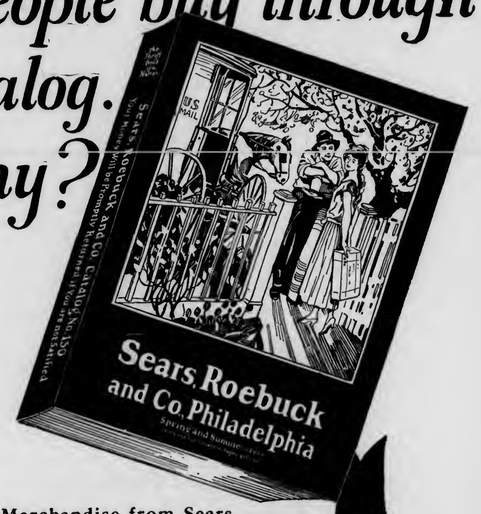


Wardrobe and dress trunks Steamer trunks. Bags and suitcases in leather, fibre and Fabrikoid.



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HERE are four reasons why nine million families buy through the Sears Roebuck Catalog:

1—You can save money by doing so, on any of 35,000 items covering practically every personal and household need.

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4640 Roosevelt Boulevard Philadelphia, Pa.

Send latest general catalog C—5—305

Name

Postoffice

Rural Route Box No. State

Street and No.

SCIENCE IN RELATION TO FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE

In 1887 Experiment Stations were established at the several Agricultural Colleges. This was made possible by an Act of Congress, making a definite appropriation for this purpose. This was the first movement, on a nation-wide basis, to place the different phases of agriculture on a scientific basis.

Because of the importance of the Dairy Industry, not only to the dairyman, but to the population as a whole, the feeding of dairy cattle has had a very prominent part in the work of all the Experiment Stations in the East. All our knowledge of Feeds, their proper combination, and their effect on the milk flow of the dairy cow, is the direct result of very careful scientific experiments on the part of the Agricultural College Experiment Stations.

The modern dairy business is based on, and is a result of such scientific experiments. The findings are not secret, they are open to the world, however, they must be applied before benefits can accrue to dairymen. It remained for the farmers' own organization to take full advantage of all the experimental work of all the prominent dairy states of the East. They were the first to use all the knowledge of feeds and feeding available and the first to put it to practical use in making a dairy feed the "Open Formula."

There are no secrets about the feeding value of any of the Ingredients now used in the manufacture of dairy feeds, or the proportions that should be used. When scientific experiments establish new feeding principles which will be of value to the dairymen they will be incorporated in the Open Formula by the farmers' own organization.

For better results feed Open Formula Dairy Feeds. Buy co-operatively. See the distributor in your community. If Open Formula Dairy Feeds are not distributed in your locality, write.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation, Inc.

817-25 Heed Building Philadelphia, Pa.

BLUE RIBBON Electric Milker

ABSOLUTELY NO INSTALLATION REQUIRED

30 Days FREE TRIAL

A Year to Pay



Write Today for Illustrated Catalog and Sales Plan.

No Obligation

If satisfied keep the machine; if not return at our expense and the transaction is closed.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

JUST A FEW REASONS WHY:

1. Complete plant on the pail cover, self-contained and portable.
2. Runs by electricity—Central Station or Home Plant—the most uniform power known.
3. Low Operating Cost, using only ¼ H. P. motor.
4. Most reliable pulsator—thoroughly mechanical—steady, soothing and postive regularity of action.
5. Only a few parts—simple, compact and durable—extremely quiet in operation.
6. Nothing to clean but the pail, teat cups and milk tubes—little time neccessary to keep in perfect sanitary condition.
7. Will milk 20 cows in an hour with only one man's supervision.
8. Always ready for work—starts at the touch of the switch.
9. Assures clean, sweet "Grade A" milk in greater quantity at lower cost—*bigger milk checks.*

"An ounce of proof is worth a ton of talk"

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of sacks of *Larro*

—and every sack the same

Millions of sacks of Larro are manufactured every year, by precisely the same formula, no matter what changes take place in the price of ingredients. Every sack of Larro produced in any year is exactly the same as any other sack—in weight, in bulk, in ingredients, in proportions, in quality, in feeding value. This means that feeders of Larro *always* get the same feed, and *always* can count on the same results, year in and year out.

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY

Detroit 567 Michigan

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

OUTLINE OF PLAN OF STUDY

(Continued from page 7)

placed upon dairy questions. In those six days the most immediate problems of the co-operative fluid milk, butter, cheese and manufacturing associations will be treated.

C. I. Cohee will describe the Quality Control work in the Philadelphia district.

Dr. Oscar Erf of the University fo Ohio will discuss the progress which has been made in the United States in securing standards for milk and dairy products both as to purity, quality and sanitary standards.

C. Bechtelheimer, Secretary of the Iowa Creamery Secretaries and Managers Association, will describe the Iowa plan of state cream grading and regulation of creameries qualifying for high standard production.

John Brandt, president of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, will discuss butter quality control through centralized organization.

Frank G. Swoboda, General Manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, will describe the work of his organization in quality improvement.

Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, will lecture on the rise of the dairy co-operative and its significance.

Various points in connection with the methods of financing fluid milk co-operative marketing organizations will be discussed by W. H. Bronson, Economist of the New England Milk Producers' Association; Robert Brinton, Treasurer of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; I. W. Heaps, Secretary of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association and others.

Sales organization and plans for milk co-operatives will be discussed.

Dairy Council work in its relation to sales promotion and consumer education will be the subject of the classroom lecture by Robert W. Balderston, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

A special round table will be had on dairy co-operative advertising.

Dr. H. A. Ross, of Cornell University, will lecture upon the economic basis of milk prices. Dr. G. R. Warren, of Cornell University, will be invited to discuss production factors that affect milk prices. Dr. Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania and Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will discuss distribution factors that affect milk prices. Dr. King will also give a popular lecture upon his experiences as a milk arbitrator.

A special round table discussion will be had on problems showing various inter-relationships. Topics will be included such as the relationships of small co-operative milk selling organizations in Ohio to each other; the relation of city and small town markets as in New England and Pennsylvania; and the relation of transportation costs to the prices farmers receive for various kinds of dairy products. The relationship of local co-operatives to each other will be discussed and the relationships of primary and secondary markets will be considered.

A special Round Table discussion of membership problems will take place. There will be another on dairy publicity and still another on the structure of various types of dairy co-operatives.

Membership problems of large co-operatives will be handled by eminent authorities.

F. M. Twining, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will give a round table discussion of check testing and weighing.

One feature of the dairy program will be a dairy trade conference between representatives of the various national groups connected with dairying and the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. In this trade conference a number of questions will be taken up involving relationships and co-operative effort in increasing the sales of fluid milk and dairy products. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden is expected to provide over one of these conferences and M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council will preside over the second one.

Special arrangements are being made to house those who attend the institute if they so desire, in the dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania. Rooms in these dormitories can be secured at a very small cost, most of them running from three to six dollars per week. Prices of meals at the boarding houses and restaurants near the campus are very reasonable, and the tuition charge has been placed at the minimum of $5.00 per week or $15.00 for the four weeks course.

The course is also being arranged so that persons who cannot attend for the entire four weeks may make arrangements to attend for a week or longer and still carry back with them considerable amount of definite information on the problems in which they are particularly interested.

The present plan provides for the study of commodity problems in seminars as flolows: First week, grain, livestock, dairy products, and supply-buying. Second week, fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairying. Third week, fluid milk, butter and cheese and manufactured milk products. Fourth week, cotton, tobacco and dairy products.

Persons desiring to enroll for this institute or desiring more detailed information should write immediately to Charles W. Holman, secretary, American Institue of Co-operation, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

RECIPE TO PRESERVE CHILDREN'S LIVES

The following recipe appeared in a recent health bulletin and was written by Miss Williamson:

Take one large grassy field, one-half dozen children, two or three small dogs, a pinch of brook and some pebbles. Mix the children and dogs well together and put them into the field, stirring constantly. Pour the brook over the pebbles; sprinkle the field with flowers; spread over all a deep blue sky, and bake in the hot sun. When brown, remove and set to cool in a bathtub.—The Golden Age. (Reprinted from the Trenton State Gazette.

How do you know your seed corn will grow and give a good stand?

Owing to unfavorable ripening conditions last fall, no seed corn should be used this spring unless it has been tested.

If you have not tested your seed corn, see your county agent as to the best methods to be employed in making these tests.

MEMBERSHIP SEASON OPENS

Three Membership Drives Completed—Fourth Under Way

Spring membership work opened with a Southern New Jersey drive, covering a large part of the dairying territory in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties. One hundred and twenty new members were secured, with a total of 1,147 cows. This is a herd average of nearly ten cows, slightly above the usual number.

South Jersey is an old Association territory and has had a majority membership for some time.

There is a rather widespread confidence in the permanency and stability of the milk market, which is in marked contrast with the uncertain outlook upon many of the other farm enterprises. The dairy herd of many of the potato growers have been the anchors to windward which have allowed the farmer to weather such low price storms as that which hit the potato market last fall.

It is encouraging to dairymen who are interested in the co-operative marketing movement aimed toward a stable, protected milk market to see the growth of confidence in the dependability of fluid milk market. Even the dairymen who are not in the habit of following market developments closely have come to the realization that the dairy herd is a safe investment.

Duncannon, Pa.

The membership campaign centering about the Duncannon, Pennsylvania, section has been completed. One hundred and thirty new members were secured and a considerable number of transfers and corrections in addresses etc., were recorded. The average herd was low, numbering about 6 cows and the total cows signed was approximately 800.

Wilmington, Delaware

The membership drive centering about Wilmington, Delaware, and extending across the state line into Pennsylvania resulted in the signing of 57 new members with about 610 cows. There were also a large number of transfers and corrections recorded, which increased the actual active membership considerably. The herd average in this section was approximately 11 cows.

Lewistown, Pa.

A small campaign for new members is now under way in Mifflin County, Pa., centering about Lewistown, Penna. Up to the present time in the neighborhood of 30 dairymen have been secured. Field work in a territory of this nature is always of interest in that it furnishes a typical example of a definite set of factors which are at work to make a variance of supply upon a fluid milk market. Here the distance from the large central markets places the producers on the margin between fluid milk, cream or butter marketing. A slight drop in fluid milk prices results in many dairymen separating their milk and selling cream. High production costs will have the same effect but in this case the change is usually more gradual. To the marketing organization an accurate knowledge of conditions in such a "border" territory is valuable as an indicator of general market conditions. Conversely the producer who is in close touch with the fluid milk market conditions, in such a section, has a distinct advantage in arranging his business in accordance with market demands and production costs.



Whoa There!

Not too fast, Bossie. Remember the ground is still soft and the grass roots are tender. June pastures can't make much milk if they're ruined now.

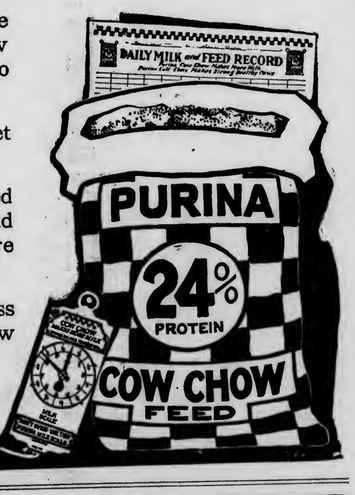
You'll get more milk out of those June pastures if you will feed Cow Chow now and don't turn the cows out too soon.

When you do turn them out, don't let them stay too long.

It doesn't cost you anything to feed Cow Chow on pasture. Every pound used today saves a pound or more later on.

Have good June pastures and use less feed in the fall by feeding Purina Cow Chow now, the same as in winter.

Write for the 100-page Purina Cow Book—Free



PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

ACTIVE FARM EXCHANGE BUSINESS

The South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Woodstown, New Jersey, reports bigger business this spring than at any time since its organization.

Fertilizer sales exceed 12,000 tons, an increase of more than 2,000 tons.

The Exchange has been able to capture a large part of the market by more favorable prices.

LET US DESIGN YOUR STATIONERY

PEDIGREE CATALOGS OUR SPECIALTY

HORACE F. TEMPLE

PRINTER

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

"Health Recipes"

A NEW COOK BOOK

Just the Thing for Every Housewife

Containing methods of using the health-protecting foods, milk and its products, fruits and vegetables

"Health Receipts" has thirty-six colored illustrations, and contains more than one hundred and seventy-five receipts in addition to seasonal menus.

A valuabe recipe book for the home kitchen. Useful also for teachers of cooking and home making. It is so arranged that it may be retained as a complete book, or separated into forty-five cards to fit into a standard size recipe box file.

Special Price to Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Membership

25c Postpaid

GET YOUR ORDER IN NOW

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

TIMELY HEALTH RECEIPTS

By Aubyn Chinn

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Professor Happy says "eat beet tops, turnip tops, dandelion greens, spinach greens, any kind of greens except poison ivy." Take Professor Happy's advice and begin eating green leafy vegetables today. Dandelion greens are much more valuable on the table than they are on the lawn. The season for them is almost over, but if there are some young tender plants growing on your lawn send the children out to cut them for supper tonight, or better still go with them, the exercise and the fresh air will add to the advantage gained from the vegetable itself.

Leafy vegetables are especially valuable because beside adding freshness and crispness to the meal they contain vitamines for growth, minerals that make blood and bone and improve the body tone. In this class come lettuce, cabbage, spinach, beet tops, all sorts of greens and onions. Asparagus and celery have much the same properties although we eat the stems of these plants. One of the most delicate of the greens is beet tops. They have a delightful flavor and are as nutritious as the root.

Asparagus is just beginning to appear in our gardens. Because it grows so rapidly it is one of the most delicate and suffers loss of flavor quicker than any other vegetable. Care should be taken to cut it as near the time it is to be cooked as possible. In the girls' canning clubs they have a slogan "An hour from the field to the can." This is excellent advice to follow in using asparagus, whether cooking it for the table or canning it for use in the winter season.

It is a little early yet for home grown spinach, but most grocers have it and since there is no vegetable that contains as high a proportion of vitamines and minerals, especially iron, it is worth the effort it takes to get it and the time necessary for preparing it for the table.

And then there is the lowly onion. No vegetable list is complete without the mention of this much abused, although practically indispensible article of diet. Despite its strong odor it has high dietetic value. Creamed onions is an especially good dish for the evening meal. Onions have a substance in them which helps to induce sleep and hot milk is soothing. In addition, therefore, to its actual food value here is a dish with the added advantage of helping to quiet the nerves. Onions contain vitamines and minerals as well as the other valuable qualities just mentioned.

Some suggestions follow for using the spring vegetables, especially the leafy green type. Dr. E. V. McCollum's slogan for a proper diet includes at least two leafy green vegetables every day.

CREAM OF ASPARAGUS SOUP

Add two cups of cooked asparagus and cooking water to two cups of cream sauce made in the following proportions:

Medium Cream Sauce

1 cup of milk
2 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of butter
½ teaspoon salt
pinch of red pepper

Method—Melt butter, add flour, stir until smooth. Add milk and seasoning. Cook until it thickens. If double boiler is used cook ten minutes to improve flavor.

CREAMED ASPARAGUS

Cook asparagus in boiling water until tender. To preserve its shape it may be left tied loosely in the bundle. Drain and save water for soup. Serve on toast with cream sauce over it.

BUTTERFLY SALAD

Have cooked asparagus and other ingredients for this salad very cold. Arrange as described:

1 stock of asparagus, body of butterfly.
2 half slices of pineapple, wings
strips of pimiento for antennae
slices of stuffed olives for rings on wings
Serve on lettuce, with mayonnaise. Cheese ball for garnish.

SPINACH SALAD

1 cup chopped tender fresh leaves of raw spinach
1 cup chopped lettuce leaves
½ cup chopped celery
1 tablespoon chopped onion
Mix with French dressing. Serve on lettuce. Garnish with radishes.

CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP

Shake each handful of spinach as it is moved from the last water. DO NOT ADD WATER! Stir to prevent burning. Cook ten minutes and remove from fire immediately. Cut finely with two knives. Add this finely cut spinach and liquid to the cream sauce. Allow one cup of spinach to two cups cream sauce, season and serve hot.

SPINACH LOAF

1 cup rice (cooked)
1 cup spinach (cooked and minced)
1 egg
1 teaspoon (scant) chopped onion
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 scant teaspoon salt
red pepper

Prepare by cooking 3 tablespoons rice in one cup milk, 1 tablespoon bacon or other fat, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon fresh celery top or ½ teaspoon celery. Enough bread crumbs to make a consistency that will make the loaf mold. Mix ingredients, mold and cook 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

TOMATO SAUCE

1 cup tomatoes
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespons fat
½ teaspoon salt
pepper
½ teaspoon chopped onion
½ teaspoon thyme
½ bay leaf
1 teaspoon parsley
¼ tablespoon celery top
Mix as for cream sauce.

VEGETABLE SOUFFLE

Master Recipe For Souffle

1 cup milk
3 tablespoons flour
3 eggs
3 tablespoons butter

Make a thick cream sauce by melting butter, add flour, stir until smooth. Add milk and when it begins to thicken the yolks of eggs. Cook until it thickens to the consistency of a stiff batter. Add material for souffle (either 1 cup chopped up vegetables such as spinach or peas, cold meat such as chicken or ham, or anything of that kind.) Then fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and dry.

NOTE—If the souffle is to be made with cheese add 1 cup ground yellow cheese just before the cream sauce is taken off the fire.

To bake, select a pan large enough for the pan in which the souffle is to be cooked to set in so that the water will come up all around it. Place in the bottom of pan about six folds of newspaper. Set the pan with the souffle in it on the newspaper and fill with water until it comes up about one-third around the edge of the dish. Cook in a moderately hot oven 20 minutes—except for spinach, which being watery requires a little longer. This method insures the hardening of the center of the scouffle without burning the edges.

MILK AND CREAM CONSUMSUMPTION SHOWS INCREASE

Consumption of milk and cream has been steadily increasing in the United States for a number of years, reports the Department of Agriculture, which estimates consumption at 52,772,000,000 pounds in 1924 compared with 50,440,000,000 pounds in 1923.

The larger part of the increase was in consumption of cream, and all of the increase was in cities inasmuch as consumption on farms was assumed to be the same as in 1923.

The increase, says the department, is due to improvement in quality of product, delivery in sanitary containers, and a general increase in knowledge of the value of milk in the diet, the result of milk campaigns and special advertising.

The average per capita consumption for the country as a whole last year was 54.75 gallons compared with 53 gallons in 1923.

The figures are based upon reports from Boards of Health of 354 cities having an aggregate population of 35,303,398 people. The quantities of cream reported were converted into milk equivalent and added to the milk in securing the total used for household purposes.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES

The New Jersey Crop Report of April 1, 1925, makes the following statement regarding the Farm Wage and Labor Supply in that state:

The present average prices of farm labor are estimated as follows: Per month with board, $50.00; per month without board, $71.00; by the day with board, $2.65; by the day without board, $3.52. These figures show farm wages practically the same as last year at this time.

The present supply of farm labor is estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal and the demand 92 per cent. of a normal resulting in a potential farm labor supply of 95.7 per cent. of normal as compared with 97.8 per cent. on March first and 84.4 per cent, a year ago.

WORK OF THE NUTRITION AND DRAMATIC DEPARTMENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA DAIRY COUNCIL

An anaylsis of the Nutrition and Dramatic Department report for March are as follows:

Nutrition

Interviews	71
Stories	489
Lectures	29
Slide Lectures	2
Cooking Classes	4
Food Demonstrations	16
Attendance	55,765

Dramatic

Contacts	17
Stories	117
Plays	63
Rehearsals	91
Slide Talks	2
Attendance	58,989

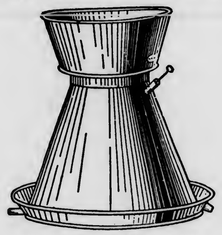
The number of people reached is, in the case of the Dramatic Department, 11,000 more than the highest previous record this year and 7,000 more than the highest month last year.

In the case of the Nutrition Department, the attendance is 17,000 more than the highest previous record this year and 4,000 more than the highest record last year.

GO TO CHERRY-BASSETT FOR MILK COOLERS

The most important piece of equipment on the dairy farm during the warm weather months is the milk cooler. Prompt and proper cooling keeps the milk sweet; there is no argument about that. But how and with what should milk be cooled is a question with more than one answer.

For years the old reliable Champion Cooler has found favor with dairymen. It is a quick cooler and aerator and is very simple to operate. Cold water on the inside absorbs the heat from the film of milk allowed to flow down the outside of the conical surface from the receiving tank setting on top. An agitator circulates the water. As the milk flows down and cools all animal odors and garlic flavors pass off.

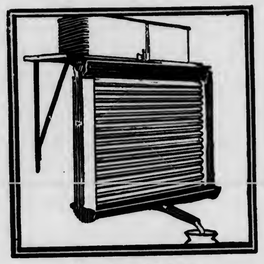


The Champion Milk Cooler

The Champion Cooler is constructed of heavy tin plate and will give a year or two of service. Prices range from $8.00 to $24.60 according to size and "extras."

A number of attempts to supply the dairyman with a milk cooler in which the cold water could circulate under pressure, and in which cold brine could be used if desired produced some very unsatisfactory and troublesome outfits until real tubular coolers, like the Bestov Farmer Cooler, were built in small dairy sizes. These coolers are built exactly like the big coolers in the milk plants; a bank of tinned copper tubes is arranged with tube ends fastened in headers that feed the cooling water or brine into the tubes. The circulation starts at one end of the top tube, goes to the other end, turns down and back through the next tube, flowing to the end, then forward again in the third tube and so on down through the cooler. The tubes are all joined together tightly on the outside, forming two solid surfaces for the milk to flow over—front and back. The milk flows down over these tubes in a film, being aerated as it cools. There are 16 tubes and a feature of these Bestov Coolers is the fitting which, if desired, separates the upper eight tubes from the lower so that you may run well-water through the upper section and brine or ice water in the lower. Such an arrangement gives maximum cooling efficiency, without extra effort. Progressive dairymen today are equipping their farms with permanent, efficient cooling systems of this type.

The Bestov Farmers Cooler is built of copper and bronze, heavily tinned.



Bestov Farmers Milk Cooler

It is guaranteed not to leak under 150 lbs. pressure or less. Once purchased the cooler problem is settled for years because there is nothing to wear out. In considering the cost, which range from $49.50 up to $85.50 according to size and "extras" it must be kept in mind that these coolers last for 20 or 25 years and the cost per year therefore is very small.

The Cherry-Bassett Company at 2324 Market Street, Philadelphia, sell both Champion and Bestov Coolers in all sizes. Ask them for catalogs and prices. Telephone, Rittenhouse 4189.—Adv.

THE PENNA. STATE COLLEGE HERD

(Continued from page 1)

qualifies her for State Champion in her class and for a gold and silver medal. This is also the second highest record made by a Jersey of any age in Pennsylvania, Sophie Elberta, a Hood Farm bred cow being the only cow in Pennsylvania to have exceeded this record. Penn-State Pogis Hattie also made a very creditable record of 10,611 lbs. milk and 614.7 lbs. butterfat as a Junior three-year old, qualifying for a silver medal with this record. Options' Ima Daytonia, another Jersey, recently completed a state champion record in the 305 day class of 12,659 lbs. milk and 621.4 lbs. fat. She also won a gold medal with this record and is well on her way toward another one.

Mary Dysart, the only Brown Swiss cow in the college herd has also made three large records for the breed.

4 yr. old—14629.6 lbs. m.—616.7 lbs. b. f.
8 yr. old—16137.3 lbs. m.—754.2 lbs. b. f.
9 yr. old—16861.5 lbs. m.—804.0 lbs. b. f.

The four year old and the nine year old record when made were the second highest records in the world for Brown Swiss cows in these age classes.

Lilith Gem Kolkluff, a Holstein cow made the remarkable total of 100,000 lbs. milk in five consecutive lactation periods or an average of ten tons per year. One of her daughters in the herd also has made 22,072 lbs. milk and 824 lbs. butter in one year.

The credit for these outstanding records of production and for the high quality of the milk produced at the Pennsylvania State College dairy barns is largely due to the efficient herdsman, Mr. P. D. Jones, a graduate in the two year course at State College in 1915, and since 1916 directly in charge of the college dairy herd.

'Most any wet day when a farmer can't do much else is a good day to drive fence-posts.

Willard

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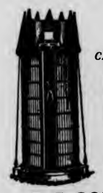
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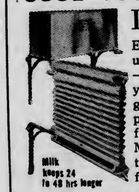
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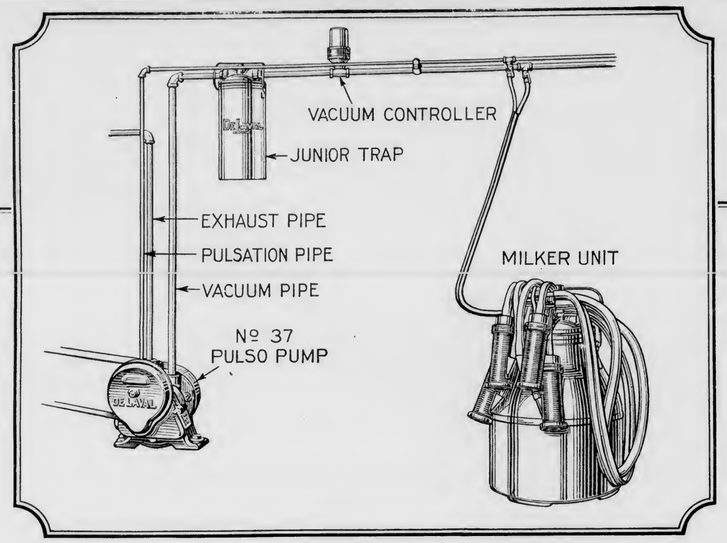
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OWING to the remarkable success which De Laval Milkers have attained during the past nine years in saving time and labor, increasing the production of milk and improving its quality, as well as eliminating the drudgery and dislike of hand milking, there has arisen a widespread demand for a De Laval Milker for milking small herds.

In response to this demand, the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit has been designed and is now offered to small herd owners. Every user of this outfit can expect exactly the same satisfactory results as the thousands of other De Laval Milker users in this and all dairy countries of the world are obtaining for it is exactly the same in operation as the regular De Laval Milker and differs only in that it has a Pulso-Pump and Trap of smaller capacity.

The De Laval Junior Milker is sold complete with one standard De Laval Unit and enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation. It is designed, however, to operate two standard De Laval Milker Units when so desired, with an installation not exceeding 60 feet of pipe, and will milk as many cows as can be stanchioned within these limits.

This outfit can be operated by a ¾ hp. electric motor or a 1½ hp. gasoline engine, making it economical in operation.

At any later date should the owner of such outfit increase his herd, the capacity of the milker can always be enlarged accordingly, at comparatively small expense.

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for the Complete Outfit as shown above (except piping) consisting of

1 No. 37 Pulso-Pump
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1 Complete Milker Unit
And enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation.

Capable of operating 2 units within a 60 ft. installation.

**Slightly higher on Pacific Coast and in Western Canada.*

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INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA. JUNE, 1925 NUMBER 2

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO[illegible]RATION PLANS COMPLETED FO[illegible]MER SESSION

TO BE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY C[illegible]LVANIA, PHILADELPHIA

For the first time in the United States the history, principles and practices of the co-operative movement will be treated intensively by a distinguished group of authorities in lectures, discussional class groups, round table talks, etc., at the first summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation, which will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, July 20th to August 15th.

The Institute had its origin among the co-operatives who were seeking for a greater knowledge of co-operative endeavor and who hope by the studies offered by the Institute to obtain a better understanding of co-operative methods as laid down and practiced by the various outstanding co-operatives — assisted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the various state colleges together with the practical men from co-operative organizations.

A special appeal is made to the farmers themselves who may attend any one of the general lectures, without cost, so that they may be better informed on (1) General marketing programs, (2) co-operative movement in other countries, and (3) the relationship of co-operative marketing to individual production methods on the farm.

What the Institute Will Do

The Institute offers a source from which members, employees and officers of co-operative marketing organizations, teachers of marketing in universities and colleges, public marketing officials, private and public research workers as well as the interested producer of farm products, may be able to secure training, practical experience and knowledge will be pooled for mutual benefit and the advancement of sound co-operation .

The Institute will serve to clarify thought concerning the real goal of co-operative endeavor; to analyze the experience thus far accumulated and[illegible] leaders and workers who[illegible] serve the future needs of th[illegible]

There will be a four we[illegible] which was briefly outlined in [illegible]ay issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

A special library of the co-operative movement is being prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, where, under the direction of a competent librarian, it will be available for research work.

Where the Institute Will Be Held

The Institute will be the guest of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, during this session, which has given class room space and certain privileges in the way of dormitories and recreational facilities. The sessions of the Institute will be held during the last four weeks of the summer school of the University. Students may make arrangements for special courses in either the Institute or the Summer School.

Market Inspection Trips

An interesting and valuable portion of the Institute's program will be the inspection trips, which will be made to a wide variety of marketing activities in and near Philadelphia. This plan may [illegible]f inspection trips to nearby [illegible] districts, where fruit, vegetables, [illegible]y, poultry, live stock, grain, etc., are produced.

The Dairy Program

Milk distribution has been developed to a high degree of efficiency in the Philadelphia area. About half of the fluid milk supply of that city comes from within an area of the 50-60 mile zone, both rail and motor truck transportation being used.

There are a number of large and modern distributing plants for fluid milk and many interesting methods of distribution can be studied.

The Philadelphia market demands a high grade of manufactured dairy products. The per capita consumption is high and the public demands a good quality of both butter, milk and ice cream.

Philadelphia is an important consuming market for poultry and eggs, as well as being a large distribution point for nearby cities.

Large cold storage warehouses are also located in the city, adapted for the storage of dairy products as well as poultry, eggs, etc.

The entire dairy program has been developed so as to cover a very broad scope. The lectures offered will be by outstanding authorities in each branch of the industry, representing all kinds of co-operative milk marketing associations.

The following groups will be given particular attention: The Pooling System, Basic and Surplus Plans, Direct Producer to Consumer Service, Authoritative studies of production, and consumption on the basis of surveys conducted.

In carrying out this broad program, lectures will be made among others by Dr. Clyde L. King, an authority on milk production and distribution; H. D. Allebach, Robert W. Balderston, Robert F. Brinton, C. I. Cohee, F. M. Twining, and others of the Philadelphia Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council officers and staff members.



COLLEGE HALL—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Where Sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation Will Be Held

National Dairy Trade Conference

A national trade conference, participated in by various branches of the dairy industry, will be one of the special features of this session of the American Institute of Co-operation.

This decision was made by the Executive Committee of the American Dairy Federation at a recent meeting in Washington, D. C. The trade conference will be held during either the third or fourth week of the session.

This conference will deal with a number of questions where there is a mutuality of interests as between the co-operative associations which sell milk and its products, and fluid milk and cream distribution, the wholesale jobber of butter, cheese and manufactured milk, retail stores, concerns engaged in advertising dairy products and the dairy farm and dairy trade press.

Qualifications for Admission

There are no entrance requirements for

(Continued on page 9)

SOME NEW LAWS ENACTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

NEW PENNSYLVANIA LAW APPLIES ONLY TO SALE OF WHOLE MILK IN BOTTLES

Must buttermilk, cream and mixed drinks made largely from milk be served in hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms, fountains, and drinking cars in bottled form under the provisions of the new milk container law?

Hundreds of inquiries of this nature are being received by James Foust, director, bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, since the law regulating the serving of milk for drinking purposes was passed by the recent Legislature. Mr. Foust explains that the law does not prohibit the sale and serving of cream, skimmed milk or buttermilk from bulk if the same is pure and wholesome nor does it prohibit the sale by glass of mixed drinks at soda fountains.

The law applies only to whole milk served for drinking purposes. Such milk must be served in the bottle in which it is supplied. The law became effective May 25, 1925 when the Department of Agriculture started rigid enforcement.

The original package, Mr. Foust explained, is the bottle of other "similiar original container," such as a paper or glass bottle or those made from any material should they be perfected in the future, in which the whole milk is delivered to the hotel, restaurant, lunch room, fountain or dining car, and served from such container directly to the consumer.

The various sections of the new bill may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. Milk for drinking purposes must be served in the bottle in which it is supplied to the eating place, it being unlawful to serve milk to patrons from a bulk supply.

2. The milk served must comply with the standards fixed by the laws of the Commonwealth.

3. The law does not prohibit the purchase of milk in bulk for uses other than for serving patrons for drinking purposes.

4. The law does not prevent the sale or serving of cream, skimmed milk or buttermilk from bulk if the same is pure and wholesome.

5. The law does not apply to the sale of mixed drinks at soda fountains.

6. Anyone violating this law is subject to a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 or imprisonment of not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days or both.

7. The law went into effect May 25, 1925.

FERTILIZER LAW AMENDED

Important Provisions of Laws, Relating to Agriculture Amended by the Recent Pennsylvania Legislature

(House Bill No. 484. Act No. 83)

An amendment to the State fertilizer law of 1909 was adopted by the recent legislature and signed by Governor Pinchot. This law, effective January 1, 1926, prohibits the sale in Pennsylvania of any mixed fertilizer or mixture composed of two or more ingredients containing less than 14 per cent. of total plant food. It likewise provides that no commercial fertilizer shall be sold which contains less than one per cent of ammonia, one per cent of availble phosphoric acid or one per cent of water soluble potash.

Another valuable feature of the amendment is the fact that the number of brands of mixed fertilizer will be greatly reduced and farmers will find it less confusing to make purchases. Still another feature is the fact that the law as amended will enable farmers desiring to purchase fertilizer for tobacco to have the assurance that such special brands will not include potash in the form of chlorides. This is extremely important since it has been demonstrated that potash in the form of chlorides in fertilizer injures the burning quality of tobacco.

GAME DAMAGE LEGISLATION

Several laws were enacted by the recent legislature relating to damage done by wild life to growing crops. Act No. 67 (House Bill No. 675) makes provisions whereby the Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect farm crops and fruit orchards against damage from wild deer. House Bill No. 405 relates to extension of the open season and other measures designed to curb the destruction of property by wild life. Persons concerned with the problem of such damage should secure copies of the above two acts and become familiar with their numerous provisions.

STEALING FARM PROPERTY IS LARCENY

(Senate Bill No. 1242, Act No. 259)

The Norton bill which declares it to be larceny to steal property growing on the land of another has been signed by Governor Pinchot. The act states that "if any person not being the present owner thereof shall wilfully and unlawfully steal, take or carry away, or be engaged in stealing, taking or carrying away any kind of property whatsoever, growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."

LICENSES FOR MILK WEIGHERS AND SAMPLERS

(Senate Bill 959, Act 290)

Persons weighing and sampling milk and cream for the purpose of determining the amount of butterfat, the same as those making the test, must be licensed and certified according to provisions in a law just enacted. The former law enacted in 1919 provided only for certified testers. The new law provides that every person, asscition, co-partnership of corporation engaged in the business of buying milk or cream on the basis of or in any way with reference to the amount of butterfat contained shall have the sample taken either by a licensed tester or by a person licensed or certified to weigh and sample milk and cream.

Another change in the 1919 law has been made whereby every creamery, shipping station, milk factory, cheese factory, ice cream factory or milk condensry or persons receiving, buying and paying for milk or cream regardless of the method of settlement, is required to hold a permit for each and every place where milk or cream is received by weight or measure. The former law limited this practice to those factories or individuals which purchased on the basis of butterfat contents. The present law does not apply, however, to individuals buying milk or cream for private use or to producers buying milk in emergencies to make up their regular supply or to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, railroad dining cars or drug stores.

This bill becomes effective August 6, 1925.

INSECTICIDE ACT AMENDED

(House Bill No. 378, Act No. 98)

All persons manufacturing insecticides of fungicides in Pennsylvania or importing the same into the State for the purpose of reselling must register and file with the Secretary of Agriculture a certified statement of each brand of this material, according to this Act which is an Amendment of an act approved in 1917.

In addition to registration the person must pay a fee of $5 for each kind or brand of material registered. Where more than five brands are registered an additional fee of $1 for each brand is required. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to refuse to register any brand of insecticide or fungicide and he may revoke any registration when it is found that the material is adultered, misbranded or to have little or no value for the purpose intended. Fines of not less than $25 or more than $200 are provided for the first offense in case of violation of the Act.

The amendment becomes effective January 1, 1926, and will not prevent the sale of insecticides or fungicides in the position of dealers or selling agents at the time the act was approved.

LEGAL WEIGHT OF APPLES CHANGED

(Senate Bill No. 1137, Act No. 186)

This Act changes the legal weight of apples from 48 to 45 pounds per bushel.

OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR PENNSYLVANIA TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE INDEMNITY

Approximately $2,349,000 was authorized by the 1925 Legislature and approved by Governor Pinchot for paying indemnities resulting from losses suffered by farmers who own cattle infected with serious contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis. The amount provided by the 1923 Legislature was $535,000 making a total for the past two sessions of $2,884,000. In 1921, $192,965 was provided; in 1919, $184,731; and in 1917, $120,000 or a total for these three sessions of $497,696.

The great increase in appropriations for indemnities makes possible the continuation of tuberculosis eradication on a large scale. During the past two years the area plan of testing has been generally adopted which means that all the herds in a township are tested at one time. This plan permits the eradication work to proceed much more rapidly than the plan whereby only individual herds are tested here and there. Once the large areas are cleaned up, it is expected that the State will be relieved of indemnity payment and yet continue to benefit from the clean herds.

The interest in eradicating bovine tuberculosis from Pennsylvania herds is the greatest in the history of the State, according to F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture. On May 15, 90 per cent. or more of the herd owners in 245 townships in 35 counties had signed agreements and were awaiting for a tuberculin test under the modified area plan. During the six weeks from April 1 to May 15, herd owners in 54 townships in 23 counties signed up to the extent of 90 per cent. for the test. In addition to the 245 townships the owners of 33,579 cattle have filed application for a test under the individual accredited herd plan. This plan is available for those who are not located in townships where the herd owners in the whole area desire the test.

At present, testing on the area basis is in progress and will soon be completed in five townships in Erie County, six townships in Columbia County and five townships in Westmoreland County. Areas in which testing has just recently been completed, include one township in Beaver County, one in Blair, one in Clearfield, nine in Lawrence, two in McKean and one in Warren. By May 15, all cattle in Mercer, Crawford and Jefferson Counties, had been tested by the area method and similar work had been conducted on the area basis in 76 townships of thirteen other counties.

The large appropriation of the past Legislative session will prove an important factor in the advancement of the dairy industry in the Keystone state, Mr. Willits says. Pennsylvania ranks third among all the states in the value of the dairy products, sixth in total number of dairy cows, but only fourteenth in the number of cattle under supervision for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis.

The funds which have just been made available will permit the bovine tuberculosis eradication work to progress as it has in other leading dairy states. This will mean more efficient production of milk, first, because of freedom from disease, and second, because of the greater number of pure breds, especially sires, which will be introduced into disease-free herds. It will mean a more healthful product for the public as well as a better market outlet for the dairymen; the market is expanded for the breeding stock as well as the dairy products. This is shown in counties where all herds have been tested by the active demand for dairy products, grade dairy cows and foundation pure bred breeding stock.

THE FARMER'S OBLIGATION TO HIS OWN COMMUNITY

An Outline of a Talk to the Farmers' Group, at Westtown, May 2, 1925, by William V. Dennis, Prof. or Rural Sociology, Pennsylvania State College

It is in most cases impossible to understand the problems of the present unless we first get a clear comprehension of the past conditions out of which these problems have to a large degree grown. This is particularly true of the complex situation confronting rural America today. A brief reference to three stages in the development of rural peoples is, therefore, appropriate.

While there is not yet sufficient data to establish the three periods referred to, the studies made by Thomas and Znaniecki, of the Polish Peasant in Europe and America, and by James M. Williams, in New York State, tend to confirm these as general in rural social development.

The first stage is marked by a strict adherence to custom. The individual is subordinate to the group, and lives his life as an integral part of the group. In the second stage there is a definite break with traditional customs, and the growth of individualism. In the third stage we find rural groups drawing together again in new forms of economic co-operation. Here once more the individual becomes more or less subordinated to the general welfare of the group. American agricultural communities have entered this third stage, some of them to a very advanced degree.

It is the farmer who has made considerable progress in recognizing community inter-relationships who acknowledges real obligations to his community. Perhaps the most evident of these obligations is that he be a good citizen. This is easier to mention than to fulfill. The faithful exercise of the franchise, for instance, becomes increasingly difficult, and much of our voting is unintelligent and haphazard. In the care and development of our rural schools, where much sound thought and active effort are now greatly needed, those whose children are being trained in private institutions find it all too easy to consider their local obligations met when the school tax is paid. Again, in obedience to law there is a challenge to the good citizen, especially in these days of serious laxity in this great essential.

The second obligation of the farmer is to be a member of his community, not a silent partner. To study the needs of the community, of all within it, and to concern himself with the problems of the group is a present day duty of special importance.

Probably no opportunity for service to one's fellows lies closer at hand than that of using one's peculiar gift to the full for the community. The case of a farmer in Columbia County illustrates this well. He possesses unusual ability as a singer. This talent he has used to help his neighbors for years. He trains two church choirs, and helps the high school boys and girls with their music, all without financial return. Farmers with ability to lead in the Boy Scouts, in nature study, in teaching swimming, in athletics, or in canning clubs and other organizations for girls will find an almost untouched field for work and a loyal following among the youth.

Another of the farmer's obligations to his community is one too commonly neglected in these perplexing transition days. At a time when the worthwhileness of farming is being widely questioned those most concerned are failing to pass on to the new generation an appreciation of the privileges and the glory of rural life. The economic pressure effectively silances most of us. Farmers need to catch once more the vision of the pioneer, and to feel the thrill of farming as a career, then through country minded school-teachers, ministers with adequate comprehension of rural possibilities, and the power of their own faith and optimism reassure and inspire their farm boys and girls.

Undoubtedly the most important duty now confronting farmers is that of building again the walls of a vital religious life among country folk. Unless we can have in rural communities a sincere religion, characterized in a large measure by unity in essentials, it is useless to look forward to a permanently satisfying agricultural civilization. No amount of subsidizing from without by powerful church organizations can take the place of local effort and conviction. With over 30,000 closed country churches in the United States, and millions of rural dwellers outside of the pale of any religious influences, we are rapidly approaching a real crisis in rural life.

The farmer will have a large part, also, in the movement to draw together the more or less antagonistic elements of town and country. Actually interdependent to an astonishing degree, both groups are in the main moving along in independent or even hostile fashion. The only solution of the complicated problems involving them both lies in mutually helpful co-operative effort.

Underlying all of this is, of course, the service ideal. It is as true of groups of people as it is of individuals, that fulness of life may be won only through the completeness of unselfiish service. The paramount need is for rural people to draw together. A people, "unorganized, seem incapable of progress." The more broadly trained a farmer is, the more successful he becomes, the greater becomes his obligation to give of himself through one type of leadership or another for the welfare of that community of which he is a member.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD ROAD SIDE MARKETS

Congestion of automobile traffic in the vicinity of farmers' roadside markets, heretofore, a serious problem to State police of New Jersey will be largely eliminated, highway officials believe, through a movement organized by farmers to erect their stands ten feet or more back from the roads.

All proprietors who agree to locate their stands as above mentioned, to keep the place neat and sanitary and to adopt certain business principles of protection for the buyer, will be given official recognition and will be permitted by the State Department of Agriculture to use the term "N. J. Standard Farmers' Roadside Market." This "standard" sign will indicate to the tourist that the farmer is not only offering the best quality of products but that in his new self-imposed regulations, he is co-operating in a measure with the four State departments of agriculture, health, police and highways.

PENN STATE COLLEGE HOLDS SUCCESSFUL CATTLE SHOW

PRIZES AWARDED THE WINNERS

Sweepstake honors in the fitting and showing contest of the third annual Pennsylvania State College Dairy Exposition, Saturday, May 9, went to G. W. Huggler, Bryn Mawr, Pa., exhibitor of Xenia's Oxford Maid, beautifully fitted and admirably shown Jersey cow, given to the college by L. B. Carter, Titusville, Pa.

For his fitting and showing supremacy, Huggler was awarded four prizes, among which were the coveted sweepstakes silver loving cup presented by the college Dairy Husbandry Club, and five dollars in gold, presented by the Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association. J. S. Campbell, Jr., Butler, Pa., was the judge.

Pennstate's Champion Katydid, shown by J. V. McCahon, Bryn Mawr, Pa., won in the Ayrshire yearling heifers class and then defeated Keystone Beckey, 3-year-old heifer shown by H. V. Green, Butler, Pa., for the breed championship. McCahon was awarded five dollars in gold, presented by the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association. George Schuchman, Masonic Home Farms, Elizabethtown, Pa., officiated as judge.



Xenia's Oxford Maid, winner of the grand championship over all breeds. G. W. Huggler, Bryn Mawr, Pa., fitted and showed this cow and won the silver loving cup presented by the Penn State Dairy Husbandry Club.

Beulah Wins First

The champion Guernsey, Beulah of Farview, presented to the college by C. A. Wright and Son, Canton, Pa., and the mother of twin calves born last fall, was fitted and shown by J. S. Bryan, Perkasie, Pa. He was awarded a beautiful silver loving cup, presented by the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association. M. T. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Organizations, Pomeroy, Pa., was the judge.

Penstate Homestead Valdessa, first in the Holstein yearling bull class, fought his way through keen competition to the breed championship, led by the able hands of M. A. Farrell, Waverly, Pa. Kimwar Pauline Burke, 2-year-old heifer, shown by D. S. Keller, Dawson, Pa., and Central Pennsylvania Breeder's Choice, exhibited by R. G. Conelly, Sunbury, Pa., were first in their classes.

Farrell received five dollars in gold, presented by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, and a medal, awarded by the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman. G. H. Trucknell, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Friesian Clubs, judged the black and whites.

Milk Scores High

In the clean milk production contest, F. W. Sheehan, Kennett Square, Pa., produced the best sample in the Ayrshire-Guernsey-Jersey milk class. His sample, scoring 98.9 points out of a possible 100, was later awarded the championship and a prize of five dollars presented by the Dairy Husbandry Club, R. B. Dickerson, Andover, N. J., produced the best sample of Holstein milk, one scoring 98.75. Professors W. H. Martin and L. W. Morley, of the college dairy husbandry department were the judges.

The dairy cattle judging contest was won by J. V. McCahon, Bryn Mawr, Pa., with a score of 320.5 points. He was awarded five dollars in gold, presented by W. D. Cope of the dairy husbandry faculty. B. S. Weiler, Warren, Pa., was second best judge with a score of 316.3 points.

G. M. Valsing, Bradford, Pa., won the honors in the mock auction sale for sounding the bid nearest the appraised value of the ten dairy animals offered for sale. His bid of $3,075 was just $100 less than that decided upon by the committee as a fair valuation of the stock.

Hear Prominent Speakers

Among the prominent speakers at the banquet, which climaxed the exposition, were: Toastmaster A. A. Borland, head of the College dairy department; Dr. J. M. Thomas, president of the Pennsylvania State College; R. G. Bressler, vice-dean, School of Agriculture; J. M. McKee, deputy secretary of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. R. Quackenbush, secretary of the Pittsburgh Dairy Council; J. L. Wyke, Meadow Brook Stock Farm, Jeannette, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, president, Interstate Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia; James Foust, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.; P. S. Brenneman, president, Dairymens' Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh; J. S. Campbell, Jr., Jersey breeder, Butler, Pa., R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council; George Schuchman, Masonic Home Farms, Elizabethtown, Pa.; M. T. Phillips, president of the Pennsyl-

(Continued on page 11)

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor

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Editorial



Right at our doors comes the opportunity to participate in the summer educational program of the first American Institute of Co-operation, to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

The Institute is the development of the agricultural cooperatives of the United States and will afford those interested a means of obtaining first handed information as to the methods along which co-operation has been developed.

Lectures by representatives of the leading co-operative marketing officials, both in this country and abroad, seminars, round table talks, etc., will give you the broadening knowledge necessary to keep your organization's development along safe and sane lines.

Co-operative endeavor is here to stay.

If you are interested in the co-operative marketing of milk, fruit, vegetables and other farm products, no better means of broadening your knowledge can be offered than that afforded by attending this great educational course.

A week or two spent at any one of the special topics offered for study will be of immense value to you in moulding your future policies.

Farmers in this territory may never again have the sessions of the American Institute of Co-operation so close to their homes and should make a special effort this summer to participate in this great educational movement.

Full details are printed on page one of this issue.

GRASS AND GARLIC

The present season has, to a marked degree, emphasized the willingness of the milk producers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed to co-operate in the demand for a better milk supply.

Grass and garlic flavors in milk have been less prevalent in the milk during the past month or so, than ever before, at this season of the year.

While this may not be true in every section of the territory, those in which these flavors have been very marked heretofore have shown considerable improvement. In some sections the rejections of off flavored, garlic or grass flavors, have been less pronounced.

Observance of the Sanitary Regulations has had much to do with this better supply, while a more careful method of open pasture feeding in the early spring has had a great deal to do with the condition.

Investigations and experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture have developed some important facts regarding the prevalence and control of garlic flavors in milk and a more careful observation of the cows in garlic infested territories should do much toward the elimination of the garlic question next season.

If you have not already read the extract on garlic flavor in milk, published in the April issue of the Milk Producers' Review, don't fail to read it, or better still, write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. and ask for Department Bulletin, No. 1326, which has a very complete article on this subject.

A BALL PITCHER'S TOAST TO THE MILK PITCHER

A milk-for-health film, being made by the United States Department of Agriculture ,features Walter Johnson, pitcher for the 1924 World's Champions, as a perfect example of what the milk pitcher does for the baseball pitcher. This part of the picture was made just prior to the opening game of the 1925 season at the American League Park, Washington, D. C.

On this occasion the idol of the fans said to Miss Jessie M. Hoover, of the Bureau of Dairying, "I am a native of Kansas; was born on a farm between Iola and Humboldt. My real home is Coffeyville, Kansas. When I was growing up we had lots of cows on our farm and we all drank milk. I drink it now when I can get it good and clean. It is good for baseball players, especially in the morning and evening. I never take it just before going onto the field, but it is fine after the game. Of course, we never eat food just before taking violent exercise. That is the reason we don't take milk—for milk is a food. I have four children and they all drink milk. Mrs. Johnson sees to that. My oldest is a boy of 9."

"We all noticed," said Miss Hoover, "his fine, strong straight teeth; his clear, blue eyes, and his healthy skin, and the strong straight posture of his muscular body."

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, will be held at its headquarters in the Boyertown Building, 1211 Arch Street, Philadelphia on Monday, June 29th, at 9.30 A. M. Standard Time.

MARKET CONDITIONS

While the general market for fluid milk in the Philadelphia territory has held its own during the past month, we are in a season of the high production for the year.

From mid-May to mid-June production is usually at the peak level for the year. Cows go on pasture, as a rule, and the result is a large increase in production.

The larger dealers usually absorb this natural increase, up to a certain point. Some of the smaller buyers, however, have been following the usual practice of asking producers to hold back one or more days milk each week during this flush period.

Consumption appears to be on a fairly even basis, but will show some shrinkage as the vacation season approaches.

In a few cases manufacturers of dairy products have shown a little sign of unrest, not so much probably in view of their supply, but rather that of reflected conditions in other manufacturing sections, where slighlty lower prices prevail.

The butter market during May was more or less fluctuating. The price of 92 score solid packed butter in New York City, early in the month, was 42½c. a pound. In mid-month it had advanced to 44c. and then declined to 41¾c. at the close of the month.

Production has been on a somewhat heavier basis. On May 23 holdings in public warehouses were estimated at 2,510,280 pounds, as compared to 5,807,452 pounds at the same time last year.

Early in May holdings were at a low level, showing that butter was going directly into consumption, but during the month these stocks have increased to a considerable degree.

Indicaltons now point toward larger supplies but there have been no heavy purchases as yet for storage.



NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The 1925 National Dairy Show will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., October 10th to 17th.

Plans are now well under way for an exposition that will be far in advance of any previous show. The facilities for the exposition, at Indianapolis are better, it is said than at any of the previous exhibition grounds where the show has been held.

Full details will be available at an early date—in the meantime begin making your plans to attend the 1925 show now.

FARM LABOR IN NEW JERSEY

The supply of farm labor in New Jersey, under date of May 21st, is estimated at 90 per cent of normal and the demand at 95 per cent of normal, making a potential farm supply 94.8 per cent. of normal, as compared with 95.7, the April potention supply; 97.8, the potential supply in March and 82.2 on May 1st, 1924.

OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCTION

Producers of oleomargarine are making strenuous efforts to break down state reuglations concerning the sale of oleomargarine.

An effort was made in the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature—which would practically annul its effect and later a compromise was offered retaining the regulations but cutting the license fee in half. The bill failed of passage in the House.

The latest government statistics, show the following comparisons, in pounds, on which taxes were paid.

COLORED

	1925	1924
March	870.451 lbs.	1,077.588 lbs.
April	884.102 lbs.	931,220 lbs.

UNCOLORED

	1925	1924
March	19,254,260 lbs.	22,267,340 lbs.
April	16,206.192 lbs.	19,151,580 lbs.

Efforts of the Institute of Oleomargarine Manufacturers to enlist the support of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in their continued fight to escape from the proper restrictions of national and state laws providing for the inspection and control of their industry, was very properly suppressed at the recent chamber meeting.

At the closing session, held in Washington, D. C., May 22, the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America adopted the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee and referred the matter of state legislation regarding margarine to the Board of Directors, with a suggestion that there should be careful study by the appropriate departments of the chamber before there is any attempt to define a policy for the chamber on this subject.

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Report as of May 29th, 1925

Number permanent permits issued.	4,621
Number temporary permits issued	16,543
Number of inspections made up to May 23rd.	23,500

In one day during the past month 75 permanent permits were issued, all these producers shipping to one dealer.

The total number of permanent permits issued numbers over 25 per cent of the producers' holding temporary permits.

During April the Quality Control Department made the following record.

Number sediment test made	761
Inspections	2,680
Meetings	7
Attendance at meetings	405
Motion pictures shown	5
Number of miles traveled	75,700

FIELD MAN TAKES TAKES NEW POSITION

Mr. Charles C. Cook, who has been connected with the field forces of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, since February, 1923, having had charge of organization for the past year and a half, has resigned and taken a position with the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, in Camden, N. J.

Mr. Cook has been appointed manager of the new enterprise. He carries with him the good wishes of his many Inter-State friends for the best of success in his new undertaking.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York, 92 score, solid pack, butter price for the month.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES

Prices are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

MAY BASIC PRICE F. O. B. Philadelphia GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

MAY SURPLUS PRICE F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Class I Per 100 lbs.	Class I Per qt.	Class II Per 100 lbs.	Class II Per qt.
3.	$2.20	4.7	$1.86	4.
3.05	2.22	4.75	1.88	4.
3.1	2.24	4.8	1.90	4.05
3.15	2.26	4.85	1.92	4.1
3.2	2.28	4.9	1.94	4.15
3.25	2.30	4.95	1.96	4.2
3.3	2.32	5.	1.98	4.25
3.35	2.34	5.	2.00	4.3
3.4	2.36	5.05	2.02	4.3
3.45	2.38	5.1	2.04	4.35
3.5	2.40	5.15	2.06	4.4
3.55	2.42	5.2	2.08	4.45
3.6	2.44	5.2	2.10	4.5
3.65	2.46	5.25	2.12	4.55
3.7	2.48	5.3	2.14	4.6
3.75	2.50	5.35	2.16	4.6
3.8	2.52	5.4	2.18	4.65
3.85	2.54	5.45	2.20	4.7
3.9	2.56	5.5	2.22	4.75
3.95	2.58	5.55	2.24	4.8
4.	2.60	5.6	2.26	4.85
4.05	2.62	5.6	2.28	4.9
4.1	2.64	5.65	2.30	4.9
4.15	2.66	5.7	2.32	5.
4.2	2.68	5.75	2.34	5.
4.25	2.70	5.8	2.36	5.05
4.3	2.72	5.85	2.38	5.1
4.35	2.74	5.9	2.40	5.15
4.4	2.76	5.9	2.42	5.2
4.45	2.78	5.95	2.44	5.2
4.5	2.80	6.	2.46	5.25
4.55	2.82	6.05	2.48	5.3
4.6	2.84	6.1	2.50	5.35
4.65	2.86	6.15	2.52	5.4
4.7	2.88	6.2	2.54	5.45
4.75	2.90	6.2	2.56	5.5
4.8	2.92	6.25	2.58	5.5
4.85	2.94	6.3	2.60	5.55
4.9	2.96	6.35	2.62	5.6
4.95	2.98	6.4	2.64	5.65
5.	3.00	6.45	2.66	5.7

JUNE PRICES F. O. B. Philadelphia Country Stations

The same prices for basic milk as quoted above for May apply in June, subject however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

MAY BASIC PRICE Country Receiving Station GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	2.44
11 to 20 "	.288	2.43
21 to 30 "	.308	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

MAY SURPLUS PRICE At Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Class II per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.62	$1.28
3.05	1.64	1.30
3.1	1.66	1.32
3.15	1.68	1.34
3.2	1.70	1.36
3.25	1.72	1.38
3.3	1.74	1.40
3.35	1.76	1.42
3.4	1.78	1.44
3.45	1.80	1.46
3.5	1.82	1.48
3.55	1.84	1.50
3.6	1.86	1.52
3.65	1.88	1.54
3.7	1.90	1.56
3.75	1.92	1.58
3.8	1.94	1.60
3.85	1.96	1.62
3.9	1.98	1.64
3.95	2.00	1.66
4.	2.02	1.68
4.05	2.04	1.70
4.1	2.06	1.72
4.15	2.08	1.74
4.2	2.10	1.76
4.25	2.12	1.78
4.3	2.14	1.80
4.35	2.16	1.82
4.4	2.18	1.84
4.45	2.20	1.86
4.5	2.22	1.88
4.55	2.24	1.90
4.6	2.26	1.92
4.65	2.28	1.94
4.7	2.30	1.96
4.75	2.32	1.98
4.8	2.34	2.00
4.85	2.36	2.02
4.9	2.38	2.04
4.95	2.40	2.06
5.	2.42	2.08

SURPLUS PRICES Monthly Surplus Prices

4% milk at all receiving stations

	1924 Average per month Class I	1924 Class II
January	2.53	2.10
February	2.41	2.00
March	2.25	1.87
April	1.84	1.53
May	1.82	1.51
June	1.05	1.62
July	1.91	——
August	1.81	——
September	1.79	——

	1925 Average per month Class I	1925 Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68

Clean Milk is Guaranteed with DR. CLARK'S PURITY MILK STRAINER



"There's only one method whereby milk can be strained absolutely clean and that is by straining it through sterilized cotton," says the U. S. Government. And that is the method used by Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer. Sterilized cotton discs (cut by our own patented process) are tightly clamped to bottom of strainer so that all milk must pass THROUGH the cotton. That's why we Guarantee this strainer will remove ALL the dirt, or we'll refund your money.

The Purity Milk Strainer is used by the World's largest condensaries such as Borden's, Helvetia, Van Camp's, Carnation, Mohawk, Bowman's, etc., and by thousands of farmers everywhere. Also used and endorsed by Agricultural colleges and by dairies who furnish the entire milk supply for a number of cities.

Made in two sizes—10 quart and 30 quart. Ask your dealer to show you one of these strainers, or if he hasn't them, write direct (giving your dealer's name) for prices and circular. Send today!

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 6½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

MAY BUTTER PRICES

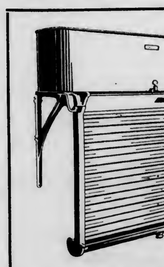
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	42 1/2	42	40 1/2
2	43	42	39 1/2
4	43	42	40 1/2
5	43	42	40
6	43	42	39 1/2
7	43	42	40
8	43	42	40
9	44	43	40
11	44 1/2	43 1/2	41
12	45	44	41 1/2
13	45	44	41 1/2
14	45	44	41
15	45	44	41 1/2
16	45	44	41 1/2
18	45	44	41 1/2
19	43 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2
20	43	41 1/2	40 1/2
21	42	41	40 1/2
22	42	41	40 1/2
24	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
25	43 1/2	42 1/2	41
26	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 3/4
27	43	42	41 1/2
28	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
29	44	43	42

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37



Chester Producers' Milk Cooler

All copper, everlasting. Built just like the big Chester Factory Milk Cooler, with seamless copper tubes and brass manifolds. Will stand 150 pounds pressure. Easy to clean. Cools within two degrees of water. Very reasonably priced. Made in four sizes.

Send for our new catalog

Get a copy of the new Chester Milk Producers' Catalog. It is yours for the asking. Keep it on hand for ready reference. It contains a fund of useful information. Send for it today—without obligation of course.

CHESTER DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY
CHESTER Dept. I PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCER

S. Duchess Ina 465525, a junior four-old Jersey cow owned by W. L. Glatefelter, of Spring Grove, Pa., has just been awarded the American Jersey Cattle Club Silver Medal for producing, with calf, 643.52 lbs. of fat and 11,646 lbs. of milk in 365 days. Ina maintained production at an even rate throughout the test and carried her calf for 257 of the 365 days.

This Jersey producer was first tested in senior two-year-old form when she yielded 538.55 lbs. of fat in 365 days. Her sire is the Silver Medal bull Pogis 99th's Duke that is by the Gold and Silver "Century Sire," Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, and out of the Gold Medal cow Figgis 52d of Hood Farm. Ina's dam is Sophie's Cora, a cow that has four official records including one of 835.69 lbs. of fat.

S. Duchess Ina is a double granddaughter of the great Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, and she has a truly remarkable array of distinguished ancestors behind her.

SAVE MONEY

Crasco Silos are good Silos and low in cost. Carefully manufactured from selected stock. Doors close tight and are easily opened from convenient door front ladder. If you want a Silo get a Crasco and save money.

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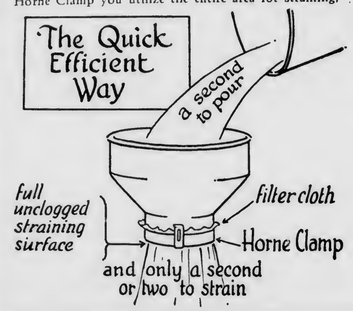


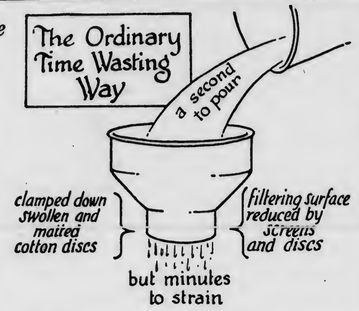
CRASCO STEEL ROOFED SILOS

You Can Strain Milk in Less Time But Just as Thoroughly—

By using a Horne Clamp on your present strainer. This Clamp permits the use of a filter cloth instead of cotton. Cotton swells and mats, forming a multiple stopper in the bottom of your strainer which retards the straining action. Filter cloth does not mat or swell; the last bucket of milk strains as quickly as the first. It strains milk even more thoroughly than cotton.

How much actual straining area is there in the bottom of your strainer? Usually only about one third the size of the bottom, because of the screens and perforated metal discs necessary to hold cotton or cloth in place. By discarding these fittings and using a Horne Clamp you utilize the entire area for straining.





and therefore reduce the straining time considerably.

The Horne Clamp fits around the outside of your strainer, tightly holding filter cloth over the outlet. Every drop of milk must pass through the cloth as there is no chance of it leaking around rings or inside clamps. The entire surface of the cloth is free for straining milk. It saves your time.

The Horne Clamp costs but fifty cents. Filter cloth for use with this clamp and your present strainer, cost 75 cents a box of sixty pieces. Get them from your receiving station or Association, or direct from us.

Ask for descriptive folder of this time saving unit.

Cherry-Bassett Co. 2324 Market St., Philadelphia 33 S. Charles St., Baltimore

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed is a GUARANTEED Extra Milk Producer

And Thousands of Dairymen Have Proved It!

Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a *proven* milk maker. If you want *more* milk, and at *less cost*, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.

The Secret of More Milk is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

Try a Ton!

Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO. Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

Live Agents Wanted

With 2% Bone-Building Material

FREE

Write for a copy of our great book, "Feeding the Dairy Cow for Profit." It will pay you well.



Do YOU Want $9.50 More Income From Each of Your Cows? USE

SO-BOS-SO

TRADE KILFLY MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

regularly through the fly season and increase milk production 20%. It is GUARANTEED to keep cows free from flies or money will be promptly refunded. Buy it direct from us and save money.

6— 1 gal. cans	$ 7.00
1—15 gal. drum	14.00
1—30 gal. drum	27.00

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS and ship C. O. D. if you wish. ORDER TODAY and get 20% more milk from your cows. So-Bos-So Kilfly More-Milk Folder free on request.

H. E. ALLEN MFG. CO., INC. Carthage, N. Y.

TUBERCULIN TEST PAVES WAY FOR PURE BREDS

Results of the tuberculin test in Pennsylvania indicates that eradication work paves the way for the introduction of more pure bred animals as well as for a more healthy herd.

Figures recently secured from three counties show clearly that farmers increase the number of pure bred animals in their herds after the test has been made the reactors eliminated. In Bucks County, for example, where 101 herds were tested, there were 911 pure breds before the test, and, while 188 reacted, the present herds have 1197 pure breds, an increase of 31.4 per cent. On the other hand, there were 964 grade animals in these herds, 276 of which reacted. The present herds have only 897 grades, a decrease of 6.9 per cent.

In Washington County, the same tendency is shown. The 108 tested herds had 1285 pure breds before the test, 250 of which reacted. The present herds have 1485 pure breds, an increase of 15.6 per cent. The grades numbered 1218 before the test, 196 reacted, and the present herds have 986 grades, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Ninety-seven herds in Somerset County show an increase of 17.4 per cent. in number of pure breds since the tuberculin test and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in number of grades.

WHITE-WASH YOUR STABLE

Any time, except in freezing weather is a good time to white-wash the cow stable and other smaller buildings about the farm.

At this season of the year however, the time is ripe for a clean-up after the winter.

We have had a number of requests for "Government White-Wash."

The standard formula for this white-wash is as follows:

1. To twelve gallons of water, add one bushel of quick lime.

2. Then dissolve two pounds of common salt and one quart of zinc sulphate, in two gallons of hot water.

3. Mix No. 1 and No. 2 and to this add two gallons of skimmed milk.

This makes a very satisfactory preparation.

Another formula quite commonly used although not so efficient as the former is made as follows:

Add ten pounds of quick lime to two gallons of water and let stand two hours before using.

If you do not wish to go to the trouble of preparing your own white-wash a number of prepared white-wash bases are available. Some of these offer special features, being prepared as a white-wash, semi-paint or disinfectant. They come in powdered form and are easily mixed and usually particularly adaptable for use in spraying machines.

The value of prepared disinfected white-wash for the stables, barn, milk-house, chicken house, pig pen and other smaller buildings is without question.

An oil-can, wrench, or hammer at hand is worth two or three in the bush—or fence corner.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Because faith in human nature is such a delicate and beautiful plant is just one of the reasons we should cherish and foster it.

PROTECT YOUR MILK

It is a well-known fact that milk should be cooled quickly—not only to safeguard against souring but also to remove animal heat quickly, thus insuring milk of a pleasing flavor.

In order to accomplish this, **water** cooling must be used. Air cooled milk or milk cooled in the snow is never satisfactory, even though the temperature be as low as zero. In almost all city regulations including the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Sanitary Regulations, cooling **with water every day in the year** is required.

Provision should be made on every farm so that the milk house (or spring house, if a spring house is used) contains a tank of ample size to properly cool the milk or keep it cool if cooling is done over an approved aerator. Where water is pumped into such a tank, the tank must necessarily be of such size as to hold a sufficient amount of water to properly cool the milk.

The regulations adopted for the Philadelphia district require cooling either by an aerator or tank method. In using an aerator there should be a continuous and abundant flow of cool water through it, either direct from the spring or well or from a tank containing ice.

When the milk is cooled by immersing the cans in a tank of cold water, ten times as much water is needed as the amount of milk to be cooled, or one hundred gallons of water for each ten gallons of milk.

Where spring water is flowing—as in a spring house—only sufficient room is needed to place the cans in water, as the water is constantly being changed. This would also apply wherever water is constantly flowing through the cooling tank. Care must be taken, however, to see that the level of water is always above the level of the milk in the cans.

Provision should be made to cover the tank after the milk is placed in the water. A wooden cover, tightly constructed and hinged to the tank so that it can be raised easily, is very satisfactory for this purpose. Such a cover is a great protection during hot weather, as it will prevent the water from becoming warmed by currents of warm air passing over it, and during cold weather it is an unfailing protection against freezing.

Well water, pumped into a suitable sized tank, covered with such a lid and changed daily will not freeze. Thus, loss from frozen milk will be avoided, as will also losses from sour and improperly cooled milk during the summer months.

BEWARE OF THE HORSE GYP

Every now and then newspapers print carefully worded advertisements of purported private owners of "fine horses." These advertisements are usually worded in the most glowing style, but in many cases there is a hitch somewhere—

If you are in the market for a horse, purchase from a responsible party—avoid the prospective seller, if he fails to come out in the open.

Recently we have seen some advertisements in the public prints which we believe would bear watching.

LIME

Farmers in the State of Pensylvania bought 429,364 tons of lime for agricultural purposes in 1924. These lime purchases aggregated an expenditure of $3,874,587.

Approximtely 41 per cent of the farmers in the state used lime for agricultural purposes during the year, the average amount being about five tons.



"A penny saved is a penny earned"

MONEY saved by self-denial may be earned with difficulty, but money saved by the simple method of buying the same goods at a lower price is most easily earned. It is just so much clear profit to you.

Sears Roebuck prices save pennies and dollars; in time, many dollars. Many families have dealt with The World's Largest Store for thirty years or more. During that time the amount of their savings by trading with Sears has mounted to sums of real importance.

One old customer writes that he has saved $800 on the $3000 worth of goods that he has bought from Sears Roebuck. He is sure of this, for he has always secured comparative prices before ordering.

Sears Roebuck goods are of guaranteed quality always. Your money will be promptly returned if you are not satisfied with anything you buy from this catalog.



Automobile equipment, tents, cooking utensils, stoves, tableware, fishing tackle, guns and rifles. Axes, pack-sacks, beds, hammocks, blankets, camp phonographs, cameras.



Wardrobe and dress trunks Steamer trunks, Bags and suitcases in leather, fibre and Fabrikold.



Men's, women's and children's clothing, hats, shoes, hosiery and underwear. Athletic apparel, fishermen's, hunters', and riding garments.



Canoes and rowboats. Rowboat motors. Equipment for baseball, tennis, golf, basket ball, boxing. Bathing suits for men, women and children.



Garden tools, lawn mowers, garden hose, and lawn sprinklers. Pruning shears. Farm implements. Dairy and poultry-keeping supplies. Harness and saddlery.



Phonographs and records. Mandolins, guitars, banjos, banjo ukes, accordions, band instruments. Sheet music and music rolls. Pianos and player pianos.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Philadelphia

The World's Largest Store owns and operates Station WLS-Wave length 345 Meters—Tune in!



In less than a day your order is on its way



Sears Roebuck values and service are bringing so great a volume of business to our Philadelphia Store that we are adding another ten-story building in order to maintain complete stocks and 24-hour shipping service to our rapidly increasing roll of customers.

Send for your catalog TODAY!

PRINT OR WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN PENCIL

Mail the coupon TODAY

SEARS, ROEBUCK and COMPANY
4640 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send mid-summer catalog. C—6—305

Name

Post Office

State

Rural Route Box No.

Street and No.

"Health Recipes"

A NEW COOK BOOK

Just the Thing for Every Housewife

Containing methods of using the health-protecting foods, milk and its products, fruits and vegetables

"Health Receipts" has thirty-six colored illustrations, and contains more than one hundred and seventy-five receipts in addition to seasonal menus.

A valuabe recipe book for the home kitchen. Useful also for teachers of cooking and home making. It is so arranged that it may be retained as a complete book, or separated into forty-five cards to fit into a standard size recipe box file.

Special Price to Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Membership

25c Postpaid

GET YOUR ORDER IN NOW

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

SEASONABLE LUNCHES

JUST WHAT YOU NEED FOR A DAY'S OUTING

The month of June makes us think of eating out of doors. Memorial Day marks the beginning of the picnic season. Everyone with a flivver or a limousine starts out for a cool, shady spot near a creek in which the children may wade, or there may be a swimming hole for the older members of the family.

Thoreau speaks of seeing people up and down a stream, sitting in the shade or wading in the water—"making use of Nature." City dwellers can enjoy the parks, or make excursions into the country. Those who live in the country may have excursions, too, there is on every farm a favorite lane, a spot in the orchard, or a cave near the river which is visited seldom.

Whether we live in the city or in the country there is something very appealing about having a meal out-of-doors. Good bread and butter sandwiches and a glass of cool rich milk are a picnic where there is a happy crowd of people and the right spot. Thermos bottles, fireless cookers, and the automobile motor attachment have made the most elaborate meal a possibility, but for the picnic to be a real one for everybody. Mother included, the lunch must be a simple one that is easy to prepare.

Isn't it better to celebrate the Fourth of July out under the trees than in the city watching even the best parade? The lunch can be planned to follow the color scheme of the flag and everybody be more comfortable and happy.

The following menus are suggested because most of the necessary ingredients are grown on the farm. They are easy to prepare and provide simple, wholesome meals.

MENU

Lettuce and Onion Sandwiches
Date and Nut Sandwiches
Chocolate Milk Shake
Ice Cream Cakes

At this season of the year chicken is a favorite with everyone. Cold chicken, a sandwich, with a filling green and crisp, another kind to satisfy the younger members of the family who like sweets, and ice cream, sounds like party food.

CHOCOLATE MILK SHAKE

What could be more delicious or more nutritious than a cool velvety milk shake?

CHOCOLATE MILK SHAKE
(Made with cocoa paste)

1 c. cocoa — few grains salt
1 c. sugar — milk
2 c. water

Mix cocoa, sugar, salt; add water, and cook until a smooth, thick paste is formed. If convenient, allow to cook a long time, 30 minutes or more, in a double boiler to improve the flavor. Use one tablespoon of this paste in one cup.

This paste can be put in the refrigerator or a cool place and kept for a week or more. Making a large quantity saves time and fuel. It insures cocoa of a better flavor and a food more easily digested than when made hurriedly.

SPONGE CAKES

Sponge cakes are the finishing touch—a perfect end to a perfect lunch.

2 tsps. baking powder — 1½ c. flour
2 eggs in cup and sweet cream to fill remainder — 1 c. sugar

Put all together in a mixing bowl and stir hard for five minutes. Bake about ten minutes in gem pans. Makes twelve cakes.

MENU

Veal and Brain Croquettes
Tomatoes with Dressing
Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Fruit—Apples and Cherries
Strawberry Milk Shake
Cookies

The croquettes can be heated over an open fire. They will be especially popular with those who like sweetbreads. If whole wheat bread is available, made into sandwiches it adds variety to the lunch. The fruit juices, made into syrup and used for milk shakes are great favorites with everyone.

Veal and Brain Croquettes

3 c. veal — ¼ tsp. celery seed
1 lb. brains — 1 tsp. onion
1 c. bread crumbs — ¼ tsp. pepper
2 eggs — 1½ tsp. salt

Mix bread crumbs, egg and seasoning with stock in which meat was cooked. Make the mixture the consistency of batter and cook in top of double boiler until thick. Mix with meat, shape, roll in bread crumbs, then white of egg, then bread crumbs again. Fry in fat, put on brown paper.

STRAWBERRY MILK SHAKE

Mix 2 tablespoons strawberry syrup with 1 cup chilled milk.

To make strawberry syrup, use one-half as much sugar as washed and prepared fresh strawberries, water to cover. Cook until berries are softened, then wash and strain through cheese cloth. Canned strawberries or strawberry jam may be used to make strawberry syrup.

MENU

A menu for an out-door lunch. The main dish may be prepared over a camp fire.

Komac Stew — Toast
Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Fruit — Gingerbread
Milk — Coffee

KOMOC STEW

½ lb. bacon — 1 tbsp. cornstarch
2 onions — 4 eggs
1 pt. tomatoes — Salt and pepper

Cut bacon in small pieces, fry until crisp and brown, add onions, cut fine. Cook until blended, then add tomatoes; mix cornstarch with small quantity of cold tomatoes add to mixture and cook until it thickens. To this add eggs well beaten. Serve on buttered toast.

GINGERBREAD

2 eggs — 2 tsps. cinnamon
1 c. sugar — 1½ tsp. ginger
1 c. molasses — 1 tsp. cloves
3 c. flour — ½ tsp. grated nutmeg
2 tsps. soda — 1 c. cream

Beat unseparated eggs until light, mix with sugar, add molasses. Mix and sift dry ingredients, alternate with sour cream. Bake in buttered square tins 15 to 20 minutes in moderate oven.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION

(Continued from page 1)

persons who simply attend the morning speaking programs and the afternoon round table discussions. In the general course of study the regular tuition fee of $5.00 per week or $15.00 for the four week's course will be exacted.

Persons registering for class groups and desiring credit must present credentials showing graduation from a standard high school or academy in the case of undergraduate courses, and degree from a recognized college or university in the case of graduate courses. Instructors may admit, at their discretion, as students, persons who do not possess these formal requirements, but whose practical experience could be regarded as a reasonable equivalent.

Persons attending the Institute who wish to be on a regular study basis may register for one of the regular class groups. These are to be in charge of instructors from various universities where the most advanced teaching and investigational work in co-operation has been carried on.

The University of Pennsylvania undertakes to issue a certificate of college credit to such persons as complete this class work to the satisfaction of their respective instructors. Sections will be provided both for graduate and undergraduate groups.

Assignment Work for College Credit

Students desiring credit should matriculate in the regular way and pay a fee of $5.00 per week or $15.00 for the four-week term. They are expected to attend regularly the open speaking program of the morning and such round table sessions in the afternoon as best fit into their individual lines of interest or as are assigned to them by the instructors in charge of their group.

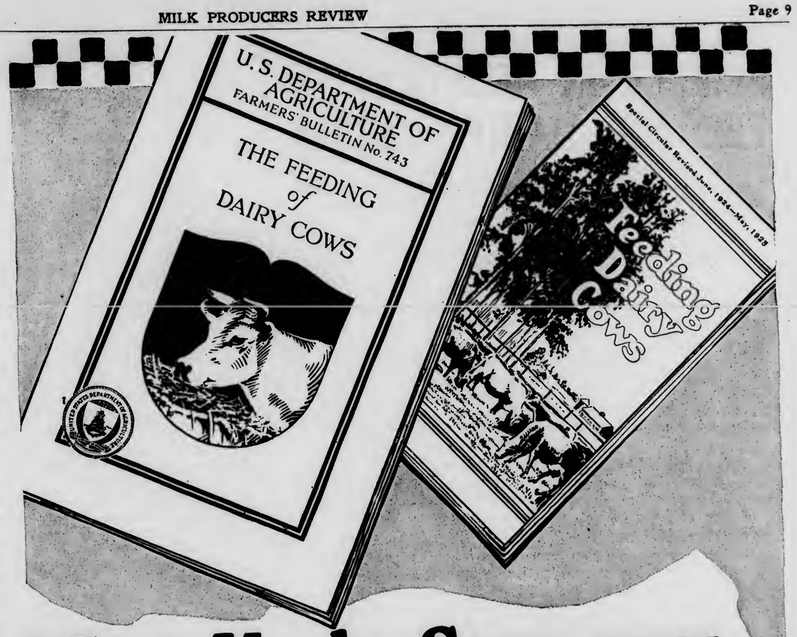
A reasonable amount of library reading will also be assigned by the various instructors. Regular class hours are arranged from 3.30 to 5.30 o'clock each afternoon except Saturday. These periods provide for the presentation of lecture material by the instructor and organized discussion by the students on the basis of material presented during the sessions of the Institute and the students practical experience in co-operative affairs. Formal quizzes and exams will be at the option of the individual instructor .

When You Are to Arrive

Persons who expect to attend the Institute should make every effort to be in Philadelphia on the Saturday preceding each week's work. This will make it easier on everybody in connection with rooming facilities and registration. The morning of July 20 will be set aside for registration and classification of late comers at the beginning of the session; but the regular program will open promptly at 1.30 p. m. of that day and, thereafter, the work will continue without break as scheduled. Persons arriving after the first week begins will be registered as they present themselves; but the delay incident to such details will be a loss only to those who are attending. It is therefore advised that students come as early as possible before entering upon the work they will undertake.

Every thistle cut this year means a lot less next year.

Uncle Ab says when dollars begin to get scarce is a good time to save 'em.



What Uncle Sam says about Pasture Feeding

"It is evident that the commercial dairyman will seldom depend upon pasture alone. Grain should be fed to heavy producing cows under all pasture conditions."
—*U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin No. 743*

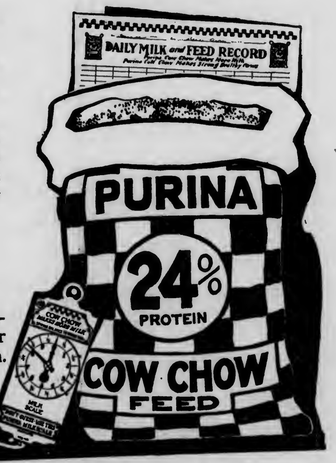
"It is unwise to try to save feed by depending on pasture alone." —*Wisconsin Special Circular "Feeding Dairy Cows."*

Purina Cow Chow fed on pasture is not an expense. It is *economy*. Every pound fed this summer saves a pound next fall. Here's why the thousands of dairymen feeding Cow Chow on pasture are making extra money:

1. **No summer slump.**
2. **Healthy cows.**
3. **Less feed in the fall.**
4. **More milk on less feed next winter.**

Use a little Cow Chow all through the summer, and keep them going. Phone your order to the feed dealer with the checkerboard sign.

Write us for the 100-page Purina Cow Book—free.



PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

STABLEMATES DUPLICATE PRODUCTION

Glenchetser Farms, Inc., Wyebrook, Pennsylvania, have two Guernsey cows who seem to be going at a neck-and-neck gait. Westbrook Ultra Rose 2d 100769 and Westbrook Ultra Lee 81947 both started on yearly Advanced Register records on December 1, 1924. In their first month, the former produced 1637.3 pounds of milk containing 92.51 pounds of butterfat, while the latter gave 1604.5 pounds of milk containing 92.10 pounds of butterfat.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

SCIENCE IN RELATION TO FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE

In 1887 Experiment Stations were established at the several Agricultural Colleges. This was made possible by an Act of Congress, making a definite appropriation for this purpose. This was the first movement, on a nation-wide basis, to place the different phases of agriculture on a scientific basis.

Because of the importance of the Dairy Industry, not only to the dairyman, but to the population as a whole, the feeding of dairy cattle has had a very prominent part in the work of all the Experiment Stations in the East. All our knowledge of Feeds, their proper combination, and their effect on the milk flow of the dairy cow, is the direct result of very careful scientific experiments on the part of the Agricultural College Experiment Stations.

The modern dairy business is based on, and is a result of such scientific experiments. The findings are not secret, they are open to the world, however, they must be applied before benefits can accrue to dairymen. It remained for the farmers' own organization to take full advantage of all the experimental work of all the prominent dairy states of the East. They were the first to use all the knowledge of feeds and feeding available and the first to put it to practical use in making a dairy feed the "Open Formula."

There are no secrets about the feeding value of any of the Ingredients now used in the manufacture of dairy feeds, or the proportions that should be used. When scientific experiments establish new feeding principles which will be of value to the dairymen they will be incorporated in the Open Formula by the farmers' own organization.

For better results feed Open Formula Dairy Feeds. Buy co-operatively. See the distributor in your community. If Open Formula Dairy Feeds are not distributed in your locality, write.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation, Inc.

817-25 Heed Building Philadelphia, Pa.

Let GRAVITY do the WORK!

The Unadilla *does away* with the *back breaking work* of tossing tons of silage out over your head. The air tight, water tight, doors that cannot stick or freeze, have the *additional advantage* of giving *continuous opening* at *level of the silage!* You simply push the silage out *—gravity* does the rest.

Door fasteners form a permanent safety ladder—convenient and secure. Hoops are easily adjusted *from this ladder.* No dangerous adjusting from easy-slipping ladders. Write today for our big catalog and for special discounts on early orders.

Easy payments if desired!

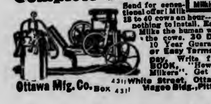
UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



UNADILLA SILO

POWER MILKER $35
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT Pats. 11

Send for proof! Most liberal offer! Milks 15 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks cows as they are—any or all. Milks low-, high-, crooked-teated cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!



Ottawa Mfg. Co. 431 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas
BOX 431! Wagner Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Uncle Ab says that the first step in making a thing come to pass is to believe that it can be done.

Willard

Storage Battery and Service Station

Starting, lighting, ignition—storage batteries of every description, make and for every purpose are recharged, repaired and rebuilt here by skilled battery men working in a fully equipped and stocked shop.

OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

Pusey & Young Storage Battery Station

WEST CHESTER, PA. COATESVILLE, PA.

COOL YOUR MILK



INSURE your profits—save time. Eventually you will use a REID Cooler—highest quality—your satisfaction guaranteed. Complete information for the asking. Manufacturers for the Dairy Industry for FIFTY Years.

A. H. REID CREAMERY AND DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY
69TH ST. AND HAVERFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA

WORLDS WHEAT ACREAGE HIGHER

The wheat acreage of nineteen countries this year was placed at 132,729,000 acres in a report to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy. The same countries last year had an acreage of 128,159,000 acres.

JUNIATA COUNTY

The milk producers of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, took a distinct forward step toward marketing their milk to better advantage recently. In this county the market has been very unsatisfactory for several years due to the lack of proper co-operation on the part of some of the buyers.

After a committee appointed at a county-wide meeting of members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association had considered the matter for several months, a meeting of the officers of the various locals of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was recently called in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and a plan outlined to form the Juniata Valley Dairymen's Co-operative Association for the purpose of acquiring land and the development, as the way opened, of a plant which would be capable of collecting and, if necessary, processing and marketing of the product, to be done through the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. The plan outlined by the committee was approved by these officers and arrangements were made to apply for a charter and to hold local meetings throughout the county to explain the matter to dairymen and solicit membership.

These meetings were held during the week of May 11th to 16th. The speakers were largely representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. At the end of the week over two hundred farmers had joined the new co-operative association. The vigorous co-operative spirit shown at these meetings was remarked on by all who attended and it speaks volumes for the success of the movement, which will continue to progress as rapidly as it can be developed.

The general office of the Inter-State is doing all it can to improve the market conditions for its members in this locality and is already making plans to co-operate in the development of a market for the milk which will be available to be handled through the proposed plant.

DATES FOR TENTH PENNA. STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW SET

The Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show will be held January 18 to 22, 1926, according to an annoucement by F. P. Willits, Chairman of the Show Committee and State Secretary of Agriculture. These dates were fixed at a recent meeting in Harrisburg attended by 40 representatives of farm organizations, Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The mass meeting of all organizations will be held Tuesday evening of Show Week instead of Monday evening as last year.

Reports from the various exhibit committees indicated plans for considerable expansion in practically all departments at the next show. The officers of the Show Committee were re-elected as follows: F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman; R .H. Bell, Pennsylvania State College, Secretary; Miles Horst, Eastern Editor, National Stockman and Farmer, Assistant Secretary; John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Treasurer; Henry E. Klugh, Department of Agriculture, Manager.

Equal parts of plaster of paris and whiting mixed with water is good to repair cracks in walls before they are painted or papered.

DAIRYMEN MEET AT DARETOWN

A meeting of the dairymen of the Daretown New Jersey section was held on Friday evening in the Daretown High School auditorium, to discuss and consider the advisability of cleaning up their herds in that section. Dr. J. H. McNeil, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, gave a very instructive talk on the value of testing herds for tuberculosis. He pointed out the danger of transmitting this disease to humans, and the work that the State and Federal authorities are doing in various sections of the country.

Senator J. Gilbert Borton, as chairman of the meeting brought out the point that the Daretown section should consider themselves honored by being the first and only dairymen in the State ever offered a premium for cleaning up their herds. Mr. Griscom, vice-president of the Abbott Creameries, explained in detail the offer being made by the Abbott Company. A. B. Waddington, a director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, gave a very valuable talk on the necessity of having your herds tested for tuberculosis. He pointed out the fact that it was only a question of time before we would be compelled to have our herds tested.

After the meeting, the consensus of opinion was that a large majority of the dairymen in the Daretown section will take advantage of this opportunity and have their herds tested. (Woodstown N. J. Monitor-Register).

JAPANESE BEETLE

About June 15 the Japanese Beetle will begin to make its appearance in the districts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania covering the beetle area.

It has been known to attack at least 212 different species of vegetation.

The beetles are strong fliers and are capable of dispersing over considerable distance. The natural spread ranges from five to ten miles a year.

Quarantine Widely Extended

Active measures have been taken again by the Government this year, and the quarantine has been extended far beyond that of last year.

In New Jersey, owing to the general spread of the insect throughout the Cumberland and Cape May counties, the whole of the southern part of the State is now brought under quarantine. In the northern part the quarantine line has been extended to the Raritan River, including the City of New Brunswick and adjacent territory.

In Pennsylvania the regulated area has been widened to include a border zone of only one more township in width beyond the quarantine line of 1924.

In Deleware, Wilmington and the townships of Christiana and New Castle have been brought into the regulated area.

Last year the quarantine district covered apporoximately 2500 miles. With the new regulations it is extended several hundred miles.

The control of the movement of farm products within regulated areas has been changed considerably according to the recent quarantine publication.

Farm, garden and orchard products of all kinds, nursery and ornamental greenhouse stock will be regulated closely between June and October.

A strict watch will be kept on the transportation of sand, soil, earth, peat and compost.

When screening the milk house, it might be a good idea to rehang the doors.

PENNA. STATE COLLEGE HOLD SUCCESSFUL CATTLE SHOW

(Continued from page 3)

vania State Council of Agricultural Organizations, Pomeroy, Pa.; G. H. Truckell, associate editor of the Holstein Breeder and Dairymen, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. F. Shrum, president, Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association, Jeannette, Pa.; J. L. Wood, Penn State Dairy Husbandry Club; and Professors A. L. Beam, W. D. Swope, and W. H. Martin, of the college dairy husbandry department.



F. W. Sheehan, Kennett Square, Pa., winner of the clean milk production contest. His sample of milk scored 98.9 points out of a possible 100.

The executive committee which had charge of all arrangements for the exposition, the biggest and best ever staged, was composed of R. W. Eno, Honesdale, Pa.; C. H. Cough, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. D. Benner, Ben Avon, Pa.; and W. R. Fiedler, Scranton, Pa.

WINTER WHEAT PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Winter wheat prospects in Pennsylvania on April first, were reported as better than the past two years in spite of the adverse conditions under which the crop entered the winter. The condition however is slightly below the 10 year average on April first.

The wheat crop, judged on the basis of the past ten years' records has usually declined an average of four points in condition from December 1 to April 1. The present crop, contrary to this trend, has improved in condition due to the amount of snow protection the past winter. The crop as a whole was protected by snow for approximately seven weeks which allowed fields to regain some of the handicap caused by the drought last fall.

CATTLE TESTED AT RATE OF SIX MILLION ANNUALLY

The tuberculin testing of cattle to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from the United States, is now going forward at a rate exceeding 6 million cattle annually, according to a recent statement of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Figures for the last six months of 1924 show that under the co-operative plan there were tested 283,935 herds containing 3,157,126 cattle. This rate of testing was a noticeable increase over that for the preceding six months. Estimates of Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians, based on the gradually increasing volume of testing, indicate that from 6½ to 7 million cattle will be tested during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. This is in comparison with about 5 1/3 million during the fiscal year, 1924.

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—then NEVER CHANGED

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Every one of the millions of sacks of Larro manufactured since that time has been made from the same six ingredients—of the same high quality, combined in exactly the same proportions.

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After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

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It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

—we have never known of one to injure a cow;
—the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
—the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
—it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
—it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end. In addition, it is sold on such easy terms that you can have the use of it while it pays for itself.

The De Laval Separator Company

165 Broadway New York **600 Jackson Blvd. Chicago** **61 Beale St. San Francisco**

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., JULY, 1925 NUMBER 3

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION OPENS JULY 20th AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The final plans for the First American Institute of Co-operation have been completed.

Practically every detail has been completed to make this educational co-operative movement, the dissemination of information and knowledge of all phases of co-operative agricultural endeavor ready for its opening session.

Enrollments are coming forward at a rapid pace and it looks as if the success of this great educational movement was assured.

National Dairy Trade Conference

A national trade conference, participated in by various branches of the dairy industry, will be one of the special features of the first summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation. This decision was made by the Executive Committee of the American Dairy Federation, at a recent meeting in Washington, D. C.

The trade conference will be held on August 6th and 7th.

This trade conference will deal with a number of questions where there is a mutuality of interests as between co-operative associations which sell milk and its products and fluid milk and cream distributors, the wholesale jobber of butter, cheese and manufactured milk, retail stores, concerns engaged in advertising dairy products and the dairy farmer and the dairy trade press.

The following tentative program has been announced:—

Dairy Trade Conference

Philadelphia, Pa., August 6 and 7, in co-operation with American Institute of Co-operation, at Univesrity of Pennsylvania.

August 6—1.30 P. M.:—

N. P. Hull, presiding. General topic, Relationship of Dairy Co-operation to various trades.

1. Fluid Milk and Cream.
 a. The Dealers Viewpoint.
 b. The Association Viewpoint.
2. Butter and Cheese.
 a. The Chain Store and the jobber.
 b. The Co-operative selling plan.

(There will be a leader for each topic, and several others to open the discussion. Time limit to be fixed, and discussion to close at 3.30 on first topic and at 5.30 on second topic.)

August 6—8.00 P. M.:—

E. M. Bailey, presiding. General Topic, Relationships of Dairy Industry to the Public.

1. The General Dairy Outlook. Speaker to be announced.

(Discussion)

2. The Functions of the Mercantile Exchange. Speaker to be announced.

(Discussion)

(Two discussion leaders for each topic, to be arranged. Discussion to close at 10.00 P. M.)

August 7—1.30 P. M.:—

M. D. Munn, Presiding. General Topic, How to Improve Markets for Dairy Products.

1. Improvement of Quality of Products.
 1. Cheese
 2. Butter
 3. Milk and Cream
 4. Ice Cream

(Continued on page 9)



Where Every Child is Taking Milk Each Day for Mid-Morning Lunch
First Grade Llanerch School, Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pa.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS' MEETING

The usual bi-monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the headquarters of the association, in the Boyertown Building, Philadelphia, on June 29th. With one exception a full representation of the board was in attendance.

Following the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceeding meeting and meetings of the executive committee held since the last meeting of the directors, routine business was taken up.

Feed Selling Program

Robert F. Brinton, a member of the committee engaged in planning a proposed Dairy Feed Selling Organization, under the name of the Pennsylvania Co-operatives Incorpated, reported the failure of the proposed movement, in that the co-operation of the various large farm and co-operative units of the state would not be secured and without which it was not deemed advisable or advantageous for the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to participate. Under the present program the committee deemed it inadvisable that the organization have any further participation in the movement.

Annual Meeting

While tentative dates for the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association had been set for this year plans depended largely upon the acceptance of an invitation extended the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, to hold its 1925 annual meeting in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. The Federation has accepted our invitation and the dates now set and approved for the joint co-operation meeting will be November 23-24-25.

The Inter-State will hold its usual business session on Monday, November 23, and a co-operative session will be held on the following days. The annual banquet will be held on Monday evening.

The various meetings, as well as the banquet, will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia. Due notice of the details will be available at an early date.

Institute of Co-operation

Secretary Balderston made a complete report of the plans for the coming sessions of the National Institute of Co-operation to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, July 20th to August 15th, 1925, and particularly to special dairy features and conferences to be held, beginning August 5th. It was urged that the direction should give some time, if possible, to attend some of the more important sessions of which due notice will be given.

Treasurer's Report

The financial report of the treasurer was presented and approved. Bills paid since the last directors meeting were ratified and a record of expenditures for the year as against budget allotment was presented and approved.

Eradication of Tuberculous Cattle

Hon. F. P. Willits, secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, outlined the program for the inspection of cattle and the eradication of those found to be affected by bovine tuberculosis. The state legislature has made possible the use of over $2,000,000 for the payment of indeminities for cattle found affected with

(Continued on page 13)

A WEEK'S WORK IN THE FIELD

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Dairy Council Co-operate in Field Work

Many of our readers will, no doubt, be interested in what represents a complete week's work in the field—(irrespective of routine inspection and testing work) by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

A schedule of meetings, inspections, etc., had been arranged in Blair, Bedford and Franklin Counties, Pennsylvania and the opportunity was presented for the Editor of the Milk Producers' Review to participate in the Bedford-Franklin County work.

The meetings to be held were co-operative in nature, representatives of both the Milk Producers' Association and the Dairy Council taking part in the various programs. The meetings were co-operated in by the various county farm agents.

They consisted largely of publicity and educational work by the Dairy Council, together with an educational and organization program by the Milk Producers' Association. Inspections of farmers' dairy barns as well as dealers' receiving stations, in the district, were also made by representatives of the Quality Control Department.

The country in these counties is largely rugged and mountainous and presents exceptional facilities for milk production. In many districts Grade "A" milk production predominates, notwithstanding the fact that temperature ranged, during the time of these meetings, from 85 to 95 degrees. Even under these conditions a very high grade quality of product is being produced.

Plan of Operations

On Monday morning of that week, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; C. I. Cohee, Director of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and A. A. Miller, Editor of the Milk Producers' Review, left Philadelphia by automobile for what proved to be an aggregate of 734 miles, traveled during the week.

The bulk of the week's work radiated from Bedford, Pennsylvania, 218 miles from Philadelphia, from which point meetings were held each evening, at places ranging from 10 to 25 miles from that city.

En route to Bedford a visit was paid to S. Blaine Lehman, a director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in Franklin County, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in which district co-operating buyers had just opened plants for additional milk and where the work had been under way toward opening several additional truck routes for the movement of members' milk to these receiving stations. Much of this milk has been awaiting a satisfactory market for some time.

Arrangements of Meetings

On reaching Bedford we found that the plans for the various meetings had been most satisfactorily made by County Agent Mollenauer. They involved a territory covering, to a large extent, shippers to the Bedford Receiving Station.

The meetings were held each evening, at the following places:—

June 8—Buffalo Mills
(Grange Hall)
June 9—Everett
(Everett Baptist Church)
June 10—New Buena Vista
(Dulls Hall)
June 11—Imlerstown
(Reformed Church)
June 12—Charlesville
(Grange Hall)

During the day the various members of the field forces attended to their regular duties of inspection and testing work, while the various officials of the organizations made inspections of receiving stations and dealers' plants, as well as making visits to several farms in nearby territories, so as to get both producers' and distributors' viewpoints as to conditions in that teritory.

The Buffalo Mills Meeting

An automobile trip of 12 miles brought us to the Grange Hall, at Buffalo Mills, where 100 farmers and their families had gathered to hear the talks made and to see the motion pictures.



Typical View of the Dairy Section in Which These Meetings Were Held

County Agent, Mollenauer, was in charge of the meeting and after a brief address introduced H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. Mr. Allebach outlined the policies and plans of the organization. He spoke of the association's accomplishments in protecting the dairy farmers' interests, its check testing and weighing system and outlined its methods in arriving at a satisfactory price as well as the factors that were involved in arriving at a satisfactory selling price for its members' product.

The Philadelphia Selling Plan and its effect on production as well as the price of milk were also touched upon.

C. I. Cohee, Director of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Dairy Council, made an address on the work of his department as well as the general program of health educational work of the Council.

He pointed out that in order to secure the greatest consumption of milk by the public, it must be clean, palatable, and of good quality. The work of the Quality Control Department in co-operation with the Milk Producers' Association was to see that the producers were properly informed in the methods of making a satisfactory milk product while that of the Dairy Council, on the whole, was to properly educate the consumer in the value of milk as a food.

Palatability and cream line are the consumer's principal guides in the use of milk, but the Dairy Council stresses its value as a health food and is undertaking a large publicity program, educating the public and particularly the school children in the greater consumption of milk, not only as fluid milk but in many different ways in the daily diet. The use of butter, cheese and milk for cooking, together with the general health rules, are strongly advocated.

County Agent Mollenauer made a short address on Tuberculosis Eradication in Dairy Cattle and outlined the plan of the State Department of Agriculture in carrying on this eradiction work.

A three reel motion picture film, "Weighed in the Balance" was shown by the Dairy Council, as an entertainment as well as educational feature.

The Everett Meeting

Fully 175 persons crowded the auditorium of the Baptist Church in Everett to hear the address and see the motion pictures on Tuesday evening. In fact the church was not large enough to accommodate all who wished to attend.

At this meeting, County Agent Mollenauer, presided and introduced both Mr. Allebach and Mr. Cohee, who made interesting addresses. County Agent Mollenauer, also spoke on Tuberculosis Eradication. The motion picture film "Weighed in the Balance' was also shown at this meeting.

New Buena Vista Meeting

The meeting was held in Dulls Hall, which was filled to capacity with over 150 persons. County Agent Mollenauer, again acted as chairman, and in the fact that Mr. Allebach had been forced to return to Philadelphia, Frank M. Twining, in charge of testing and weighing forces of the Milk Producers' Association, made an address on the development and work of the organization.

After outlining the development of the Association, Mr. Twining spoke briefly of its work along co-operative lines, its work in legislative development, in the oleomargarine, filled milk, and state testing programs, new laws of the state and, in instances, of the United States.

The efforts of the organization looking to the uniformity of supply, the matter of prices and other details of Association work were touched upon.

C. I. Cohee outlined the work and development of the Dairy Council and of the Quality Control Department of that organization. County Agent Mollenauer, spoke on the Tuberculosis Eradication program and the motion picture film "Fair Acres" was shown by the Dairy Council.

Imlerstown Meeting

At this meeting, which was held in the Reformed Church, over 175 persons were present. Addresses were made by F. M. Twining of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Dr. E. J. Lechner of the Dairy Council. The motion picture film, "Weighed in the Balance" was shown.

Charlesville Meeting

This meeting was held in the Grange Hall and marked the closing meeting in Blair County. The attendance numbered 185 persons. Clayton Smith, Secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association's local, acted as chairman. Addresses were made by F. M. Twining, Dr. E. J. Lechner and County Agent Mollenauer. The motion picture film "Weighed in the Balance" was also shown.

Plant Inspections

During the time of the meeting trips were made to Altoona, Johnstown, Hagerstown (Maryland) and Chambersburg, where plants of co-operating milk dealers were inspected under the Sanitary Regulations program.

Mercersburg and Lemaster Meetings

At Mercersburg and Lemaster, in Franklin County, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council presented an educational program, held in the Public High School auditoriums, on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 11th and 12th.

P. A. Neely, President of the Milk Producers' Association at Mercersburg was in charge of these meetings. Over 500 persons were present at the Mercersburg meeting and over 400 at the Lemaster meeting. In each case the capacity of the auditorium was taxed.

C. I. Cohee, Director of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council, made addresses at each meeting, stressing the necessity of a pure, clean, safe milk supply and the educational program of the Dairy Council in bringing to the consuming public the value of milk as food, as well as the proper diet necessary for the best health and growth, particularly in the case of the school children.

At the Lemaster meeting brief addresses were also made by A. A. Miller, Editor of the Milk Producers' Review and by Wesley Holmes, field representative of the Quality Control Department in that territory.

At both the Mercersburg and Lemaster meetings the Dairy Council presented the play—The Health Circus, under the direction of Miss Gertrude Munday, of the Dairy Council Dramatic Staff.

The following boys took part in the play. From the Mercersburg school:—Cam Nelson, William Waidlich, John Harens, George Stauffer, Jr., Robert Divelbiss, Floyd Brants, Marshall Comerer, Clarence Bryan, Clair Lytle, Wm. Mower and Dean Krips. From the Lemaster School:—Lawrence Zimmerman, Eugene Myers, Guy Smith and Robert Myers.

At both these meetings the Dairy Council showed two motion picture films: "Shadows" and "Highland Lassie."

JERSEY FIELD DAY IN CHESTER COUNTY

The recently organized Jersey Cattle Club, of Chester County, Pa., held its first field day meeting on June 24th on the Brandywine Meadows Farm, of Charles E. Mather, near Lenape.

Harry Hayward, of Devon, is president and Crawford L. Twaddelle, of Westtown, is treasurer of the club.

One of the features of the Field Day was a cow judging contest participated in by a number of young men and women. The winners were as follows:—First prize, Miss Margaret Trego, Glen Moore, with a score of 148.61 points; second prize went to Charles Chandler, Avondale and third prize went to Thomas Reber, Glen Moore. A pure bred Jersey heifer was the first prize, the second prize, a gold medal and the third prize a silver medal.

There was a large display of Jersey cows and bulls, entered for competition. The judging was done by Prof. A. L. Beams, of Pennsylvania State College.

The awards were as follows:—

Class 1, for breeders young herds, to consist of one bull and not less than four heifers up to eighteen months old, to be judged for conformation, training and fitting. First, Fair Acres Farm, Twaddelle and Son, Westtown; second, C. Albert Fox, Brandywine Jersey Farm, Lenape; third, Charles E. Mather, Brandywine Meadow Farm, Lenape.

Class 2, mature cows, to be judged for type, fitting, and dairy temperament. First, Twaddelle; second, Fox; third, Mather.

Class 4, best individual heifer up to eighteen months old. Best, Twaddelle; second, Fox; third, Wilmer Weaver, Westtown.

Class 5, best individual bull up to eighteen months. First, Twaddelle, second, Fox; third, Albert W. Hoopes, Highland Farm, West Chester.

Upwards of forty animals were exhibited.

During the afternoon addresses were made by Harry Hayward, president of the club; M. D. Munn, president of the American Jersey Cattle Club; C. I. Cohee, Director of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

In the evening several reels of motion pictures were shown.

DEMAND FOR TB TEST GREATEST IN HISTORY

The interest in eradicating bovine tuberculosis from Pennsylvania herds is the greatest in the history of the State, according to F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture.

On June 15, 90 per cent or more of the herd owners in 265 townships in 36 counties had signed agreements and were waiting for a tuberculin test under the modified area plan. In addition to the 265 townships, the owners of 23,125 cattle in 2864 herds had filed applications and were awaiting a test under the individual accredited herd plan.

Testing on the area basis has been completed for all cattle in Mercer, Crawford and Jefferson counties and in 78 townships of 13 other counties:—Lawrence, 15; McKean, 9; Columbia, 12; Montgomery, 1; Elk, 3; Blair, 1; Butler, 4; Beaver, 3; Clarion, 3; Clearfield, 11; Warren, 5; Westmoreland, 5; Erie, 6.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

There are 178,666 farms in Pennsylvania without electric service of any kind and 171,581 farms without modern means of illumination. In other words, there are approximately 23,584 farms or 11.5 per cent. that are equipped with electricity.

There are two chief reasons for the failure of the electrical industry to cope with the rural part of its problem, states Morris L. Cooke, Director of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Service. First, the absorption in meeting the urgent demands for power in the large industrial centers; and second, rate schedules in which farmers were classed with urban domestic consumers. The farmer is essentially a power user rather than a light user and therefore is entitled to rates more on the order of those given to industrial power users than those given to urban domestic consumption where current is normally used only for illumination and the light work incident to housekeeping, it is explained.

"Rural electrification means more than simply connecting the farm with the distribution system. It means a rate structure so arranged as to encourage a constantly increasing use and rates themselves based on the actual cost of service plus a fair profit. Only by bringing about a large use of current can electric service vitally affect rural life."

In co-operation the "co" and the "operation" are equally important.

MILK SALE BROUGHT UNDER SUPERVISION

The new milk sales law which goes into effect August 4, 1925 places the sale of milk by producers throughout the State under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This law was passed in order to insure producers who sell milk and cream that these products are weighed correctly, that the sample for butterfat test is taken properly and finally that the test is accurately reported. This law will affect at least 4,000 milk dealers in the State. All milk stations, cheese factories, creameries, condenseries or persons receiving and paying for milk or cream must take out a permit at $5.00, the revenue from such fees and permits to be used by the Department of Agriculture to see that producers are protected.

The law provides that milk weighers, samplers and testers must be examined by the Pennsylvania State College and certified to by the Department of Agriculture before a license is issued.

These regulations will put an end to abuses which have existed in the past in the weighing and testing of milk and cream, State officials assert. A severe penalty is provided by law for the under-reading, over-reading or other manipulation of the butterfat test.

Use ice cream for summer desserts; crushed fruit poured over the ice cream adds variety.

ANNUAL MEETING

of the

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

In Cooperation With

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 23, 24, 25, 1925

NOTE THIS CHANGE IN DATE

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING

November 23rd and 24th, 1925

INSTEAD OF THE USUAL DATE IN DECEMBER

KEEP THIS IN MIND

MOTOR TRUCK OF GREAT ADVANTAGE TO THE FARMERS

Transportation of farm products by motor truck has increased tremendously in the last few years, particularly in dairying and livestock regions. This development moreover has not, with a few local exceptions, invaded the proper and profitable field of the railroads, says the Department of Agriculture. Usually, it declares, motor truck and railway service are complementary and not competitive.

In a detailed study of the motor truck situation the department says the motor truck has increased farm efficiency, developed old markets and established new ones, speeded the conversion of raw material into finished products, facilitated marketing and distribution and made it possible for farmers to take advantage of variations in demand at various markets. It has provided a service giving a complete movement from shipper to consignee without transfers or reloadings.

Studies of highway transportation made by the department in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, showed that in all of these markets, with the exception of Philadelphia and Baltimore, approximately 90 per cent. or more of the milk received is transported by motor truck. Baltimore gets 45% of its milk by truck and the proportion there is steadily increasing. Philadelphia's percentage, 20 per cent., is low because the city's large demands necessitate drawing milk from an area outside the economical motor truck radius. Nevertheless, Philadelphia has been getting more and more milk by truck in recent years.

Rates for transporting milk by motor truck usually conform closely to the rates charged by railroads. No case was found where the truck rate was less than the railroad rate. In some cases it exceeded the rail rates. In comparing motor truck rates with railroad rates, however, the department points out that the motor truck rates include pick up service in many cases, and in all cases include delivery service at the city milk plant. Rail shipments of milk have to be hauled by farmers to country railway stations, and by dairy or city milk dealers from railroad terminals to milk distributing plants.

Many other farm products are efficiently handled by motor truck, notably perishable fruit and vegetables. Shipment of such goods by motor truck has provided a continuous supply of perishable foods at many smaller towns, where such supplies could not formerly be maintained because rail service was infrequent and irregular. It has lessened the operating costs of mercantile establishments by enabling them to replenish their stocks at more frequent intervals.

BUTTER IN CANADA

Canadians are the greatest butter eaters in the world, according to D'Arcy Scott, Secretary of the National Dairy Council.

The percapita consumption of butter in 1923 was 27.43 pounds.

There are 3,600,000 milk cows, 300,000 dairy farmers, 1,500 creameries and many thousands of cream factories in the Dominion.

KEEP MILK COOL

Milk kept cool does not sour readily. Bacteria which cause souring make little growth at temperatures below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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August A. Miller, Editor

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Editorial



The first summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation, which will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, July 20th to August 15th, promises, for those interested in the co-operative movement, an opportunity for obtaining knowledge and education in agricultural co-operation never before offered.

It covers a wide range of agricultural marketing and development and what is interesting to our readers, an outstanding array of subjects of interest to the dairy industry, and particularly to the marketing of fluid milk.

Every possible effort should be made to attend the sessions of the Institute and more particularly those relating to the dairy industry.

While full courses of study require enrollment and payments of small fees, those desiring to attend special lectures may do so without enrollment and without cost.

The opportunity of attending sessions of the Institute so close at home will come but once. Avail yourself of the opportunity and attend, at least, some of the sessions.

What is no doubt the greatest movement toward the eradiction of tuberculosis in dairy cattle in Pennsylvania, is now under way by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Secretary Frank P. Willits.

Over two million dollars have been made available by the recent legislature, for the payment of indemnities for tubercular cattle.

Without a doubt farmers who wish to have their herds tested should make immediate application for such tests.

Testing and elimination of the infected animals will however, not eradicate tuberculosis unless the farmers themselves do their part in the clean up work. Stables, yards and other buildings used by the dairy herd must be cleaned up and disinfected so as to eliminate any contaminating source of infection after the tubercular animals have been removed and killed.

In other words the clean herds should have a clean place to live in—with plenty of air and light.

Unless such practices are followed there is a possibility that the clean herds may again become infected.

When herds have once been declared clean, it is up to the dairy farmer to keep them so.

Mr. L. W. Morley, Professor of Dairy Extension, State College, Pennsylvania, has recently resigned to accept a position as Director of Extension of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Mr. Morley's many friends among the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association extend their very best wishes to him in his new connection.

We trust that his work will often bring him into the Inter-State territory.

THE MARKET SITUATION

The demand for fluid milk, in view of the warmer weather during June has shown some increase in the larger cities. In some of the smaller cities and towns, however, there has been more than an adequate supply.

Some Philadelphia buyers have opened their receiving station doors for additional milk supplies and in instances have taken on a number of producers, who heretofore were not receiving association prices.

Dry weather has to a certain extent reduced production, and the volume of milk at some sections has shown a sharp decrease. More favorable weather conditions together with more general rains during the last part of June have improved production prospects to some extent.

Pasture in some districts has suffered from the lack or rain, but this condition is not general throughout the territory.

Western cream appears to be in good supply and has had the effect of keeping the market supplied at a price materially below that which would be available if local milk were diverted to cream.

The butter market showed no wide price range during June. A moderate amount of butter has gone into warehouses for storage but production is slightly below that of 1924. Butter quotation at the end of the month show a slight decline over those early in June.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATIONS ANNUAL MEETING

The ninth annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 23, 24 and 25, 1925.

This meeting will be held in co-operation with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which will be held on November 23rd and 24th.

These sessions will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUTTER SITUATION

A rather conservative view of the butter situation appears to be taken by the trade. There has been less butter going into storage than was the case a year ago and there appears to be a tendency to mark time.

Butter prices during the month have shown a moderate fluctuation, ranging from 43 cents to the opening of the month to 41 cents for 92 score butter, New York City, at the close. There have been no sharp breaks, but rather a slow upward and downward tendency.

Production conditions, which were menanced by a drought, have improved during the last half of the month. Taking the country on the whole, the present basis of production is somewhat less than last year. Judging from the receipts at the leading markets, the output of the creameries for the month of June, so far, has been approximately 5 per cent. less than that for the same period last year.

Importations of butter from abroad do not appear to have any important bearing on the present situation.



WHEAT PROSPECTS

Present prospects are for a total wheat crop of 660,000,000 bushels, including 407,000,000 bushels of winter wheat. Spring wheat acreage has increased 19.2 per cent. over last year and tends to offset the heavy abandonment of winter wheat. However, the outlook is for the smallest crop since 1917, and, before that, since 1912. This may reverse conditions of 1924 when the world had a poor crop and this country a good one. Conditions in Europe and Canada indicate a better yield than in 1924, but the carryover was small and world wheat supplies may be limited. The livestock outlook continues satisfactory with prices generally firm. Tax delinquencies are reported fewer this year and farms are again acquiring sale value.—(Trade Trends—Franklin National Bank.)

JAMES W. KELLOGG, NEW DIRECTOR OF FOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA

James Foust, former Director of Foods, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recently retired after 25 years of service and James W. Kellogg, former Director of the Department of Chemistry, has been appointed Director of the combined Departments of Foods and Chemistry, which departments have been, to a large degree, interlocking in their scope of work.

James W. Kellogg, was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and was Assistant Chemist for the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture from 1900 to 1902. He also served as first assistant chemist for the New Jersey Experiment Station. He came to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in 1907 and in 1909 was made Director of the Bureau of Chemistry. In 1924 the Bureau of Foods and the Bureau of Chemistry were merged with Mr. Foust as director and Mr. Kellogg as assistant director and chief chemist.

SWAT THE FLY

Home Made Fly Sprays

We have received several inquiries as to the making of efficient sprays for the prevention and elimination of the fly pest on cows.

The following formula for the mixing of a home made fly spray has been given by the Pennsylvania State College, Department of Agricultural Economics.

1 1-2 quarts any coal tar dip
1 1-2 quarts fish oil.
1 pint oil of tar
1 quart coal oil
1-2 pint oil of penroyal

Mix the above in 10 gallons of luke warm soft water in which a bar of laundry soap has been dissolved. Spray twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon,when cows are brought in for feeding.

The following spray mixture is also recommended. It is said to be very efficient and also costs but little.

4 1-2 quarts tar dip
4 1-2 quarts fish oil
3 quarts coal oil
3 quarts whale oil
1 1-2 quarts oil of tar
3 pounds laundry soap

Dissolve the soap in water and add the other ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Bring the whole up to 30 gallons by adding luke warm soft water. This spray will not injure the coats of the animals as many other sprays do.

It is recommended to spray twice daily, once in the morning after milking and again in the afternoon. It can be applied with an ordinary spray pump, a large barn spray pump being the most efficient as with it two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes.

Thirty gallons will spray 40 cows twice daily for ten days at a cost of one cent per head per day.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, it was decided to hold the next annual show in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 18 to 22nd, 1926.

Plans are now under way to make this show even better than any previous exhibitions.

Great interest is already being shown by the various agricultural interests in the development of an outstanding display.

RURAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

Owing to the fact that Howard Evans, Esq., legal adviser and counsel of the Rural Electric Service Committee of the Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Association, has recently been appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, the committee has selected as legal adviser and counsel, Vincent D. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.

This necessary change, has, in a measure, temporarily retarded the activities of the Rural Electric Committee, which however, will now go forward with increased activity.

MANY UNPROFITABLE COWS ELIMINATED

One hundred and twenty eight "boarder" cows were sold by dairy farmers in Pennsylvania in April. These cows were shown to be unprofitable producers.

This elimination came through the records provided by the thirty-seven cow testing associations in the state, testing an aggregate of 11,944 cows monthly.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers ,on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter. solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York, 92 score, solid pack. butter price for the month.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES

Prices are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

JUNE BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.8
3.05	2.96	6.85
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.35
4.25	3.44	7.4
4.3	3.46	7.45
4.35	3.48	7.5
4.4	3.50	7.55
4.45	3.52	7.6
4.5	3.54	7.65
4.55	3.56	7.7
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

JUNE SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Class I Per 100 lbs.	Class I Per qt.	Class II Per 100 lbs.	Class II Per qt.
3.	$2.19	4.7	$1.85	4.
3.05	2.21	4.75	1.87	4.
3.1	2.23	4.8	1.89	4.05
3.15	2.25	4.8	1.91	4.1
3.2	2.27	4.85	1.93	4.15
3.25	2.29	4.9	1.95	4.2
3.3	2.31	4.95	1.97	4.2
3.35	2.33	5.	1.99	4.25
3.4	2.35	5.05	2.01	4.3
3.45	2.37	5.1	2.03	4.35
3.5	2.39	5.1	2.05	4.4
3.55	2.41	5.15	2.07	4.45
3.6	2.43	5.2	2.09	4.5
3.65	2.45	5.25	2.11	4.5
3.7	2.47	5.3	2.13	4.55
3.75	2.49	5.35	2.15	4.6
3.8	2.51	5.4	2.17	4.65
3.85	2.53	5.45	2.19	4.7
3.9	2.55	5.5	2.21	4.75
3.95	2.57	5.5	2.23	4.75
4.	2.59	5.55	2.25	4.8
4.05	2.61	5.6	2.07	4.85
4.1	2.63	5.65	2.29	4.9
4.15	2.65	5.7	2.31	4.95
4.2	2.67	5.7	2.33	5.
4.25	2.69	5.75	2.35	5.05
4.3	2.71	5.8	2.37	5.05
4.35	2.73	5.85	2.39	5.1
4.4	2.75	5.9	2.41	5.15
4.45	2.77	5.95	2.43	5.2
4.5	2.79	6.	2.45	5.25
4.55	2.81	6.	2.47	5.3
4.6	2.83	6.05	2.49	5.35
4.65	2.85	6.1	2.51	5.4
4.7	2.87	6.15	2.53	5.4
4.75	2.89	6.2	2.55	5.45
4.8	2.91	6.25	2.57	5.5
4.85	2.93	6.3	2.59	5.55
4.9	2.95	6.3	2.61	5.6
4.95	2.97	6.35	2.63	5.65
5.	2.99	6.4	2.65	5.7

JULY PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Stations

The same prices for basic milk as quoted above for June apply in July, subject however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

JUNE BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.23
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

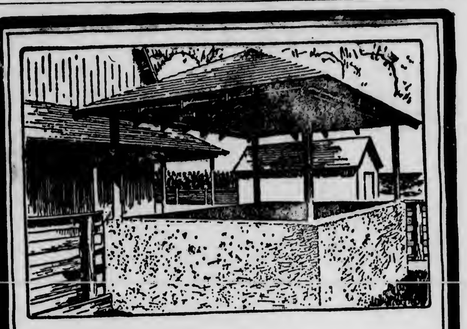
JUNE SURPLUS PRICE
At Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Test	Class.II per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.61	3.	$1.27
3.05	1.63	3.05	1.29
3.1	1.65	3.1	1.31
3.15	1.67	3.15	1.33
3.2	1.69	3.2	1.35
3.25	1.71	3.25	1.37
3.3	1.73	3.3	1.39
3.35	1.75	3.35	1.41
3.4	1.77	3.4	1.43
3.45	1.79	3.45	1.45
3.5	1.81	3.5	1.47
3.55	1.83	3.55	1.49
3.6	1.85	3.6	1.51
3.65	1.87	3.65	1.53
3.7	1.89	3.7	1.55
3.75	1.91	3.75	1.57
3.8	1.93	3.8	1.59
3.85	1.95	3.85	1.61
3.9	1.97	3.9	1.63
3.95	1.99	3.95	1.65
4.	2.01	4.	1.67
4.05	2.03	4.05	1.69
4.1	2.05	4.1	1.71
4.15	2.07	4.15	1.73
4.2	2.09	4.2	1.75
4.25	2.11	4.25	1.77
4.3	2.13	4.3	1.79
4.35	2.15	4.35	1.81
4.4	2.17	4.4	1.83
4.45	2.19	4.45	1.85
4.5	2.21	4.5	1.87
4.55	2.23	4.55	1.89
4.6	2.25	4.6	1.91
4.65	2.27	4.65	1.93
4.7	2.29	4.7	1.95
4.75	2.31	4.75	1.97
4.8	2.33	4.8	1.99
4.85	2.35	4.85	2.01
4.9	2.37	4.9	2.03
4.95	2.39	4.95	2.05
5.	2.41	5.	2.07

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices

4% milk at all receiving stations

	1924 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	2.53	2.10
February	2.41	2.00
March	2.25	1.87
April	1.84	1.58
May	1.82	1.51
June	1.95	1.62
July	1.91	——
August	1.81	——
September	1.79	——



Manure, Money— and Concrete

Every time you pitch manure out into the open barnyard, you throw away money. Your yearly loss amounts to about $13 per cow. That's no small sum when you come to figure it up.

You can save this money year after year by building a Concrete Manure Pit.

The Concrete Pit does not allow any of the valuable fertilizing elements to escape. And remember that two-fifths of the nitrogen in the manure is in the liquid.

A Concrete Manure Pit quickly pays for itself in the money it saves. And it keeps on earning dividends indefinitely. You can easily build one yourself.

Our free booklet "tells how." Ask for a copy of booklet F-14.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
OFFICES IN 30 CITIES

SURPLUS PRICE 1925

	Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37

JUNE BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	44	43	42 3/4
2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 3/4
3	44	43	42 1/4
4	44	43	42 1/2
5	44	43	42 1/2
6	44 1/4	43	42 3/4
8	44 1/4	43 1/2	41 1/2
9	43	42 3/4	42 1/2
10	43	42 1/2	42
11	43 1/2	43	42 1/2
12	43 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2
13	43 1/2	43	42 3/4
15	43 1/2	43	43
16	44	43	43
17	43 1/2	42 1/2	42
18	43	42	41 3/4
19	43	42	42
20	43	42	42 1/2
22	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
23	43	42 1/2	43
24	43	42 1/4	42
25	43	42	42
26	42	41	41 1/4
27	42	41 1/2	41
29	42	41 1/4	40 3/4
30	42	41	40

Dr. John M. Thomas, president of the Pennsylvania State College, has resigned that office and has accepted the presidency of Rutgers University, in New Jersey. Dr. Thomas has been president of Penn State College since 1921.

ROUGHAGES FOR DAIRY CATTLE

By HAROLD S. SMITH
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The dairy cow is a more efficient producer of human food than any other domestic animal. For each one hundred pounds of digestible nutrients consumed she returns in her milk more than six times as much edible solids as the steer or sheep yields in its carcass.

As agriculture becomes more intensive, the farmer has to pay more attention to economy of production, so it is becoming for him not only to use the most economical type of animal but also to have it producing to the best of its ability. To insure successful milk production two things are fundamentally necessary—a productive dairy cow and a liberal system of feeding.

A good cow will produce well for a considerable length of time on poor feed, but this is done at the expense of her own body, so if proper feed is not supplied she must produce less milk than she is really able to do and will finally dry off when the store of nutrients in her body is depleted. Many cows are fed on corn stalks or timothy hay, with perhaps a little ear or shelled corn. In spite of this they produce well for a few months after calving, but soon dry up.

When speaking of an efficient producer we think of an animal capable of converting rough feeds into milk and do not consider size or breed, though we do admit that these two points should be somewhat considered—size especially, because usually the larger the animal the larger the capacity, and in considering capacity we naturally think of the amount of roughages that she can consume. As to breed, we know that there is as great a variation as to production within the breed as there is between breeds.

Feeding stuffs are divided into concentrates and roughages. Concentrates are materials, such as grains and factory by-products, which contain very little crude fibre and are highly digestible. The roughages are bulky materials, like hay and silage, and are considerably more fibrous than the concentrates. The roughages used in the feeding of dairy cattle should be home grown. There is no more economical way of marketing the hays and roughages grown on the farms than by way of the dairy cow.

The roughages can be classed as follows:—*Succulent*, including pasture, silage and soiling crops, and *Dry Roughages*, such as hay, fodder and straw. But at all times they should be considered from their economic side. To do this we must keep in mind the adaptation, yield and time of maturity of the crop.

The dairy cow puts her food to various uses, such as

1. Body Maintenance.
2. Development of her fetus.
3. Body growth.
4. Storing up body fat during her pregnancy period.
5. Milk production.

A good dairy cow will sacrifice all of these functions to develop her young calf.

Farmers often wonder why their cows are undersize and poorly developed. This may be due to several reasons—too early breeding, poorly matured sires and dams, improper feeds, underfeeding, or from a combination of these reasons.

The calves should be fed all the roughages and bulky material that they will consume while young so that as they grow older their capacity will be increased, and by the time they become mature animals they will be heavy consumers. From experiments we find that cows have dropped heavier and more matured calves when allowed to consume large amounts of roughages. If fed on high protein feeds they usually have trouble when calving or give birth to poorly developed calves.

The cow's digestive system is very large and suitable for handling bulky feeds. They should be palatable—feeds that the animal can easily digest. This factor is influenced by the quality, variety and succulence of the feeds.

Larger amounts will be consumed providing the feeds are of good quality and not mouldy or partially spoiled. It is advisable to mix a number of feeds together when feeding, so as to give variety to the rations. We should not make a radical change in the ration as it will necessitate the animals accustoming themselves to the new feeds, which often results in loss of appetite and accompanying decreased milk flow.

No feeds will induce greater or more economical milk production than succulent ones, and it is essential that a supply of these be on hand throughout the year. With a combination of soiling crops, pasture and silage, this can be obtained. A good succulent pasture is one of the best feeds for a dairy cow. It is not only bulky and succulent but it contains about the necessary food nutrients in correct proportions. The period of good pasture varies, mostly from the middle of May to the first of October, but many times during the latter part of the period it will be necessary to feed some other roughages, such as a good soiling crop. Also, some grain should be fed in the ration at this time. Blue grass is very good while it lasts, but its period of usefulness is usually short. For a good cow pasture nothing equals a mixture of grasses and clover. Variety tends to improve the palatability and increases the protein content. Correct proportions of oats and soy beans or cow peas make a very good pasture. These mixtures will accommodate large numbers for a limited time if handled correctly, but they are not permanent.

For winter feeding we cannot lay too much stress on corn silage, as it comes nearer to replacing grass than any other feed. Larger profits can be realized from fewer acres providing we put our corn stover in the silo rather than shocking it and allowing it to remain in the field, where it partially rots, making it unfit for consumption.

Many farmers grow sweet corn and sell the ears to the cannery. Good feed can be made from the stover by putting it in a silo. The best silage is made by cutting the fodder when the corn is entering the dent stage. Every year many farmers lose portions of their crop due to soft, immatured corn, which could have been eliminated if they had put the crop in the silo.

Legume hay makes excellent feed. There is very little difference in the feeding value of clover and alfalfa hays providing they are of the same quality. Good hay can be made from soy beans or cow peas and oats, providing they are properly cut, cured and stored. They must be early maturing varieties and mature together, and should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage and the beans are half matured.

We should never consider timothy hay, straw or fodder as principal roughages for milking cows, but they may be used to rough dry animals thru the winter.

The amounts of roughage fed will vary according to the size of the animal, the purpose for which she is being fed and the kind and quality of the feeds. Good feeders advise the feeding of the following amounts—3 pounds of corn silage and 1 pound of hay per hundred pounds of live weight. Others advocate the feeding of all the roughage that the cow will consume.

The two principal failures in feeding are the over-feeding of the poor animal and the under-feeding of the good one. Therefore, the cows should be fed as individuals.

The effects of roughage upon the animals are numerous:—

(1) If liberally fed, they increase the consuming capacity, which tends to increase the production of the animal.

(2) If the roughages are legumes and relatively high in protein, a saving can be made in the grain ration.

(3) The cow will be able to store up body fat during the pregnancy period at a nominal cost.

Personally, I prefer liberal feeding of roughages to dairy animals regardless of their age, and we must always remember that the dairy cow produces in proportion to what she is fed.

WHY WE NEED THE SILO

A. L. HAECKER

Silage is succulent, grass-like food, high in carbohydrates. For this reason it goes well with a dry forage that is high in protein. Of such we have a liberal supply in alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, cowpeas, soy beans and field peas, all or any of which make a splendid balance for corn silage.

Silage should form the bulk of the ration because it is cheap and easily digested. An average cow will consume from 25 to 75 pounds of silage per day. For an example let us compile a ration for a 1000 pound cow producing 30 pounds of milk. To supply such an animal with what she requires for both maintenance and production the following ration should be used: Corn silage 4 pounds; Alfalfa or Clover Hay, 15 pounds; Corn, 4 pounds; Bran, 4 pounds. A larger animal weighing from 1200 to 1400 pounds or one producing more milk should be fed a larger ration of both grain and forage. At a guide to figuring the amount of silage an animal can economically use, give 4 pounds of silage per day for every 10 pounds of live weight per animal. Thus a cow weighing 800 pounds could be fed 32 pounds of silage per day, while a cow weighing 1400 pounds should be fed 56 pounds per day.

It is difficult to definitely fix the value of silage in the ration, but sufficient experiments have been conducted to prove that it invariably cheapens the ration and increases production. Especially is this true under average farm conditions. Summing up the various tests it is safe to conclude that silage in the ration for dairy cows will save 10 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butterfat and 40 cents on the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk.

Silage with alfalfa or clover hay makes a balanced ration, and wonderful results can be obtained by these two feeds alone. Silage should form the bulk of the ration for it is cheap, succulent and contains the food elements needed by our animals. If feed must be purchased, let it be in the concentrates such as bran, oil meal, and cotton seed meal. Many of our farmers make a mistake by trying to substitute alfalfa for corn silage. These two feeds should be fed together, for their combination makes up a balanced ration.

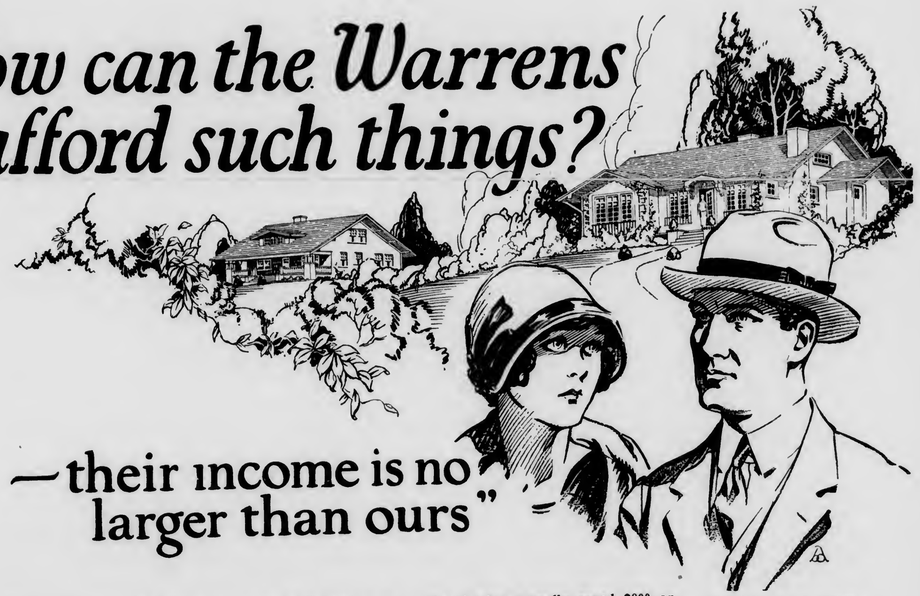
With the summer silo we can prevent the fearful loss which we experience each year during the late summer when pastures are burned up and flies are menacing. By preventing this shrink, we can easily increase the yearly production of our cows from 20 to 50 per cent., and we must give closer attention to this item. Silage for summer feeding is rapidly gaining in favor, as high priced land devoted to pasture is doubtful economy unless it be in the form of rotated crops such as sedan grass and sweet clover.

A silo will save much forage that is now being wasted. It insures a crop and serves as a forage bank which can be drawn upon at critical periods. The silo makes it possible to keep more stock upon the farm and to feed with greater economy and at a saving of labor. No better proof of this can be had than to note that the most successful dairymen and stock and dairy communities use the silo largely. The greatest dairy states have the most silos. The greatest counties and townships lead in silos. Its use is not compassed by geographic location. It can be used successfully in nearly every county in the U. S. or in the corn belt, and it is of great importance and must be put to larger use.

We cannot change the market which is influenced by production and consumption in both this country and foreign lands, but we can control the cost of producing the article, and a larger use of the silo will undoubtedly lower the cost of the feeding of our animals.

The sum of the evidence from scores of feeding experiments and tests may be given as follows: Silage in the ration for the production of stock or stock products results in lowering the cost and increasing the profits of the feeder.

"How can the Warrens afford such things?"



—their income is no larger than ours"

"I USED to wonder how they do it, too," replied Mr. Butler. "Until Tom Warren got to talking while he was showing me over the place today.

"It seems that the Warrens buy practically everything from Sears Roebuck, and Tom says they save enough on necessities in that way to pay for the extra conveniences and luxuries that you see in their house and around their place.

"Tom showed me the latest Sears catalog and said that it contained over 35,000 items, on everyone of which there was a real saving."

One customer who has always got comparative prices on the goods he has bought of Sears Roebuck reports that he has actually saved $800 on $3,000 worth of goods bought here. $800 will pay for a great many luxuries at Sears' prices.

And there is no additional profit tacked on luxuries at Sears—although most merchants seem to feel that buyers of luxuries will pay prices that allow such extra profits.

It is one of the proudest achievements of Sears Roebuck that this house has been able to bring so many modern conveniences and comforts within the reach of the workers of the nation.

This is, first of all, a store for those who must earn what they spend and who, therefore, cannot spend carelessly or extravagantly.



Automobile equipment, tents, cooking utensils, stoves, tableware, fishing tackle, guns and rifles, Axes, pack-sacks, beds, hammocks, blankets, camp phonographs, cameras.



Men's, women's and children's clothing, hats, shoes, hosiery and underwear. Athletic apparel, fishermen's, hunters', and riding garments.



Garden tools, lawn mowers, garden hose, and lawn sprinklers. Pruning shears. Farm implements. Dairy and poultry-keeping supplies. Harness and saddlery.



Wardrobe and dress trunks. Steamer trunks. Bags and suitcases in leather, Fibre and Fabrikoid.



Canoes and rowboats. Row-boat motors. Equipment for baseball, tennis, golf, basket ball, boxing. Bathing suits for men, women and children.



Phonographs and records. Mandolins, guitars, banjos, banjo ukes, accordions, hand instruments. Sheet music and music rolls. Pianos and player pianos.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Philadelphia

The World's Largest Store owns and operates Station WLS. Wave length 345 Meters

Tune in!



The Philadelphia Home of the World's Largest Store

INTERNATIONAL
Special Dairy Feed
is a
GUARANTEED
Extra Milk Producer

And Thousands of Dairymen
Have Proved It!

Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a *proven* milk maker. If you want *more* milk, and at *less cost*, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.

The Secret of More Milk
is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

Try a Ton!
Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

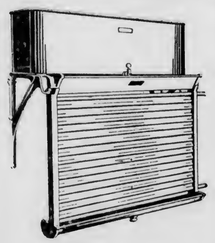
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FREE

Write for a copy of our great book, "Feeding the Dairy Cow for Profit." It will pay you well.





Chester Producers' Milk Cooler

All copper, everlasting. Built just like the big Chester Factory Milk Cooler, with seamless copper tubes and brass manifolds. Will stand 150 pounds pressure. Easy to clean. Cools within two degrees of water. Very reasonably priced. Made in four sizes.

Send for our new catalog

Get a copy of the new Chester Milk Producers' Catalog. It is yours for the asking. Keep it on hand for ready reference. It contains a fund of useful information. Send for it today—without obligation of course.

CHESTER DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY
CHESTER Dept. I PENNA.

Mention The Review when writing to advertisers.

RESTRICTIONS OF MILK PRODUCTION IN DIFFERENT LARGE CITIES IN THE EAST

FLOYD R. EARLY, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Just where does Philadelphia stand in the Nation's clean milk program? What are other milk sheds doing to improve their milk supply? Are we a step ahead of the game, or do the same regulations exist in other territories as well? These are questions that occur to the minds of thoughtful milk producers. These are the questions asked everyday of the field men of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council as they go from farm to farm in connection with their Quality Control Work. Farmers are especially interested who live within shipping distance of other markets.

Permit to Ship

Practically every large city in Eastern United States requires the producers and dealers supplying milk to that city to secure a license or permit. This permit can always be revoked for just cause, and in several cases this revocation is permanent. Boston, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit are among the cities that require that the permits be renewed each year.

Health of Cows

All cows producing milk for the cities of New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., Richmond, Boston and Detroit must be physically examined by a competent veterinarian.

Cities having ordinances requiring T.B. testing	Cities not requiring T.B. testing
Washington	Philadelphia
New York	Wilmington, Del.
Baltimore	Smaller cities in
Lancaster	Philadelphia Milk
Coatesville	Shed
York	
Frederick, Md.	
Richmond, Va.	
Cleveland, Ohio	

New York has passed the ordinance and is gradually cleaning up the great area supplying milk to that city. When an adequate supply of milk from tubercular free cows is in sight, the ordinance will no doubt be enforced. Washington has required tuberculin testing for some time. Baltimore, Lancaster, and Coatesville ordinances are to go into effect on January 1, 1926. Other cities are considering such a move in the near future.

Losses of cattle can be replaced from areas that are already cleaned up. Crawford, Jefferson, and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania, and forty-six townships in ten other counties have tested on an area basis. Over 200 townships in 26 counties are now waiting test under Pennsylvania's new $2,000,000 appropriation.

Cleanliness of Cows

The wiping of the udder before milking is required in New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, and Philadelphia.

Attendants

Many cities require physical examination for dairy employees, and all large cities require that any sickness or contagious disease among milk attendants be reported at once to the Department of Health.

Stables

The United States dairy score card requires four square feet of light per cow in the dairy stables. Many city regulations ask for two square feet of light per cow, and Cleveland asks for three square feet of light space per stanchion. The cities that require drops behind cows are New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Surroundings

All city regulations require that manure be removed from the stable at least once a day, and many cities ask that it be removed twice a day. Some cities insist that it be removed twenty or fifty feet from the stable and stored in a separate barnyard.

Privies on dairy farms must be flytight, equipped with lids for the seats and cleaned frequently. New York regulations require self-closing lids for the seats.

Utensils

Washington insists that steam be available for sterilizing the utensils on all farms that ship milk into that city.

The use of small top milk pails is required in Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. All city milk regulations very highly recommend the use of such pails.

New York and many other cities require the use of strainers equipped with cotton discs which can be used only once. New York also insists on a metal rack on the inside of the milk house for the empty cans, as wood in time will become dirty and sour.

All city regulations require that milk be cooled to 60° F. or as low as is possible with the coldest water available on the farm. Some cities require cooling to 55° F. which necessitates the use of ice in hot weather.

Practically every large city in the east requires that each dairy farm be equipped with separate milk houses with a tight floor and storage tank for cooling milk. If running water can be provided for this tank, better results will be secured. This building must be located away from any source of possible contamination, either of dirt, gases, or odors. Most city regulations ask that there be no direct communication from stable to milk house, and no milk houses should be so located in the future. The milk house must be properly ventilated and screened against flies. New York requires only the use of a concrete cooling tank with a cover to prevent absorption of heat from the air in summer, and to lessen the danger of freezing in winter.

Fat Standards

The legal requirements for fat and total solids in milk vary in different states. Pennsylvania requires 12% total solids and 3.25% fat. Six states have a higher fat standard than Pennsylvania, while twenty-six require the same amount as our Pennsylvania laws.

Adoption and Enforcement

Milk ordinances in all cities but Philadelphia have been drawn up and enforced by the Boards of Health. In Philadelphia alone, the producers themselves drew up their regulations, which are enforced upon the co-operating milk producers and dealers by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The inspectors of most large cities visit every farm. The time for these visits varies from once a year to once a month, the latter being maintained in Richmond, Virginia.

THE WORLD IS EATING MORE CHEESE

Figures compiled by the Foodstuffs Division of the United States Department of Commerce show that during 1924 increases of 50,000,000 pounds in volume of cheese bring the volume of world's trade to a total of 670,000,000 pounds.

The volume of the world's cheese trade in 1923 was 620,000,000 pounds.

In 1924 Great Brittain consumed 45 per cent. of the world's exports. The principal cheese producing and exporting countries are New Zealand, Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Switzerland and France.

The United States ranks third as an importer of cheese, but the types brought into this country consist for the most part of those not made on a sufficiently large scale to meet demand or of types not made at all in this country.

The United States is a very large consumer of domestic cheeses and has to a certain extent decreased its importation of foreign cheeses in that a considerable amount of such cheeses are now being made in this country.

THE FARMER

It is no Fun to be a Farmer
Who, when to woo his Feline Charmer
The Early Morning Cat me-ows,
Must brave the Dark to milk the Cows.
While Sparrows chirp their Obbligatos
He gathers Beans and props Tomatoes.
About the Time the Sun is up
He gets his Breakfast Coffee Cup.
He spends his Leisure Plowing, Sowing,
Manuring, Pulling Turnips, Mowing,
And Praying, as he views his Grain,
For Lots of Sun or Lots of Rain.
When Anxious Farmers get together
They Wish for Varied Kinds of Weather;
And when the Weather comes along,
No Matter what it is, it's Wrong.
Good Cause the Farmer has to grumble!
If Crops are good, the Prices tumble.
He never even thinks he's through;
There's always Something Else to do.
And when for Rest he's Fairly Craving,
They Stretch his Day with Daylight Saving!

—Arthur Guiterman.

USE OF TELEPHONES INCREASING ON FARMS

According to estimates compiled by the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, approximately 62 per cent. of the farmers in Pennsylvania have telephone connections. This is an increase of five per cent. since the last estimates were gathered in 1923. The increase in use of telephones on farms indicates the trend toward social and economic advancement in the country.

Among the counties in which more than 75 per cent. of the farmers have telephones are Bradford, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Cumberland, Delaware, Franklin, Indiana, Somerset, Susquehanna, Union and Washington.

Other counties having more than the average number of farms with phone connections are Butler, Clinton, Columbia, Erie, Greene, Jefferson, Juniata, Mercer, Montour, Potter, Sullivan, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, McKean, Tioga, Venango, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 1)

2. Co-operation in the industry to promote sales.

General discussion by association leaders.

(A leader to be designated for each topic, and at least one other to open the discussion. First topic to close at 3 P. M. Second topic to close at 5 P. M.)

Catalogs giving complete details of the plan and scope of the educational program of the American Institute of Co-operation have been prepared. The courses of lectures, study, etc., are given in detail, together with the costs involved in the various branches of study.

Never before has there been such an outstanding group of representatives of the agricultural industry gathered to lend their help, their methods and developments to an educational program such as the American Institute of Co-operation has developed.

The sessions which will be held at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pa., will run from July 20th, until August 15th. It is not necessary that those attending should take the entire course but such sections as may be desired may be selected and the course of lectures on any one particular subject taken.

Of special interest to the dairymen will be the program beginning on August 5th, to August 11th, when particular stress will be given the marketing of milk and the various phases connected with the same.

If it were possible every dairyman who can spare the time should be present at some of these sessions as they will be of the greatest educational value.

If you do not have a copy of the complete program of the Institute, address Charles W. Holman, Secretary, 1731 Eye Street, Washington, D. C., and from it select the days you will attend.

TEN MILLION CATTLE UNDER TEST FOR TB ERADICATION

The nation-wide drive to stamp out bovine tuberculosis now includes veterinary supervision of more than ten million cattle. A report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the status of the work shows the following programs up to the first of April.

Cattle under supervision, 10,201,492; Cattle in herds sucessfully passing the first test, 6,777,624; Cattle in fully accredited herds, 1,187,908; Cattle tested during the last month (March, 1925), 617,810. Cattle reacting to the test during month, 19,841; Cattle on waiting list to be tested, 3,498,072; Modified accredited counties, recognized as TB free, 69.

Reports from various parts of the country show unusual interest in tuberculosis eradication on a county-wide basis. In the first three months of the year the number of "modified accredited" counties those having less than one-half of one per cent. of the disease increased from 53 to 69. Veterinary officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry consider that such progress is ample proof of the practicability eventually of freeing entire States from the disease. North Carolina already has 30 counties, officially recognized as free from bovine tuberculosis.

Eradication of the disease from cattle is the first step in removing the menace of tuberculosis to hogs and poultry. The suppression of infection among livestock aids likewise in the control of human tuberculosis.



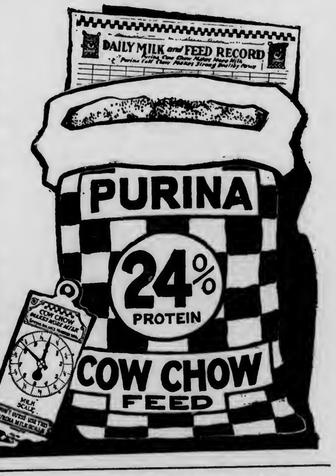
You can't do this in Fall unless~

The big thing to remember when cows are on pasture, is that they often *seem* to be getting along fine, when they *really* are tearing down their bodies to make milk.

It's a big temptation to try to save money in summer, by letting them do without their grain ration. But experience shows it's *not* a saving. Even though grass stimulates milk flow for a while, a grass-fed herd is bound to slump in the Fall. Unless your cows get their grain feed right along, they're forced to rob their own bodies, at your expense.

Remember—if milk flow once drops during the summer, it's impossible to bring it back fully later on. Keep up the summer flow with Cow Chow. Insure big milk checks in the Fall with Cow Chow. The feed dealer with the checkerboard sign will supply you. Phone him.

Write us for the 100-page Purina Cow Book—free.



PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

POINT THE WAY

Attractive signs telling what is to be sold and how far it is to the stand are an important part of the roadside market. Place them far enough on each side of the market so that the motorist may slow down and stop where the fruits, vegtables, and eggs are for sale. Sell only products grown on your own farm so that you can vouch for the quality. A satisfied customer always returns. Insure satisfaction.

TAKE CARE OF COLT

Colts should have a little grain to supplement their rations when pastures get short during the summer. If there is no natural shade they should be brought in during the day time and let out at night. Cool drinking water, nice legume hay and some oats will make a good combination for the colt while he is indoors. Once every month level up the colt's feet so that he will develop nice straight limbs.

LEARN ABOUT WEEDS

Farmers and gardeners bothered by weeds will find the leaflets issued by the Pennsylvania State College useful. They cover buckhorn, Canada thistle, chicory, galinsoga or frenchweed, horse-tail, horse nettle, orange hawkweed, poison ivy, quack grass and wild onion or garlic. They are sent free upon request to the Agricultural Publications office, the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL MEETING

ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT OCEAN CITY, N. J.

More than 125 delegates from the various units of the National Dairy Council, together with a number of guests, attend its annual conference, which was held at the Flanders Hotel, Ocean City, N. J., June 25, 26, and 27.

The activities of the sessions were devoted largely to the adoption of plans and policies for the general conduct of the organization and the preparation and adoption of various plans for the conduct of its educational work during the coming season.

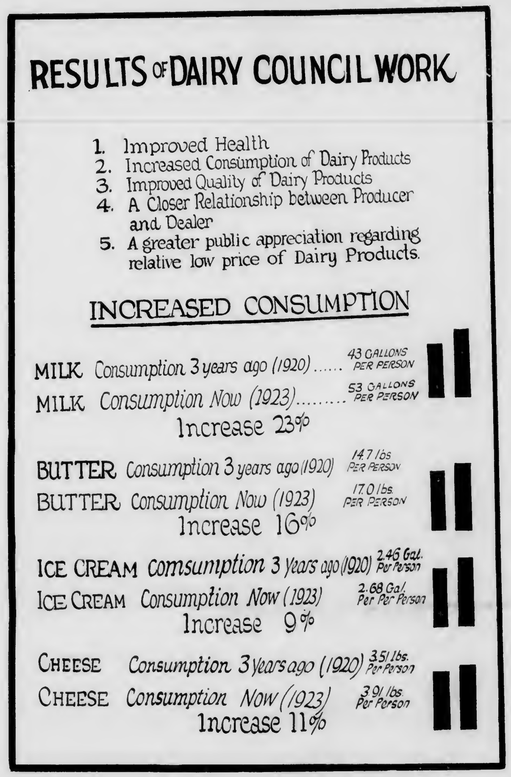
An elaborate exhibit of various methods for carrying the council health program to the public, to children in the public schools, to homes, and in welfare institutions and workshops was on display and were carefully considered.

The work of the delegates was largely taken up in the preparation of special committee work and the adoption of recommendations of such committees in general session.

The following committees functioned: Literature, Miss Dorothy S. Buckley, Chairman; Dramatics, Miss Del Rose Macan, Chairman; Projects, Miss Anhyn Chinn, Chairman; Policies, Mr. M. D. Munn, Chairman; Lectures and Stories, Miss Gladys Coon, Chairman; Poster and Exhibits, Prof. W. P. B. Lockwood, Chairman.

On Friday evening, three health plays under the direction of Miss Del Rose Macan, of the Philadelphia Dairy Council were presented, "Punch as Cook," and "The Fashion Show," by members of the Philadelphia Dairy Council and the health play, "The Magic Street", presented by the Junior High School Children of Ocean City, N. J., assisted by Miss Louise Everets.

The various types of posters, display features, dramatic work and literature offered by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council were approved by the conferences.



Among those who attended the conference were the following:—

M. D. Munn, president and M. O. Maughan, secretary, National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.; W. P. B. Lockwood, and Miss M. L. Foster, New England Dairy and Food Council, Boston, Mass.; C. Rechtelheimer, Waterloo, Iowa, and C. E. Beurke, Plymouth, Iowa, Iowa Dairy Council; E. R. Quackenbush, I. H. Kauffman, H. I. Berlevich, M. Lillian Conwell, Louise Borland, Claire M. Rutledge, Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. L. Hammand and Marjorie Six, Indiana Dairy and Food Council, Indianopolis, Ind.; Elsie Stark, Central Ohio Dairy Council, Columbus, Ohio; Sally Lucas Jean, New York City; Lewis W. Mosley, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania; Miss Vera McCrea, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, New York; F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, for Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; John M. McKee, Asst. Secretary of Agricnlture, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. H. Shrader, City Health Department, Baltimore, Md.; I. W. Heaps, Baltimore Dairy Council; W. H. Harper, and Martha Smith, Baltimore Dairy Council, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Vice President, R. W. Balderston, Secretary and Thomas Harbison, Treasurer, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Fred K. Shangle, C. I. Cohee, E. Nelson James, E. H. Donovan, Robert F. Brinton, A. B. Waddington; Wm. B. Griscom, Abbott Alderney Dairies; Henry M. Woolman, Supplee Wills Jones Co; C. M. T. Landenslager, Allentown Dairy Council, Executive Directors, Inter-State Dairy Council; C. Henderson Supplee, Supplee Wills Jones Company; A. M. Woodward, Castania Dairies, Trenton, N. J.; August A. Miller, editor, The Milk Producers' Review.

RECORD DAIRY PRODUCTION IS SHOWN

A new record in volume of dairy production was established in the United States last year, according to figures released by the Department of Agriculture, which places production of creamery butter at 1,356,000,000 pounds compared with 1,252,000,000 pounds in 1923.

Cheese production is given as 413,940,000 pounds compared with 394,697,000 pounds the preceding year; condensed and evaporated milk as 1,700,518,000 pounds compared with 1,774,881,000 pounds, and ice cream as 285,550,000 gallons compared with 294,900,000 gallons in 1923.

The increase is attributed to good weather and pasture conditions combined with an increase in the estimated number of milk cows which is placed at 25,319,000 head compared with 24,786,000 head in 1923.

The season of production was very favorable during the spring and summer seasons. Pastures were better than usual, and, while prices were not the best, production continued heavy until the feeding season began when it dropped to practically the level of the preceding year.

Per capita consumption of creamery butter last year is placed at 17 1-4 pounds compared with 17 pounds in 1923. Notwithstanding the large increase in production, there was a net import of 11,148,194 pounds. The heavy output together with decreased consumption during the storage season caused a large quantity of butter to be placed in storage. These holdings on September 1 were 156,440,000 pounds, but all was removed by May 1, 1925.

Of the increase of 19,243,000 pounds of cheese over the 1923 production, 16,587,000 pounds is credited to production of the whole milk American Cheddar type. The output of Swiss cheese decreased 2,711,000 pounds. Per capita consumption of cheese was 4.2 pounds in 1924 compared with 3.9 pounds in 1923.

Production of condensed and evaporated milk during the year was affected by heavy stocks at the beginning of the year and in August and September. The industry, however, was able to control output and hold it low enough to prevent excessive holdings at the beginning of the year 1925.

Total exports of condensed and evaporated milk for the year are placed at 206,013,758 pounds, and imports 6,451,713 pounds. Per capita consumption of this commodity is given at 14 pounds against 13 1-4 pounds in 1923.

Production of skim milk powder is placed at 69,219,000 pounds last year compared with 62,251,000 pounds in 1923; condensed buttermilk 66,837,000 pounds compared with 54,833,000 pounds; and buttermilk powder at 18,058,000 pounds compared with 13,032,000.

Estimated consumption of milk and cream in households was 52,772,000,000 pounds compared with 50,440,000,000 pounds in 1923. Per capita consumption of milk and cream is given at 54 3-4 gallons compared with 53 gallons in 1923.

NEED MORE TESTERS

Cow testers are much in demand for Pennsylvania Cow Testing Associations. A course of training for men to fill the vacancies which come in July, August, and September will be given at the Pennsylvania State College, July 20 to 25. Practical instruction fits the young man for actual testing work.

CARE FOR YOUNG STOCK

As hot weather comes on, watch the calves and keep them growing. They are quite susceptible to changes in feed and weather. Better not turn them on pasture under four months of age, and see that they have plenty of good feed, fresh water, and cool shade.

RESPECT HERD SIRE'S ANCESTORS

The choice of a herd sire may make or break a man in the dairy business, say dairy specialists of the Pennsylvania State College. The future herd is dependent upon influences in operation now. Choose the herd sire carefully from producing ancestry.

GUERNSEY COWS GO TO VIRGIN ISLANDS

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently purchased a foundation herd of Guernsey cattle for the Experiment Station in the Virgin Islands. The selection was made by the Extension Department of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association.

Open Formula Feeds

DIRECT from Mill to Feeding Trough

The American Milling Company, Peoria, Illinois, was the very first feed mill to adopt and make genuine Open Formula Feeds as originated and approved by the College Feed Conference Board.

In the past Open Formula Feeds, made by the American Milling Company, have been sold through indirect channels.

Now, an even more economical selling plan has been adopted. This mill, this year, will sell DIRECT to dairymen, farmers, stock feeders and poultrymen, through its own Car Door Agents, the Original and Genuine College Feed Conference Board Open Formula Feeds made under the names of

UNIVERSAL EMPIRE AMCO

Before you buy or contract for any kind of feed see your local American Milling Company Car Door Agent or write direct to the nearest office of the world's largest feed mill for 1925-26 Feed Pool prices.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

714 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Main Office and Mill, Peoria, Ill.



Dairy Council Service

The various departments of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Is Yours for the Asking Without Cost

You may plan a community meeting or outing for which we can supply lecturers or speakers on health or nutrition topics.

Motion Picture Films on Dairy Subjects

Short Plays for the Children

Lantern Slides Literature Posters, Etc.

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers.

Let Us Plan Your Entertainment

There is no charge for this service at meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Locals, Community Gatherings held within the territory of the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Write us for detailed information

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

R. W. BALDERSTON, *Secretary*

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

COTTAGE CHEESE AN IDEAL SUMMER DISH

On these hot summer days when even the thought of the kitchen makes us warm and limp, the wise housewife will save her energy for other things than cooking. During the summer months our bodies do not need the heat producing foods that they require in the winter. To some extent we can substitute meat with a lighter, though equally nutritious dish.

Cottage cheese is one of the best and simpliest meat substitutes and can be used in a large variety of forms. It has 21 per cent of muscle building materials while beefsteak has 18 per cent. So we need not worry about not being sufficiently nourished if we use it in a meal instead of meat. Cottage cheese also contains a very high proportion of lime salts that build bones and teeth, which makes it an excellent food for growing children.

Too often cottage cheese as a food is neglected or slighted by the women on the farms who are lucky enough to have all the sour milk one could wish for. Every housewife knows that very simple way of making cottage cheese—pouring boiling water into the sour milk and then hanging it up to drain in a cheese cloth bag. After all the whey has dripped off, the curds are put in a dish and mixed thoroughly with milk and a pinch of salt. Then it is served plain, eaten with cream and sugar or with salt and pepper.

It is a very palatable dish served this way, and in the summer fills the bill by being nutritious without being heavy. But there are lots of other ways to serve cottage cheese to make it even more appetizing. The variety in methods of serving this dish makes it possible to have it every day without tiring of it.

The United States Department of Agriculture suggests this method of making the cheese.

How To Make Cottage Cheese

1 gallon of skimmed milk; 1 cupful of buttermilk or thick, sour milk for a starter.
1-8 of a junket tablet dissolved in 2 tablespoonfuls of water.
Stir the milk, the starter, and the dissolved junket tablet thoroughly together. Set aside overnight.
In the morning, without heating, pour the curd, without breaking it more than necessary, upon a piece of heavy muslin.
Drain until it reaches the desired consistence. To hasten draining use an improvised press.
Season to taste with cream and salt.

CAUTIONS:—The best temperature for the milk is 75 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature may be determined by the use of an ordinary dairy thermometer. If the temperature rises above 75 degrees use less starter and less junket, especially in summer.

The starter should have a clean, sharp, sour taste, but should not be bitter. There should be no gas holes in the clabber.

By making the cottage cheese with this receipe, the whey can be used to make a delicious whey lemonade, the reccipe of which is given below. The other method of making cottage cheese allows the whey to be mixed with water.

If cottage cheese is being used as the main dish of the meal it can be served in croquettes combined with ham that has been boiled. Use the ham that is next to the bone, for that part is rather strong and needs to be combined with another food. Shave the ham off in little thin pieces or else run it through the meat grinder. Then combine a given quantity of ham with an equal amount of cottage cheese and mould into croquettes. Roll the croquettes in nuts if they are available and serve on a platter garnished with a little crisp lettuce, water cress or parsley.

There are innumerable salads that can be made with a basis of cottage cheese. A delicious variation can be made by stoning cherries and surrounding the cherries with little moulds of the cheese. This gives a delightful surprise to an apparently plain dish.

A prune and cheese salad is a very wholesome and interesting combination. Stone the prunes and stuff them with cottage cheese and a nut, and serve on a few leaves of lettuce.

A very pretty salad can be made by stuffing a green pepper full of cottage cheese and slicing it, with perhaps a bit of pimento or a stuffed olive in the middle, this will make a most artistic dish, beside being a thoroughly nutritious and delectable one.

One could go on forever with variations of cottage cheese salads. Make cottage cheese balls and roll them in nuts. Serve these balls plain on lettuce or with little moulds of tomato jelly to add color and to make a tasty combination. Serve little mounds of cottage cheese ornamented with a bright bit of any tart jelly.

Brown bread sandwiches with cottage cheese filling are wonderful for the children. The filling can also be made of equal parts cottage cheese and shredded lettuce, or any crisp green. Butter thin biscuits spread with cottage cheese and currant jelly around the edge are nice to serve when neighbors come to call.

A novel way of serving the cheese is to mix it with stuffed olives and celery and put in a cold place till the mould becomes firm. Then it may be served sliced.

Some suggested menus for light suppers or luncheons follow:—

Picnic Lunch

Cottage cheese salad with cherries; brown bread and butter sandwiches filled with watercress or mint; ice tea; milk.

Supper

Ham and cottage cheese croquettes; vegetable salad; whey lemonade; brown bread and butter; berries and cream.

WHEY LEMONADE AND PUNCH

1 quart whey
6 tablespoons sugar
Juice of 2 lemons
Slices of lemon or a little grated or diced rind, nutmeg or cinnamon.
Mix, chill and serve as a beverage.

VARIATIONS:—Double the quantity of lemon juice and of sugar and add other fruit juices and a little fruit cut in small pieces. This transforms whey lemonade into whey punch. Set the punch away to chill and ripen; serve with crushed ice if desired. Rhubarb, pineapple, grape, currant and cherry juices lend themselves well to whey punch. A sprig of freshly crushed mint is sometimes added. Nutmeg or cinnamon will overcome any characteristic whey flavor. Whey punch may be frozen if desired.

DIRECTORS' MEETING INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N

(Continued from page 1)

this disease and every effort is being made to expedite the work. Between three and four hundred thousand cattle are now awaiting the test.

Secretary Willits emphasized the point that cattle found affected with tuberculosis must be killed and not permitted to find their way into other territories and again used as milk cows. He also urged that farmers who have had their cattle tested should clean up the barns and premises where tubercular cattle have been found so the clean stock should not be contaminated by unclean and tubercular germ infected buildings.

Market Milk Conditions

H. D. Allebach, president, reviewed the general market conditions for whole milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

The larger cities were receiving a very satisfactory supply. Conditions varied in the smaller towns, some were temporarily short of milk while others had an over supply. Cream from the west was still being offered at $18 per can for 40 per cent. cream. This is at a materially lower basis for whole milk than is being paid in this market. Butter prices have been fairly stationary, but there has been little storage buying at current quotations. Prices for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed are, as a whole, higher than those prevailing in other nearby markets. The executive committee of the Board of Directors is closely watching the trend of prices and cost of production. Conditions on the whole may be said to be satisfactory.

Directors Reports

Following the usual custom at the directors meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, reports were received from each individual director.

In a majority of districts dry weather conditions were reported although late rains will, it is believed, help conditions. Alfalfa crops were reported good. Hay crops mostly short. Pasture in many sections was generally unsatisfactory, but may be bettered by early rains. Wheat, while short of straw, was generally reported as of a good stand. Oats are also reported short but the corn crop was in generally good condition.

Volume of the milk supply in the various local territories was considered as well as its probable future flow in volume.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has just issued General Bulletin, No. 400, giving a complete list of the various County and State Agricultural Organizations in Pennsylvania.

The edition which is in thirty pages and cover is just off the press and in addition to giving departmental information, also contains a very complete list of the various agricultural organizations, such as the lists of the various county and local fairs, their officers and dates of fairs in 1925.

A very complete list of the officers of the various agricultural organizations, as well as addresses is also shown.

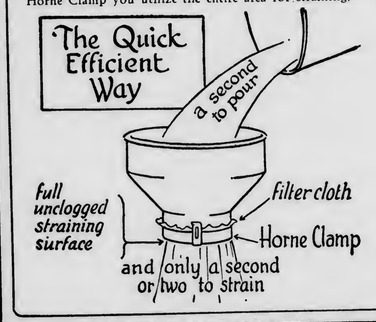
This edition is a most valuable source of data for those desiring such information.

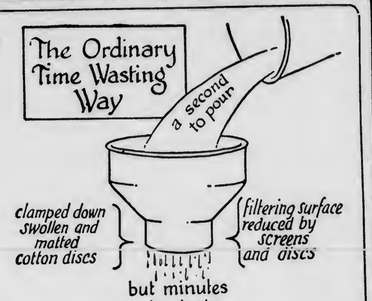
Bills for milk, fresh fruit, and vegetables are cheaper than doctor's bills. And it's more fun paying them.

You Can Strain Milk in Less Time But Just as Thoroughly—

By using a Horne Clamp on your present strainer. This Clamp permits the use of a filter cloth instead of cotton. Cotton swells and mats, forming a multiple stopper in the bottom of your strainer which retards the straining action. Filter cloth does not mat or swell; the last bucket of milk strains as quickly as the first. It strains milk even more thoroughly than cotton.

How much actual straining area is there in the bottom of your strainer? Usually only about one third the size of the bottom, because of the screens and perforated metal discs necessary to hold cotton or cloth in place. By discarding these fittings and using a Horne Clamp you utilize the entire area for straining.





and therefore reduce the straining time considerably.

The Horne Clamp fits around the outside of your strainer, tightly holding filter cloth over the outlet. Every drop of milk must pass through the cloth as there is no chance of it leaking around rings or inside clamps. The entire surface of the cloth is free for straining milk. It saves your time.

The Horne Clamp costs but fifty cents. Filter cloth for use with this clamp and your present strainer, cost 75 cents a box of sixty pieces. Get them from your receiving station or Association, or direct from us.

Ask for descriptive folder of this time saving unit.

Cherry-Bassett Co. 2324 Market St., Philadelphia 33 S. Charles St., Baltimore

BIG MONTH IN TB. ERADICATION WORK

The nation-wide effort to suppress bovine tuberculosis resulted in the detection of 25,163 reactors during April, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. To obtain this number of diseased cattle, the Federal and State veterinary inspectors tested 815,386 cattle.

At the end of the month 10,794,910 cattle throughout the country were under supervision for the eradication of the disease. The report shows also the extent of activity in the various States. Iowa is the only State having more than a million cattle under supervision in combating tuberculosis. The group of States having from 50,000 to 1,000,000 cattle under such supervision includes Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York, and Wisconsin. States having from 250,000 to 500,000 cattle under supervision are Indiana, Minnesota, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington. From 100,000 to 250,000 are under supervision in the following States:—California, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, and Vermont. The figures represent the status of the work in the various States on May 1.

Other States, many of which have a limited number of cattle, are similarly active though it is not so apparent from the statistical reports. Extensive testing and the constant removal and slaughter of re-actors are gradually freeing the country from the menace of bovine tuberculosis, which in the past has caused heavy ravages among herds and has been a source of danger to people. Fifty-nine counties in 14 states are now officially recognized as practically free from tuberculous cattle, and several hundred additional counties are rapidly qualifying for the accredited county list.

Dynamite is a better explosive than swearing when the plow hits a stump.

More Milk~ when prices are highest!

"Experiments show that returns from grain feeding do not all come at the time grain is fed. Cows receiving grain in summer will milk better the following winter."

This statement, from a recent University of Minnesota bulletin, bears out the experience of successful dairy operators everywhere. Feed Larro through the summer with pasture. It will pay you a profit now; but, more important, it will increase milk production next fall and winter when prices are highest —an added profit with no added investment.

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During the month of May, twenty five herds were tested in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association, by F. E. Martin, tester. There are 349 cows in milk and 75 dry cows in the association. Fifty-three cows produced over 40 pounds fat and 22 produced over 50 pounds. Eighty cows produced over 1000 and thirty four over 1200 pounds of milk.

Highest herd average milk production:—

Owner	Cows Milking	Av. lbs. Milk
Rothenberger, A. K.	18	1280
Ursinus College	8	1125
Schultz, Wayne	16	921
Heckler, A. S.	9	907

Highest herd average butterfat production:—

Owner	Cows Milking	Av. lbs. Fat
Rothenberger, A. K.	18	44.3
Ursinus College	8	34.9
Thomas, I. Powell	35	33.7

Highest herd average test:—

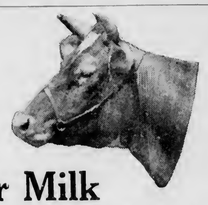
Owner	Average Test	Breed
Hendren, W. J.	5.61	P. B. Jersey
Ruth, H. Y.	5.28	P. B. Jersey
Vreeland, Franklin	4.65	P. B. Jersey

WATERED STOCK

Cows producing milk require water, lots of it. It is good dairy practice to see that they get all that they want, at least twice a day. A cow does not like it iced, either. Warmed drinking water will show results in the milk pail.

FEED GRAIN TO COWS

Continue feeding grain and hay to dairy cows when first turned into pasture. Early grass is very watery and cows will lose in flesh and decrease in milk flow unless given some supplementary feeds.



Her Milk
—Is It Clean?

Cows may give rich milk but it is impossible to keep the milk free from dirt and dust. And the ordinary methods of straining do not remove this sediment.

The U. S. Government says, "Strain milk through sterilized cotton if you would have milk absolutely free from all sediment." And that's exactly what Dr. Clark's Purity Milk Strainer does!



It removes all the dirt and sediment from milk. It gets dirt no other method of straining can possibly get. No fuss, no muss, no dirty rags to wash, scald and dry. The Purity Strainer is easy to use and easy to clean.

World's largest dairies and condensaries such as Borden's, Van Camp, Carnation, Mohawk, etc. use and endorse it. Guaranteed to do all we say or your money back!

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Made in two sizes—10 qt. and 18 qt. Ask your dealer about the Purity Milk Strainer or write us for circular and prices. Send today!

Purity Stamping Company

Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.

World's largest manufacturers of cotton discs for strainers and filters.

your helper!

Helping you *earn more* money every year. That's what a good, dependable Unadilla Silo means to you.

Year after year it gives you plenty ofgood, succulent, low cost home grown silage. Silage which loses none of its valuable juices and is protected against frost.

Strong, well built from *selected* lumber, and produced in large numbers, the Unadilla is a *superior* silo which you can get at a cost that *saves you money!*

Write today for big, handsome, interesting catalog giving complete information. Time payments if desired.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



Farm records and accounts work is being carried on co-operatively by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with 13 State colleges and experiment stations. The purpose of this work is to make available to farmers the essential factors of good farm organization and to show how to organize farms for the maximum income. The keeping of farm accounts enables producers to put their operations on a business basis.

LEGAL BUSHEL WEIGHTS OF COMMODITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

The State Department of Agriculture furnishes the following handy reference table of legal bushel weights now in force in Pennsylvania as provided in Act 235 of 1913 with subsequent amendments including 1925:—

	Pounds
Fruit	
Apples	45
Apples, dried	25
Cherries, with stems	56
Cherries, stemmed	64
Cranberries	32
Currants	40
Gooseberries	40
Grapes	48
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried (peeled)	38
Peaches, dried (unpeeled)	33
Pears	50
Plums	64
Quinces	48
Raspberries	48
Strawberries	48
Vegetables	
Beans, dried	60
Beans, castor (shelled)	46
Beets	56
Cabbage	50
Carrots	50
Cucumbers	48
Horseradish	50
Onions	50
Onion sets	28
Parsnips	50
Peas, green (unshelled)	28
Peas dried	60
Potatoes	60
Potatoes, sweet	54
Rutabagas	60
Spinach	12
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	56
Grains and Grain Feeds	
Barley	48
Bran	20
Buckwheat	48
Corn, shelled	56
Corn, ear (husked)	70
Corn meal	50
Hominy	60
Malt	38
Oats	32
Rice, rough	45
Rye	56
Rye meal	50
Shorts	20
Spelt	40
Wheat	60
Grasses, Forage, etc.	
Alfalfa seed	60
Blue grass seed	14
Broom corn seed	50
Clover seed	60
Flax seed	56
Hemp seed	44
Herd's grass	45
Hungarian grass seed	50
Kaffir corn	56
Lentils	60
Linseed	56
Millet	50
Orchard grass seed	14
Rape seed	50
Redtop grass seed	14
Sorghum seed	50
Timothy grass seed	45
Nuts	
Chestnuts hulled	50
Hickory nuts	50
Peanuts	22
Walnuts common	50
Miscellaneous	
Cement	100
Charcoal	20
Coal, anthracite	75
Coal, bituminous	76
Coal, stone	80
Coke	40
Hair (plastering)	8
Lime	80
Salt, coarse	85
Salt, ground	62

GETTING MORE OUT OF THE CORN CROP

During the past two or three years, many farmers have failed to fill their silos. Sometimes this has been due to scarcity of labor but more often to a sense of discouragement.

Whatever the reason, the farmer who faces the winter with an empty silo is bound to lose and lose heavily. For silage is absolutely essential to a profitable dairy ration. It supplies needed succulence and it furnishes roughage in its most digestible form. Careful experiments indicate that three acres of corn in the silo are worth four acres in the crib and stover stack.

It is true that help is expensive and hard to get, but that need not discourage anyone from filling the silo.

There are now on the market cutters which can be operated with light power, even with a good-sized farm gasoline engine, if one does not have a tractor. With one of these cutters, a farmer is quite independent. He can fill the silo himself, using the regular farm help. If the machine stands idle much of the time it is not hired by the hour.

The women folks, especially, like this plan of filling because it makes their work much easier. There is no big crew of hungry mouths to feed. No rush and hurry in preparing for the silage filling. The housework proceeds as usual, with only the regular family to provide for.

Often three or four farmers can work together to good advantage. Almost always, one of the group will have a tractor. This permits the use of a somewhat larger cutter. By changing work, the silo can be filled more quickly yet without any cash outlay.

If the group is kept small, all the silos can be filled while the corn is in prime condition, especially if the filling is begun at the farm where the corn is maturing quickest. Such group silo-filling is the simplest form of co-operation.

Whether you find it best to fill your silo alone or to co-operate with your neighbors, it is none too early to make definite plans and to place orders for any needed equipment.

EGG SHIPPERS LOSE THROUGH BAD PACKING

Sixty-nine shippers of eggs to the New York market from Pennsylvania during April lost about $100 which is an average of 60 cents per case or two cents per dozen owing to carelessness in packing eggs, according to reports to the Pennsylvania bureau of markets. This number of shippers represents only a small portion of the farmers and others who ship eggs from the Keystone State. Most of the loss was caused by the use of old worn out packing material for effort to save the expense of new fillers, flats and excelsior pads which cost about 10 to 13 cents per case. Failure to provide extra deep packing material for large eggs including duck and goose eggs was also responsible for some of the loss.

A total of 504 cases of eggs valued at approximately $1700 made up these shipments. One out of every three cases, upon inspection in New York City, was found to contain smashed, leaking, cracked and stained eggs or to have eggs missing from cases. The loss from smashed eggs was $8.53; from leaking eggs, $44.00; from cracked eggs, $17.18; and from stained eggs, $11.00.

Aside from damage, it was found that 18 shippers failed to pack the full thirty dozen to the case. As high as six dozen were missing from a single case and in twelve instances three dozen were missing from each case, adding $19.19 to the total loss. These cases were well strapped and showed no signs of having been tampered with in transit.

The use of torn and broken, honeycomb fillers and warped, stained and torn cardboard flats was largely responsible for damaged eggs. Breakage resulted in every instance where newspapers were used as flats and pads and were stuffed down the sides of the case.

BLOOD TELLS

Purebred dairy cows are better workers than grades or scrubs. One or two cows or heifers purchased now will provide the foundation for a future pure bred herd.

NEWER PRACTICES

Failures in raising spring calves are largely eliminated by Salem County, New Jersey dairymen through giving closer attention to ventilation, feeding and sanitation. They have found that cold drafts must be avoided, feeding must be regular, the stalls kept clean and well bedded, and the barn well ventilated.

A growing practice is to paint the new-born calf's navel cord with iodine or iodoform and then allow the calf to suckle the dam. The calf is kept on the cow 36 to 48 hours.

For the first week after the calf is weaned, 5 to 7 pounds of milk is fed per day at a temperature between 90 and 100 degrees F. The feeding is done at regular intervals and thoroughly cleaned pails are used. The milk is increased to from 8 to 10 pounds in the second week.

Carl B. Bender, assistant dairy husbandman at the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, states that on the third week any good calf gruel can be used to take the place of some of the milk. By increasing the gruel and decreasing the milk, a seven-weeks' calf will be receiving 2 pounds of milk and 10 pounds of gruel in addition to clover or alfalfa hay. From 10 weeks to 4 months of age a calf will consume about 13 to 18 pounds of gruel daily in addition to a small amount of dry grain fed immediately after the gruel.

A good dry grain mixture for calves is made up of equal parts of linseed meal, ground oats, corn meal and bran.

(Woodstown, N. J., Monitor Register)

NEW INTER-STATE FIELD MAN

Leander S. Stuart has been appointed to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field forces to succeed Howard J. Ziegler who resigned. Mr. Stuart is a graduate of the University of Maryland, having specialized in dairying while at that institution.

He comes to us very highly recommended as possessing first hand knowledge of dairy farmers' problems, having lived on a dairy farm practically all his life except while attending college.

NATIONAL DAIRY CATTLE JUDGES ANNOUNCED

The judge and associate judge system for making awards in four of the five cattle breed classes will be used at the National Dairy Exposition this year at Indianapolis, October 10th to 17th. Ayshires will be judged by Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia., and an associate to be named; Brown Swiss, R. S. Hulce, Chicago, Ill.; Guernseys, Prof. W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Ill., and E. G. Woodward, Taconic, Conn., associate; Holsteins, W. S. Moscript, Lake Elmo, Minn., and C. L. Blackman, Davidson, Me., associate and Jerseys, Prof. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kas., and an associate to be named. Placings under the system in use this year are made solely on the decision of the judge, who consults his associate as occasion may require.

Ayrshires and Brown Swiss will be judged on Tuesday, October 13th; Guernseys, Wednesday, October 14th; Holsteins Thursday, October 15th; and Jerseys, Friday, October 16th.

Throughout Pennsylvania cattle judging contests are being held for the purpose of developing candidates to represent the State in the various judging contests to be held at the National Dairy Exposition, in October.

Boys and girls in dairy calf club work throughout the United States will be given a bigger opportunity than ever before to exhibit and win prizes at the 1925 National Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, October 10 to 17. Individual classes are open to one champion calf of each breed in a state, this calf to be selected in state-wide competition at the State Fair or other calf club show of state-wide nature. Calves shown in this class are eligible for competition in the group classes, providing they are properly selected for such groups. Prizes offered in this class for each breed are first, $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20; fifth and sixth, $15 each; and $10 for each of the next nine placings.

In the group classes each entry shall consist of five animals of one breed in each state. Each state may have not more than five breeds, and not more than two of such groups shall be entered in the class for any one breed. Prizes offered in this class for each breed are first, $100; second, $80; third, $60; fourth, $40; and the next six placings, $20 each.

FARMERS WARNED ABOUT CATTLE ABORTION CURES

No cure is known for bovine infectious abortion and therefore farmers are warned against buying remedies sold as cures. The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, receives from time to time reports from farmers who have invested hard earned cash in cures for abortion which have always proved disappointing. One farmer in Franklin County just recently reported the investment of $50.00 for a remedy which proved to be absolutely worthless.

If farmers would communicate with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg before spending money for worthless abortion remedies, they would save money as well as disappointment, states Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian.

Those interested in cattle abortion can secure information on the disease by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

A community club for most anything has its main value in the word "community."

CROPS FOR THE DAIRY FARM

E. B. Fitts

The crops grown on the dairy farm should be those best suited to the business of the farm. The dairy farmer is in the business of producing milk. The crops he raises should be those that will most cheaply provide him with the feed materials necessary in milk production. Great differences exist between crops in this respect.

CORN—The corn crop is perhaps the one producing the largest amount of feed per acre. For this reason it should have a prominent place in the crop rotation. This crop is also desirable because it can easily be preserved in a succulent form. Corn, however, is not a perfect feed. Large amounts of additional protein are necessary to properly balance the ration.

LEGUMES—The legumes: alfalfa clover, soy beans and peas, not only provide protein in abundance but also provide it in the very desirable combination with mineral matter so necessary in continued high milk production. At least one, and probably all, of the legume crops mentioned can be grown on any dairy farm provided a little preliminary work is done in getting the soils into a proper condition.

The cropping system or crop rotation on dairy farms should be given careful consideration. Successful dairy farming is closely linked with the kind of crops grown on the farm and the corn-legume combination cannot be beaten.

POOR PASTURES MAY REDUCE DAIRY PRODUCTION

Production of milk, butter and cheese in the North Central States may be somewhat reduced this year because of poor condition of pastures, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. These States produce the bulk of the creamery butter and cheese for the country as a whole. Unfavorable weather during May has impaired pastures in this region so that their average condition is only 71 as compared with a usual average above 90 at this season. This is expected to affect the milk flow and, therefore, the production of butter and cheese.

Prospects in these States on June 1 were for one-fourth less hay than was harvested last year, but prospects have probably improved since that date on account of frequent rains in the western part of the area. In the northeastern States, where fresh milk for city consumption is the principal product, the hay crop and pastures are only slightly poorer than usual.

STATE FARM CENSUS NEARS COMPLETION

The first State triennial farm census ever taken in Pennsylvania is now about completed. Reports from every county are now in the hands of the bureau of statistics, State Department of Agriculture. The last county to report was Lycoming where the triennial assessments did not start until April 1, 1925. Only seven township schedules are still out. These include one township in Delaware County, four in Lackawanna, one in Allegheny and one in Washington.

While the tabulations are not quite completed, the results obtained indicate that the census has been a splendid success. The information is now being used for practical purposes in every part of the State. In gathering and compiling the statistics, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has had the excellent co-operation of county commissioners and assessors.

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BELL PHONE No. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

A SPRING GROVE PRODUCER

W. L. Glatfelter of Spring Grove, Pa., has developed another outstanding producer in Victor's Eminent Fairy, a senior four-year-old Jersey cow that has completed her second official test with a splendid record.

Starting at 4 years and 9 months of age she yielded 743.12 lbs. of fat and 13916 lbs. of milk in 365 days. She produced well over 50 lbs. of fat in every month of the year and her milk averaged 5.34% fat. When she was tested as a junior three-year-old she produced 537.68 lbs. of fat in 365 days.

This proven producer is a daughter of Lady Letty's Victor 2d, that is by Lady Letty's Victor, and out of the 700-lb. cow, Lady Letty of Waverly.

The dam of Victor's Eminent Fairy is the Register of Merit cow, Eminent's Fairy R., that is by Lady Letty's Eminent, a sire that has 38 daughters and 2 sons in the Register of Merit.

CONTROL GRAIN MOTH

Hot weather forecasts danger of an increase in the angoumois grain moth despite failure of this great pest to do much damage the past two years. Tighten bins now and get ready so the wheat may be fumigated as soon as threshed. Thresh as soon as possible after harvest to avoid September damage. Carbon bisulphide, placed in tins over the surface of the grain, three pounds for each hundred bushels, is the fumigant to use.

NINE TONS OF MILK FROM EIGHT-YEAR-OLD

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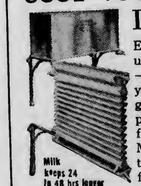
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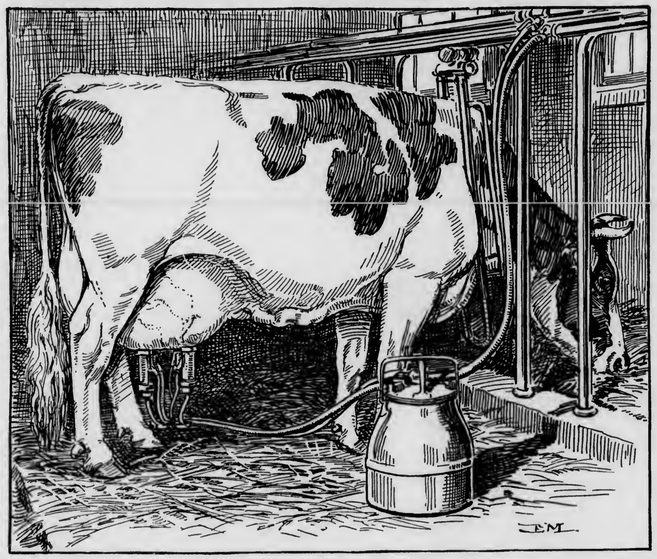
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Inter-State Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST, 1925 NUMBER 4

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION HELD AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

First Summer Session an Outstanding Success

The American Institute of Cooperation, now holding its first session, at the University of Pennsylvania, is a pronounced success.

The attendance the first day was 125 registered from 28 States.

A large proportion of the other States in the Union will be represented before the sessions end. A good representation is present from Canada and a number from Europe. The student body comprises prominent farmers, officers and employees of cooperative associations, teachers and students in agricultural colleges, county agents, etc.

Outstanding leaders in the agricultural cooperative movement, from all parts of the United States and from a number of foreign countries have lent their aid in presenting the various phases of cooperative endeavor.

Never before has an equal opportunity been presented to get, in one session, a complete understanding of what the cooperative movement means and how it operates.

The objects of the Institute are to prepare men for positions of leadership and responsibility in the agriculture cooperative movement, to further general efficiency in the cooperative organizations by developing ways of cutting down waste, to foster better teaching of cooperative methods by the universities and the agricultural colleges and to educate the general public regarding the importance to the National prosperity and welfare of the agricultural cooperative movement.

The sessions, which opened on July 20th, now cover an enrollment of nearly 200 persons and before the close of the session, promise to considerably exceed that number.

The session was formally opened on July 20th in an address of welcome to over 200 persons, by Dr. H. C. Crosby, Director of the Summer Schools, at the University of Pennsylvania.

Richard Pattee, Secretary-Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Cooperation, formally opened the session by an address, in which he outlined the plans and aims of the undertaking.

Mr. Pattee said in part:

"In this country there has arisen a system of business practice under which the processes of production have seemed to be less rewarding or remunerative than the operations of service. Consumers have organized along occupational lines to secure for themselves and their children the necessities of life and a reasonable degree of its comfort and opportunities. The great producing class has been forced toward combined action to provide for itself a living. Between those two classes, and to a degree mingled with each of them, stands that lesser group commonly known as the middle-men, whose contribution is one of service and who have seemingly received a disproportionate reward and in whose hands the wealth of the country has been unduly concentrated. It has been generally conceded that such

(Continued on page 6)



HON. W. M. JARDINE
United States Secretary of Agriculture

RICHARD PATTEE
Secty-Mgr. New England Milk Producers' Association
Chairman of the American Institute of Cooperation

NEEDS AND BENEFITS OF A CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION

HON. W. M. JARDINE
National Secretary of Agriculture

An institute of this kind is more than a school—more than a gathering of students and teachers. It is unique in that it brings together members, employees and officers of co-operative associations; teachers, business men, bankers, public officials and research workers, for the purpose of pooling their experience and ideas. The Institute, therefore, is not only a school but a workshop in which the structure and practices of our co-operative organizations may be repaired, or rebuilt where rebuilding is necessary.

The Institute has brought together a group of men to consider a movement which numbers now two million members. The business transacted by co-operative buying and selling organizations will be, conservately, $2,500,000,000 during 1925, approximately one-fifth of the total agricultural business.

The needs of a conference on so important a business are self-evident. Enterprises do not grow by chance. They are the fruits of the united thought and effort of men working together. Moreover, a movement with the tremendous economic and social significance of co-operation must be analyzed and guided so that its highest possibilities may be realized.

We may expect from the lectures and discussions that will be presented here a further unification of thought regarding co-operation. Through cooperation in its infancy in this country, as compared with other economic and social institutions with which we are familiar, some valuable experience has been accumulated. We know more about the requirements for success than we did five years ago. We have a clearer understanding of methods of handling co-operative business. This experience needs to be collected and expressed in plain language in order that it may serve as a guide post for the future. The men in the East want to know how the cooperatives in the West have met their marketing problems. The men from the wheat States may exchange experiences with those from the cotton States to their mutual advantage.

As a corollary to what I have just stated, there is need for education of the men on whom will devolve the task of leading the cooperative movement in their States and communities. It is universally recognized that the future of cooperation depends upon the knowledge which the individual producer has of its possibilities and limitations. He must take a long-time view of the movement. Specifically, the producer must learn to test his association, not by the price advantage it may offer him this year, but by the services through which it may contribute to the stabilization of production and distribution. Individual farmers can not acquire this point of view unless they have teachers. The men in the colleges, the county agents, the officers and directors of the co-operatives who come here should leave better grounded in the sound doctrine of co-operation and thus better equipped not only to aid the associations in their business problems but also to lend the mem-

(Continued on page 2)

NEEDS AND BENEFITS OF A CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION

HON. W. M. JARDINE, National Secretary of Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

bers to a more thorough understanding of the functions and meaning of co-operation.

The American Institute of Co-operation can thus help lay the foundation for more stable co-operative marketing, which will mean a better agriculture and greater prosperity for the Nation as a whole.

The need of leadership was never greater than at the present time. Agriculture has just passed through a most depressing crisis. While improvement has been made and the prospects for the year are encouraging, we must at the same time recognize the fact that much remains to be done to place agriculture on a satisfactory basis.

The co-operative associations must assume a large share of the responsibility of maintaining stable agricultural conditions. Consequently, not only the success of their organizations, but to a large degree the prosperity of agriculture, depend on the ability of the leaders in co-operation, their honesty and their broad understanding of economic conditions affecting agriculture.

Qualifications for leadership include more than an intimate knowledge of the problems of a single State, or of one agricultural industry. A broad outlook and appreciation of the problems of other producers and an understanding of the relation of these problems to our own are also essential.

Something of this spirit of informed national leadership will, I trust, develop from the conference of this body. The leaders in the co-operative movement—the directors, officers, and managers of the more than 12,000 co-operative associations in the United States, particularly—are trustees for at least two million farmers who are members of these organizations. This means that upward of ten million people—farm men, women, and children—depend upon the honesty and efficiency with which the co-operative associations are managed, for the returns which they will receive for their year's labor. Surely this is a challenge that will bring out the best and highest type of agricultural leadership.

I do not mean to imply that the responsibility of directing the co-operative associations rests solely with the leaders. The farmer who invests his capital in a co-operative marketing association and entrusts to it products representing a further investment of capital and labor, has the responsibility of selecting men capable of managing his business efficiently. The fundamentals essential for success in co-operation, after all, include an informed, progressive farm population.

It would be instructive if this conference could formulate some of the requirements of business efficiency in co-operation. What standards can be developed by which a co-operative may measure its progress and be made aware of its shortcomings? The Department of Agriculture has undertaken a project which proposes to analyze critically the business methods of co-operative organizations and to report its findings to the directors of the organization studied. This is helpful, but it is more important that the management of a co-operative should be able to analyze its own problems clearly and dispassionately.

The failures of co-operative associations, although the proportion of failures probably has been no greater than in other business enterprises, point to the need for a study of business methods. We find that, generally, co-operative associations are wrecked because of business mistakes—the same mistakes that have wrecked business concerns for hundreds of years. Insufficient capital, an insufficient volume of business, and poor management are the principal causes of failure. There is nothing in the history of co-operative failures which need cause discouragement. Rather an analysis of the mistakes of the past should contribute to the development of more sound and stable organizations.

Another problem arises in the relation of the co-operative associations to the present agencies of distribution. It is frequently stated that the co-operative will "eliminate" middlemen. Such statements are largely the result of lack of information regarding the services necessary to carry farm products from the producer to the ultimate consumer. There is a multiplicity of services to be performed, not all of which can be performed by farmers' organizations.

Many associations, however, are making progress in reducing the costs of these services to a minimum. Adjustments in distribution in the interests of economy are possible. Such improvements in efficiency will be welcomed by far-sighted urban business men as well as by farmers. How these adjustments may be brought about, how far an association may profitably carry its goods along the road to the consumer, and what is its relationship to the wholesale and retail agencies that perform the final services of distribution, are questions to which the combined experiences of those present may be directed.

It must be recognized that in an industry like farming, co-operation possesses certain distinct advantages over the older methods of trading in commodities. The agricultural co-operative takes the whole crop of its members. It tries to market this to the best advantage. It avoids depression of prices because it does not aim to buy the commodity at the lowest possible price and thus exert a bearish influence on the market, nor does it resort to the practice of dumping surpluses. Furthermore, in the co-operative organization we have a producers' agency which permits of greater freedom of technical improvement, both in production and in distribution methods, thus benefiting society as a whole. Co-operation does not work only to the benefit of a producing class. In addition it introduces into society those progressive practices which benefit all groups.

The question of grade standards has an important bearing on the work of the co-operative associations. Standard grades facilitate trading, create confidence, and stabilize market conditions. Standardization tends also to keep off the market inferior products which serve only to depress the market for the better grades, but which may be used to advantage on the farm.

It is proper that attention should be given here to the whole question of standardization. The pooling of returns received for products, which is inseparably linked up with co-operative marketing, is one of the most important factors influencing the development of standards for agricultural products. It is proper to inquire whether the standards promulgated by the states and the federal government are adapted in all respects to the needs of the associations. A consideration of the factors which bear on the establishment of standards, from the point of view of the associations and of the officials who are charged with the responsibility of determining such standards, will also be pertinent.

An outstanding matter for discussion at this conference comprises the relationships which exist between production and marketing, particularly co-operative marketing. While the great task today is marketing, we must not lose sight of the fact that production problems exist and demand serious attention. The farmer in the past has been urged to produce bountifully and the market's demand for his products had been a secondary consideration. We have been slow to recognize in agriculture that over-production is wasteful; that it is uneconomic from the point of view of both producer and consumer.

The stabilization of production to conform as far as possible to market requirements is a problem which must be met by the co-operative associations.

When production has greatly exceeded market requirements, adjustments have been made in the past because farmers will not continue to produce indefinitely an unprofitable crop. Such adjustments have extended over a period of years and have been attended by financial distress to large numbers of farmers. If the co-operative organizations are able to modify even in a small way the conditions that in the past have resulted in the abandonment of farms and the neglect of the fields and orchards kept in tillage, they will perform a service at least equal in value to the improvements they may be able to make in the distribution of the crops once they are produced.

It is confessedly difficult to correlate the production plans for more than six million farmers. Weather conditions affecting yields may upset the most careful calculations. Nothing can be accomplished, it is evident, unless the farmers co-operate for the purpose of marketing their products. Then we may hope that they will be able in time to bring about a correlation of production with demand that will smooth out, to some extent, the peaks and dips characteristic of the production and prices of farm crops in the past.

Before a beginning can be made in the stablization of production, certain basic information must be collected, analyzed and disseminated widely. A knowledge of prices over long periods is necessary.

In no small degree co-operation is modifying conditions of rural life and education. The local association, though it may function primarily as a business organization, becomes a gathering point for the discussion of other community problems. It makes contacts with State extension officials, Farm Bureau representatives, and officers of the Grange and other general agricultural organizations. It has its influence on the development of agricultural education in the local schools. It is an interesting feature of their development that these organizations, devoted primarily to the business of co-operative selling and buying, should come to be important factors in the social progress of the rural communities.

There is need, accordingly, for careful study of the relationship of co-operation to rural education. There is an opportunity here for co-operation among the associations, the agricultural extension agencies, the public schools, the churches, and other agencies working for community betterment.

But co-operation results in even broader benefits than these. The co-operating farmer not only is no longer isolated in thought from other farmers, but is released also from isolation as regards other groups in the population and even other nations. One of the most striking things that I have noticed in my contact with members of successful co-operatives is their knowledge of the problems and the attitude of the consumer. Mutual understanding between the agricultural and the non-agricultural groups in the population is essential to the prosperity of any of these groups and to the permanent welfare of the nation as a whole. Further, co-operation puts the farmer into touch with great national and international problems. He realizes that his market is not circumscribed by the limits of his community, his State or his Nation. National and world conditions, he sees, affect him economically and socially. He is, therefore, ready to take a deep personal interest in the solution of national and international problems on the basis of justice and good feeling.

A realization by leaders in the co-operative movement that co-operation is not merely a means for obtaining a better price for a single year's crop but that it is a means for gradually adapting production to market demands, for insuring less wasteful distribution, for reducing the spread between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays, for aiding in the solution of agricultural credit problems as they arise, for improving the rural life of the nation, for insuring a better understanding of national and international problems—this realization, implanted by leaders and future leaders, such as I see before me, in the minds and hearts of the farm people of the United States, will do much to insure not only the success of co-operation, but increased prosperity and stability for the nation.

The principle of co-operation I consider to be so important not only to agriculture but to the national life as a whole, that I am happy to place the United States Department of Agriculture at the service of this great movement. The Department of Agriculture is a great fact-finding agency. It has discovered many facts concerning co-operative principles as well as concerning other matters. It will in the future, I am confident, with the special attention that we shall give to the subject, be able to discover many more facts that will be of incalculable value to co-operative organizations. Also, I recognize the co-operative association as an agency through which the Department can make available a tremendous store of valuable information on markets to the farmer, so that more of our scientific knowledge may be brought into practice. Those services are for you and for all persons interested in co-operation. In every way the Department offers you its results of research, its deductions, its interest, its assistance. In this it believes it is performing a distinct service to farming and rural life and through them to American civilization.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

Pennsylvania Public Service Commission Holds Hearings and Presents Tentative Regulations and Rates—Many New Features Involved

Following numerous personal requests on the part of Pennsylvania farmers, who were being charged what appeared to be exhorbitant rates, both for service and installation of electric current and through the efforts of the Rural Electric Service Committee of the State Council of Agricultural Organizations, which had made an exhaustive study of the rural electric service conditions in Pennsylvania and other states, the Public Service Commission has presented a tentative rate and regulation schedule, which was the subject of a Public hearing in Harrisburg, on July 28th, and after a discussion of some of the features of the tentative ruling—adjourned for a further hearing on August 3rd.

It was quite evident from the points brought out at the first hearing that there are a number of minor details which will have to be worked out to clarify these new regulations so as to be thoroughly understood by both the Commission and the consumers of electricity. So far no very wide-spread objection to the regulations has developed, though it is evident that the electricity companies are not entirely satisfied with some of the provisions and on these further hearings will be held.

The rates proposed by the Commission, and outlined in a later paragraph, have not, as yet, been the subject of extended discussion. They will at least give an idea of the Commission's plans. If the rural people of Pennsylvania can secure rates to even approximate them it will be to their advantage to make broad use of electricity, not only for lighting but for power purposes in the house and barn and even for cooking, as is done in many of the rural sections of other states.

The regulations with regard to the installation of electricity on farms have been prepared with the idea that in some sections local interests might wish to form a local company to distribute electricity; in other sections a group of farmers may wish to co-operate in a non-profit cooperative organization to distribute the current to its members and undoubtedly a large proportion of our rural people will wish to buy it from the companies individually. Classification is as follows:

Rural Consumers Classified

For the purpose of this order, rural consumers are divided into three classes:

Class I

Those prospective rural consumers who shall organize a corporation for the purpose of constructing the lines necessary to furnish electric service and who propose to render such service to all applicants along and adjacent to the routes of the said lines.

Class II

Those prospective rural consumers who shall form an association, or other organization for the purpose of operating without profit for the securing of electric service only to stockholders and members.

Class III

Those rural consumers who contemplate receiving electric service as individuals; i.e., those consumers who expect the electric utility rendering the service to furnish a meter for each consumer and to read these meters and collect each consumer's bill separately.

Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Rural Lines

To promote public safety and insure the most satisfactory electric service to rural consumers, the Commission will require that all electric lines constructed to serve rural consumers be constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with this Commission's General Order Y, establishing rules for overhead electrical construction.

Regulations for the use of electric service are classed under three heads in each case subject to rules and regulations of the Public Service Commission.

CLASS I
Consumers Forming a Corporation for Rendering Service

Electric public utilities that sell electrical energy to rural corporations formed by consumers of Class I shall do so only at rates duly filed with the Commission for the type of service to be rendered.

CLASS II
Consumers Forming a Mutual Organization

Where a group of rural residents desire to form an association or other organization to secure electric service and to operate without profit and seek to purchase electrical energy from electric public utilities under this Commsision's jurisdiction, for distribution solely to its stockholders or members.

CLASS III
Consumers Receiving Service as Individuals

Where the prospective rural consumer desires to be served as an individual without the inconvenience or responsibility of maintaining the line used to serve him.

Duty of Utility to Construct Rural Lines

It shall be the duty of every public utility to extend its distribution system to serve rural consumers of Class III within its chartered territory, beginning at the last point reached by its lines in the direction of the extension, and extending to the most distant prospective consumer desiring service who will, in company with other intervening prospective consumers, contribute in the aggregate the amount necessary to build the extension in excess of the amount hereinafter required to be expended by the utility.

When the number of consumers who can be reached by and pledged for an extension is three or more per consecutive mile of line measured from the nearest point where such extension can originate the utility shall build the extension at its own expense, including transformers, meters and up to 100 feet of service from the pole nearest to the terminals of the consumers' end of the service connection, said pole being one such as are regularly a part of the line. When conditions are such as to make necessary a service at primary voltage with primary meter the consumer shall pay the excess cost of metering equipment over that required with secondary meter.

When the number of consumers reached by and pledged for an extension, which a utility is obligated to build under the following requirements, is three or more per given mile the utility shall build the mile of line at is own expense.

When the number of consumers who can be reached by and pledged for an extension does not equal three per consecutive mile of line, the cost of such extension shall be borne as follows:

(a) Should the utility desire for its own purpose to construct such extension with higher standards of construction than the minimum requirements set forth in General Order Y, the excess cost due to such higher standards of construction shall be borne by the utility.

(b) Toward the part of the cost of construction of such extension equivalent to that of a line built in accordance with the minimum standards set forth in General Order Y, the utility shall pay for each particular mile an amount equal to three times the annual revenue which can reasonably be shown to be probable from the pledged consumers contained in that mile, provided, however, that in no case shall the payment by the company be less than $300 per pledged consumer contained within the mile.

(c) The consumer or consumers to be served from such extension shall pay the balance of the cost of constructing the same up to the amount needed to build the line according to the minimum standard construction.

Ownership, Maintenance and Replacement of Lines

The ownership of extensions constructed to serve consumers of Class III shall vest in the company, regardless of the fact that the consumer has contributed money to defray the cost of the extension, in consideration of which the company shall undertake at its own expense the maintenance and replacement of the line as extended.

Rates for Service

The rate for service to consumers of Class III, on extensions hereafter constructed, shall be that duly filed with the Commission by the utility and is hereinafter described.

The rate for service to consumers of Class III, who are, at the time of issue of General Order X, receiving electricity from a utility, shall continue to be such as is at present in force by the utility so long as such rate is on file for similar service, or the new rate herein promulgated, whichever is preferred by the consumer. Change of rate from the old rate to that herein provided, upon request of the consumer affected shall be made within a period of —— days after such request has been made.

The Commission will, until further notice, in conformity with the above provisions, require and approve rural rates to consumers of Class III, which consist of a fixed monthly charge plus an energy charge in three steps, not to exceed the following:

(a) Fixed Monthly Charge

A fixed charge, not to exceed $2 per month, shall be paid by each consumer.

(b) Energy Charge

An energy charge shall be paid by each consumer for the electric energy as registered by his meter at a rate having three steps, the first not to exceed 6 cents per kwh. for the first thirty hours use per month of the consumer's normal installation, determined as hereinafter set forth; the second not to exceed 5 cents for the next seventy hours' use per month of the consumer's normal installation; and the third not to exceed 3 cents per kwh.

(c) Minimum Charge

In addition to the fixed monthly charge, a minimum charge of $1 per month per meter shall be paid by each consumer if energy consumption to that amount is not registered by his meter.

(d) Industrial light and power consumers who will be reached by a projected rural extension are, insofar as financing the cost of the line is concerned, to be treated as rural consumers and the other rural consumers to be reached are to have the benefit of the presence of the industrial light and power consumer in lessening of their contributions to the cost of the line as if the industrial light and power consumer were, in fact, a rural consumer, regardless of the rate for service which the industrial light and power consumer may be called upon to pay.

Rates Not to Be Confiscatory

Should it appear that the maximum rates herein provided will result in any utility receiving less than a fair return upon the fair value of its property, used and useful in public service, taken as a whole, the Commission upon application of such utility will make a special order covering such case. The burden of proving confiscation shall, in such case, be upon the utility.

(The order represents such a vast amount of work on the part of the Commission during the past months and is evidently so fully prepared that there is no reason why these regulations should not be made permanent by the Commission at an early date and a new era in rural electrification in Pennsylvania will have gone forward for the farmers.

While the details regarding many of the above regulations are not printed, we hope, at a later date, to print in the columns of the "Review" a complete statement when available.—Editor).

QUALITY IMPORTANT IN CO-OPERATIVE EGG MARKETING

A diagnosis of an egg marketing program by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the request of a New England cooperative association revealed the fact that the difficulties being encountered arose largely because of a poor product rather than because of the marketing methods employed. Customers of the association were not satisfied with the product delivered to them and the poultry farmers complained that too large a percentage of their eggs were placed in the lower grades by the association. A field investigation revealed that many members of the association were not giving their flocks proper care or feeding them so as to produce high quality eggs. Definite suggestions were made by the investigators and assurance given that when a quality product is offered the trade that there will be more general satisfaction among the members as regards sales made by the association.

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Editorial



The American Institute of Cooperation now in session at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, has proved its value as an educational force in the agricultural cooperative movement.

The causes and structure of the agricultural cooperative movement has been carefully and fully outlined and the growth of cooperative endeavor in the marketing of the various agricultural commodities can, through a safe and sane program, outlined and established, be carried forward to a most successful conclusion.

Not only have the successes of the cooperative movement been outlined, but its pitfalls as well have been demonstrated. Careful planning and careful business policies carried out by experts in the various respective lines of marketing will undoubtedly lead to a much greater development and measure of success in cooperative endeavor.

The best minds in the various agricultural cooperatives in the United States, Canada and from abroad are laying their plans and problems "squarely on the table," and the value to the "student body" of such a demonstration is not only unique, but of tremendous value for future undertakings in agricultural cooperative marketing development.

Undoubtedly the greatest group of authorities of this subject are getting closer together. Practical and theoretical men have had, through the sessions of the Institute, an opportunity to discuss and develop a sound basis of procedure for future development.

The originators of this great agricultural movement in cooperative endeavor are to be congratulated for their foresight and wisdom in making this Institute possible at this time when the attention of everyone is directed toward eliminating the waste and increasing the efficiency of marketing.

Those who have not been able to attend the earlier sessions would do well to give whatever time there may be available to attending some of the remaining sessions to profit by hearing the best economic minds and the most noted leaders of cooperative endeavor discuss all phases of the new movement that is sweeping over the agricultural world.

Reasonable Rural Electric Service Rates, apparently, are not far distant.

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission is holding hearings for the purpose of thrashing out a proposed new form of regulation in rural communities as well as the rates involved.

For well over a year the Rural Electrical Service Committee of the Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Organization, in which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has taken an active part, has been waging a fight for reasonable regulations and reasonable rates for electric installations and service on Pennsylvania farms.

This proposed regulation is the result of much study on the part of the Commission, which has been investigating this important matter ever since the first agitation of the subject by the organized farmers of the State.

The proposed tentative ruling by the Commission is now the subject of public hearings and it is believed that the Public Utility Companies and the proponents of these new regulations will speedily iron out their differences, so that the rules of the Commission may be put into effect and that the farmers may be able to avail themselves of electric power in farm work as well as in their homes.

Under the provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the cooperating dealers, buying milk through the Inter-State Milk Producers 'Association, will pay the basic price during July and August, for 110 per cent. of the established basic amount of milk shipped by each producer and in September, 115 per cent. of the basic amount, will be paid for at the established basic price.

Under the provisions of these regulations, second surplus milk will be discontinued during July, August and September. All milk shipped in excess of the basic quantities, as stated above, will be paid for as Class I milk.

These provisions will remain in force just as long as producers do not take advantage of the conditions and produce a greater supply of milk than the market will take care of.

NOTE—Through a printer's error, a article of the July edition of the Milk Producers Review, entitled "Restrictions of Milk Production in Different Large Cities in the East", was inadvertently credited with being written by "I Do Knot Know." This should have been credited to Floyd R. Ealy, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION AND INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD JOINT SESSION

Official announcement has been made by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, that the Ninth Annual Meeting will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1925.

The Federation has accepted the invitation of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to hold its annual meeting in connection with the annual meeting of that Association.

To make cooperative meeting possible, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association announces a change of the usual date of its annual meeting.

For this year the Association will hold its annual meeting on November 23rd and 24th, instead of the customary date on the first Monday in December.

Local organizations should note this fact, in holding meetings for the election of delegates to the annual meeting.

In view of the fact that delegates will be desirous of attending at least one full session of the National Milk Producers' Federation, the following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors:

> Resolved, That the Association pay the following expenses of any delegate who spends two days at the Annual Meeting.
>
> First—His carfare to and from the meeting.
>
> Second—That $2.50 be allowed for one night's lodging.
>
> This is to apply, as heretofore, to one delegate from each organized local with 25 members in good standing.

All the sessions of the Federation, as well as the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will be held this year in the **Benjamin Franklin Hotel**, where all the meetings will be held and where special room rates have been secured. Every visitor and delegate should make this hotel his headquarters.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Inter-state Milk Producers' Association has been called for August 10th and 11th. This meeting, in addition to the consideration of business of the organization, also plans for attendance at the sessions of the American Institute of Co-operation, at the University of Pennsylvania, on those days.

The formal session of the Board of Directors will be held on August 10th at 3 P. M., standard time, at the Covington Apartments, 37th and Chestnut Streets, when the consideration of routine and special business will be considered.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE MILK?

What becomes of the oceans of milk produced annually by the 26,000,000 cows being milked in this country? In the first place, old bossy kicks over the bucket, which with other spillage takes away about 3 per cent. of the grand total, according to best estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

More dependable statistics than mere estimates are to be had, however, for the remainder. Last year the total production was 114,666,201,000 pounds, of which 46.9 per cent. was used in manufacturing different products; 46 per cent. for household purposes, and 4 per cent. for feeding calves.

Of the manufactured products, creamery butter utilized about one-fourth of the total production, farm butter about 11 per cent., cheese of all kinds 3.6 per cent., ice cream 3.4 per cent., and condensed and evaporated milk 3.7 per cent.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Production throughout the territory has in general kept pace with the demand. In some sections it has been unusually dry throughout the summer with markedly reduced production, but other sections of the Philadelphia milk shed have had a plentiful supply of rain so that abundant pastures have produced sufficient milk to make up for deficiencies elsewhere. General rains during the last week of July have covered a sufficient amount of the territory to insure plentiful pastures for the immediate future. The corn crop promises to be unusually good throughout our territory and the country in general.

Reports from other milk marketing territories indicate that similar conditions prevail. The consumptive demands for market milk in the cities in Philadelphia shed continue to be good, but by making an analysis of the general situation city by city it is evident that the supply is equaling the demand. While local conditions in some parts of the territory might seem to warrant a change, at this writing, the general market situation is such that it does not look as if there would be any change in price conditions in the near future.

The butter market has been gradually advancing during the month of July. There have been no wide price fluctations, the range being gradually upward from 40 1-2 cents to a peak of 44 1-2 cents, toward the close of the month and followed by a slight reaction to 43 cents.

The price for surplus in July was $2.01 per hundred pounds for 4 per cent. butterfat milk at receiving stations, which was just the same as it was for the previous month.

QUALITY FERTILIZERS CHEAPER FOR FARMER

Costs as Much to Handle, Bag, Load, and Ship Low Analysis Goods as High—Get More Units Per Sack.

The high analysis fertilizers are nearly always cheaper than the low analysis goods, says E. L. Worthen of the state college of agriculture at Ithaca. The new concentrated mixtures, however, do not offer any savings over those containing a total of 18 to 20 per cent of plant food.

In mixing and marketing fertilizers at the factory there are certain expenses which depend on the volume rather than on the concentration of the product. It costs as much to make bags, print the guarantee on the bags, mix, handle, analyze, load, and ship a low grade fertilizer as it does a high grade product.

The 5-10-5 costs $6.50 a ton more than the 4-8-4. For this $6.50 one gets in each ton of 5-10-5 an additional 500 pounds equivalent to the 4-8-4. In other words, the extra plant food secured in the 5-10-5 costs at the rate of $26.00 a ton for the 4-8-4 mixtures. And the retail prices of these two grades this season are **$49.80 and $42.80 respectively.**

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basis and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again become effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

In July the percentage of basic milk paid for by co-operating dealers will be 110 per cent. of the basic quantity. Second Surplus Milk is eliminated during July, August and September.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES

Prices are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

JULY BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

JULY BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	2.68	2.44
11 to 20 "	.288	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	.213
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

JULY SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Class I Per 100 lbs.	Per qt.
3.	$2.19	4.7
3.05	2.21	4.75
3.1	2.23	4.8
3.15	2.25	4.8
3.2	2.27	4.85
3.25	2.29	4.9
3.3	2.31	4.95
3.35	2.33	5.
3.4	2.35	5.05
3.45	2.37	5.1
3.5	2.39	5.1
3.55	2.41	5.15
3.6	2.43	5.2
3.65	2.45	5.25
3.7	2.47	5.3
3.75	2.49	5.35
3.8	2.51	5.4
3.85	2.53	5.45
3.9	2.55	5.5
3.95	2.57	5.5
4.	2.59	5.55
4.05	2.61	5.6
4.1	2.63	5.65
4.15	2.65	5.7
4.2	2.67	5.7
4.25	2.69	5.75
4.3	2.71	5.8
4.35	2.73	5.85
4.4	2.75	5.9
4.45	2.77	5.95
4.5	2.79	6.
4.55	2.81	6.
4.6	2.83	6.05
4.65	2.85	6.1
4.7	2.87	6.15
4.75	2.89	6.2
4.8	2.91	6.25
4.85	2.93	6.3
4.9	2.95	6.3
4.95	2 97	6.35
5.	2.99	6.4

AUGUST PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Stations

The same prices for basic milk as quoted above for July apply in August, subject however to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

JULY SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Test	Class I per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.61	4.	$2.01
3.05	1.63	4.05	2.03
3.1	1.65	4.1	2.05
3.15	1.67	4.15	2.07
3.2	1.69	4.2	2.09
3.25	1.71	4.25	2.11
3.3	1.73	4.3	2.13
3.35	1.75	4.35	2.15
3.4	1.77	4.4	2.17
3.45	1.79	4.45	2.19
3.5	1.81	4.5	2.21
3.55	1.83	4.55	2.23
3.6	1.85	4.6	2.25
3.7	1.89	4.65	2.27
3.75	1.91	4.7	2.29
3.8	1.93	4.75	2.31
3.85	1.95	4.8	2.33
3.9	1.97	4.85	2.35
3.95	1.99	4.9	2.37
		4.95	2.39
		5.	2.41

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37

Free Farm Building Helps

"Concrete Around the Home" tells in every-day language how to use concrete for building drives, walks, steps, porches, and other permanent improvements which every home needs. Complete instructions make it easy to estimate the materials and to mix, place, and finish the concrete for these improvements.

"Permanent Repairs on the Farm" tells you how to repair old buildings quickly and easily, and at low cost. The information on Concrete Barn Floors and Feeding Floors will help you add many a dollar to your net profits.

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Whether you are going to build a new building, or repair an old building, these free booklets will show you how to do the job for all time. Send for them today.

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A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
OFFICES IN 30 CITIES

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	1924 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	2.53	2.10
February	2.41	2.00
March	2.25	1.87
April	1.84	1.53
May	1.82	1.51
June	1.95	1.62
July	1.91	—
August	1.81	—
September	1.79	—

	1925 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	—

JULY BUTTER PRICES ...
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	41 1/2	40 1/2	40
2	42	41	41
3	42 1/2	41 1/2	41-41 1/2
6	43	42	41 3/4-42 1/4
7	43 1/2	42 1/2	42
8	—	42 1/2	—
9	43 1/2	42	42
10	43	42	42
11	43	42	42
13	43 1/2	42 1/2	42
14	43 1/2	42 1/2	42
15	44	43	42 1/2
16	44 1/2	43 1/2	43
17	44	43 1/2	42 1/2
18	44	43 1/2	42 1/2
20	44	43 1/2	42 1/2
21	43 1/2	43	42 1/2
22	44	43	42 1/4
23	44	43 1/2	42 1/2
24	45	44	43
25	45	44	43
27	45 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
28	45	44 1/2	43
29	45	44	42 1/4
30	44 1/2	43	42
31	44	43	41 3/4

Tests show that scrub hogs require 26 per cent. more feed than purebreds to make 100 pounds of gain.



Headquarters of the National Dairy Exposition have been moved from Chicago, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind, the location of the 1925 Exposition. All communications pertaining to entries, general information, etc., should be mailed to the new address—54 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind.

International Association of Milk Dealers

The eighteenth annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers will be held October 12th, 13th and 14th at Indianapolis in conjunction with the National Dairy Exposition as announced by C. Oscar Ewing, Louisville, Ky., President, and R. E. Little, Chicago, Secretary. A record breaking attendence from all parts of the United States and Canada is expected. Headquarters will be the Claypool Hotel.

KEEP THE GARDEN CLEAN

A garden free from weeds not only produces more vegetables but is a sight worth seeing. Straight rows, also, improve the appearance of the garden spot and are a definite aid in cultivating.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION

FIRST SUMMER SESSION AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

processes are a necessary part of the life of the nation and the owners of them should be sufficiently rewarded for their efficient operation. It is, however, contrary to the public welfare and to the preservation of American institutions that the surplus wealth of this country should become concentrated into the hands of the lesser group.

"The trend of modern thought has been toward such a reorganization of the intervening processes of service that while they shall be performed upon a basis of reasonably adequate reward, the production shall yield a return sufficient to guarantee their continuance by enabling the producer to maintain a standard of living comparable to that of those who handle and of those who use his products.

"This trend has now become a movement. That movement has reached vast proportions. All over the land, in places accessible and remote, among people of various occupations, upon scales minute and magnificent, attempts have been made, are being, and will be made, to set up the machinery through which distributive processes may be operated at cost for the benefit of those whose product is handled or by whom it is used. Without much knowledge or understanding of the history, principles or requirements for success in such operations, they are being undertaken by honest men of high purpose who have for their guidance fragmentary and incomplete information. They are pioneering in a new field of business, guided by judgment rather than experience and by ability rather than knowledge.

"Business operations of this nature have been both successful and unsuccessful. In different places, with different commodities, dealing with different conditions, such operations have been conducted long enough to establish with reasonable certainty the fundamental requirements for success. These operations have been reviewed by people of varying degrees of competence and there has appeared a literature of varying credibility and value."

The outstanding fact of the cooperative movement is that such enterprises have lived and grown through vicissitudes that have overwhelmed many private operations and have come to dimensions of national importance and recognition. The purpose of the Institute is to bring together the best of experience and academic thought in order that the true facts of the cooperative movement might be clarified and the best of experience sifted and retained. The legal status of the cooperative movement at the present time is uncertain. I fear the trend of national legislation. "All co-operators are more fearful of too much government interference than of not enough." The Institute forevisions the beginning of adequate and definite training for a new career and the future of the co-operative movement will depend upon the quality of the manpower behind it.

Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of United States Department of Agriculture was then introduced and in an interesting address, placed the stamp of approval of the National Government on the undertaking **and endeavor of the American Institute of Cooperation.** (Address printed elsewhere in this issue).

Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, made a most interesting address on the subject of "Cooperative Utilization of Power," while Hon. Frank O. Louden also made an interesting address.

The regular daily sessions of the Institute are being held in the Zoology Building, the average attendance ranging from 75 to 100 persons.

The earlier sessions were largely given to the theory and development and structure of cooperative endeavor in the various agricultural fields. The session was addressed by M. L. Corey, former member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, on "The Legal Problems of Cooperative Marketing Organizations." C. R. Fay, Professor of Economic History at the University of Toronto, made a most interesting address on the "International Aspect of Agricultural Co-operation." John D. Black, University of Minnesota, spoke on the "Economic Possibilities of Co-operation." B. W. Kilgore, President of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, spoke on the "Value of Cooperative Marketing in the South." H. E. Erdman, University of California, addressed the session on "Some Economic Principles Which Underlie Cooperative Success."

The afternoon sessions were largely devoted to Round Table Discussions, under the direction of various leaders.

As an idea of the first day's Round Table, we give a list of the subjects discussed:

1.—Federation vs. Centralized Organizations.
2.—How to Get Cooperatives Organized.
3.—Membership Contracts.
4.—Possibility of Stabilizing Production.
5.—Methods of Financing.
6.—Holding for Better Prices.
7.—Cooperation Among Cooperators.
8.—Volume of Business. What Per Cent. of Total Necessary.
9.—Basic Economic Gain. Other Bases.
10.—Cooperation and Price Stability.
11.—Desirability of Pool for Different Commodities.
12.—Women's Relation in Cooperation.
13.—How to Keep Cooperators Sold to Membership.
14.—Statistical Service. Information Service.
15.—Race Influences.
16.—Continuity of Personnel.
17.—What Is Economics?
18.—Management and Salaries.
19.—Non-Member Business.
20.—Commodity vs. Territorial Operation.

It is obvious that the full discussion of these topics was invaluable to many of those attending the sessions.

Speakers at other sessions during the first ten days of the session included addresses by F. C. Ketner, General Manager of the Eastern States Co., Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chief, Agricultural Division Institute of Economics; Louis N. Cohen, Legal Council, Arkansas Cotton Growers' Commercial Association; C. O. Moser, Secretary American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Alvin C. Ries, Assistant Attorney General and Counsel Department of Market, State of Wisconsin; J. W. Shorthill, Secretary, Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association; C. R. Fay, Profesor of Economic History, University of Toronto; Frank Evans, General Marketing Council, American Farm Bureau Federation; H. S. Ballard, Legal Counsel, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; F. B. Bomberger, Secretary, National Association of Marketing Officials; L. J. Tabor, Master, The National Grange; H. C. Taylor, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. D. Geissinger, Assistant Advertising Manager, California Fruit Growers' Exchange; H. L. Barnum, Publicity Manager, Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange; E. W. Benjamin, General Manager, Pacific Egg Producers., etc.

Round Table discussions follow every morning sesion and are given largely to the discussion of the subjects of the addresses made during the morning.

Special afternoon lectures in charge of various professors are devoted to classroom work for students for credits in advanced university or college degree work.

John D. Miller, Vice-President and General Council of the Dairymen's League, made a very forceful address on "Law and Member Contracts." He concluded his address with the following remarks:

"Cooperative marketing associations seek no governmental subsidy and are unalterably opposed to bureaucratic control. I am opposed to this and I will fight it. At the same time I will support Mr. Coolidge in his battle against the growing trend toward adding more bureaus in the government. I want the government to be put back on a people rule basis.

"Bureaucracy has had its way and has left an indelible record of lethargy and inefficiency.

"Incapable in itself, it prevents exercise of initiative of those engaged in commerce and industries. Further, it is gradually and insidiously changing the form of government itself in that we are becoming more and more a government by bureaus instead of a government by Congress, a government of bureaucratic rule instead of a government by law.

"If the Federal Congress or any of the State Legislatures deem it expedient to attempt to establish in any form, governmental control of concerns engaged in commerce, let them first try it out on the old line commercial concerns and not experiment with cooperative marketing organizations."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS DOUBLE ALFALFA ACREAGE IN FIVE YEARS

The increasing popularity of alfalfa as a hay crop is indicated by triennial census tabulations just completed by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The census shows a total of 75,842 acres in 1924, as compared with the Federal census figures of 31,773 acres in 1919, and 4,935 acres in 1909.

"These figures indicate real progress in Keystone Agriculture," states John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. "Experience and experiments during the last decade show that farmers profit in many ways by growing alfalfa. Alfalfa is a better feed than the crop which it is replacing since experiments show that the hay is worth as much as bran which is now selling for $37 to $40 a ton. The yield is also high, ranging from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa is likewise a soil builder since it collects and stores nitrogen in the soil. In many cases alfalfa is replacing timothy which has a poor market, being an unsatisfactory feed for most farm animals, and is quite commonly regarded as a soil robber."

The triennial census tabulates the acreage in the following counties in the Philadelphia Milk Shed:

Adams	325	Huntingdon	400
Bedford	760	Juniata	425
Berks	7,963	Lancaster	3,808
Blair	543	Lebanon	2,268
Bucks	2,965	Lehigh	4,070
Chester	13,777	Mifflin	462
Cumberland	3,313	Montgomery	2,111
Dauphin	2,887	Perry	568
Delaware	2,031	Schuylkill	325
Franklin	2,576	York	1,530
Fulton	122		

10,375 FARM FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA USE THE RADIO

Over 10,000 farm families in Pennsylvania have radio receiving sets and are listening in on world activities, according to the triennial farm census returns which have just been compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The figures in most of the counties were gathered in the latter part of 1924 which means that the number at the present time is likely even greater than the figures show.

The importance of radio in changing the economic and social positions of the farmer is just being realized. The opportunity of receiving market reports, music and other entertainment by some of the greatest artists, and timely hints on household and farm management have made radio popular among farm families, especially families where there are young folks. The sensation of hearing the voice of a human being hundreds of miles away, which the radio has made possible, is a great factor in eliminating the feeling of isolation in the country.

The census figures show that radio is most popular among farmers in the counties about Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The number in the Philadelphia Milk Shed counties is as follows:

Adams	62	Fulton	30
Bucks	645	Huntingdon	39
Berks	177	Juniata	32
Bedford	64	Lancaster	216
Blair	44	Lebanon	32
Chester	560	Lehigh	96
Cumberland	59	Mifflin	21
Dauphin	52	Montgomery	621
Delaware	233	Perry	27
Franklin	82	York	160
		Schuylkill	60

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THIS Big, Complete, 700 Page Catalogue—filled with bright new merchandise—is *Yours Free!*

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DON'T buy feeds on a grab bag basis. Guard the health of your herd and protect your profits by first knowing what's inside of the bag you buy.

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Universal, Empire and Amco Dairy Feeds and Amco Poultry Feeds are "Open Formula Rations" approved and recommended by College Feed Conference Board. The original "Open Formula Feeds" you bought last year—made in the same mill—but this year sold DIRECT TO YOU in place of through other channels.

Before you buy or contract for any feed, see your local American Milling Company's Car Door Agent or write direct to the world's largest feed mill for 1925-26 Feed Pool prices, terms and copies of "Open Formulas."

American Milling Company

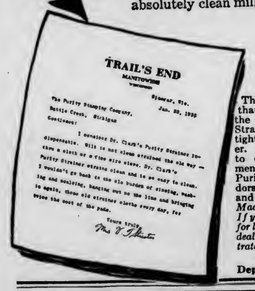
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Universal Empire Amco

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Her letter shows the drudgery and inefficiency of ordinary milk straining methods. You can rid yourself of all this dirt and drudgery and, at the same time, be assured of absolutely clean milk by using

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The only strainer on the market that is guaranteed to remove ALL the dirt and sediment from milk. Strains thru sterilized cotton discs tightly clamped to bottom of strainer. No cloths or fine mesh screen to clean. Only method recommended by U. S. Government. Purity Strainers are used and endorsed by World's largest dairies and condensaries.

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DAIRY RALLY, HELD AT CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

The Dairy Rally, at Cambridge, Maryland, began early on July 17, 1925. At nine o'clock quite a party, including Dairy Council and Inter-State Milk Producers' Association officials and local farmers, met at Williamsburg to start on their tour of inspection of dairies.

The first farm visited was that of Fred A. Richardson. He had near completion a fine new dairy barn which the party inspected and discussed. Mr. Richardson has a large farm on which he formerly tried raising truck, but he has concluded that the dairy business is the best for him in this community. Now, therefore, he is modifying his farming plans to fit the needs of the dairy. His new barn is a modern, well-lighted, up-to-date structure with a cement floor for the cows. It will accommodate 40 cows. A new milk house is under the same cover but separate from the barn itself.

The tour next proceeded to the farm of M. J. Handley, which is typical of the success a farmer can attain when he attempts dairying on a small scale. Mr. Handley has utilized the buildings that he had on the farm, and in the most economical way has converted them to his new dairy needs. He enclosed a shed at one end of his barn, and with very little expense made it into a quite acceptable cow stable to house eight cows. The visitors were impressed with the cleanliness and good condition of both his stable and his milk house. It was a very interesting example of adapting usual farm conditions to the needs of the dairy farmer.

The tour then proceeded to the farm of Senator Samuel L. Byrne. Senator Byrne has newly entered the dairy game and he took great pains to show the visitors over his very modern and efficient dairy unit. His cows were pastured in an old peach orchard that has ceased bearing, thus they had the advantage of shade on the very hot days.

In explaining his method of feeding his cows, Senator Byrne said, "I would no more think of feeding cows without a silo than I would think of flying without an airplane." In his newly constructed dairy barn, Senator Byrne had adopted a system of leather collars for the cows which snap to a horizontal chain which permits them to move their heads up and down. He prefers this system to stanchions. Each stall was supplied with an automatic drinking fountain that keeps the water in it always fresh.

Senator Byrne cools and bottles his own milk directly on the farm and he showed the party his very efficient refrigerating plant and bottling machines.

Cattle Judging

The cattle judging started at the fair grounds at 9 o'clock.

Mr. John A. Conover, Dairy Extension Specialist of the University of Maryland, was in charge of the Dairy Cattle Exhibit Judging. Both men and boys entered into the contest. Later the winners were announced as follows:

Cattle Judging Contest

Men—1st prize, $10, Matthew Harding; 2nd prize, $5, William Brannock.

Boys—1st prize, $10, Oswald McWilliams; 2nd prize, $5, Russell Hubbard.

Addresses

Mr. Milford Nathan, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, in Cambridge, acted as chairman for the meeting in the afternoon. He first introduced Hon. Emerson C. Harrington, former Governor of the State of Maryland.

Governor Harrington welcomed the assembly in the name of the Mayor of Cambridge. He spoke of the dairy industry as being one of the most important industries in the country. The object of the meeting, he declared, was two-fold—for pleasure and education. It was a privilege to be able to listen to and profit by the experience of those who spent their time and energy for years in gleaning the knowledge that they so willingly pass along.

The next speaker was Mr. C. I. Cohee, head of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Mr. Cohee expresesd the belief that in Dorchester county there was an excellent opportunity for producing milk. He believes that the diversified type of farming here would net the farmer more money. There is need of inter-relation in production of crops and dairying. The sale of milk will serve to tide the farmer over the bad years when his other crops fail to return a profit. The two industries work well together.

Farmers do not get rich producing milk but they are at least sure of their future. Producing milk is a profitable business if economically conducted and if there is the proper market for the milk.

Mr. Cohee recalled that 4 or 5 years ago there was a lack of markets for milk in this section. It was with a feeling of gratitude that the farmers welcomed the receiving stations opened three years ago. But the shipping of milk did not increase as it should. Each receiving station can use from three to four hundred cans of milk daily but the farmers are shipping less than half of this amount.

Mr. Cohee said, for the production of good milk there are two requisites:

1.—Cleanliness.

2.—Proper cooling.

Lack of one or the other of these precautions is the cause of much of the milk being rejected by the receiving station. It is a very simple matter for an experienced person to grade milk. The real need is for us to produce the best quality of milk that will entirely satisfy the consumer.

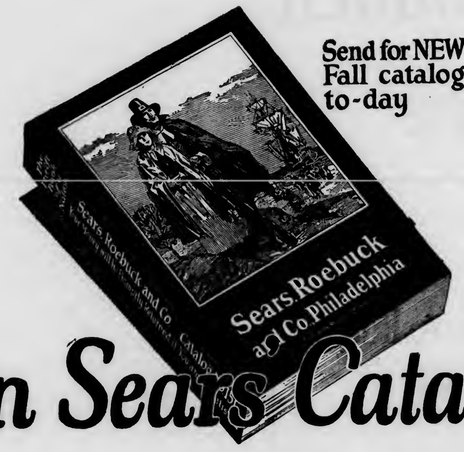
The Dairy Council spends money to educate the public to drink more milk. It is up to the farmer to cooperate in making a milk supply that will be satisfactory to the consumer. Then if the proper amount of milk is produced of highest quality there will always be a good steady market.

The next speaker was Mr. H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Allebach explained that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is composed of men working together for the mutual and unselfish interests of the producers. Through their efforts the price in this district for the past three years averaged above the world's market. Compared with the average of Chicago, New York and other important markets the price is approximately twenty-two cents a hundred higher.

Mr. E. G. Jenkins, the Boy's Club

(Continued on page 13)



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You may plan a community meeting or outing for which we can supply lecturers or speakers on health or nutrition topics.

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The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers.

Let Us Plan Your Entertainment

There is no charge for this service at meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Locals, Community Gatherings held within the territory of the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Write us for detailed information

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

R. W. BALDERSTON, *Secretary*

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

SIMPLE SUMMER DESSERTS

HOT WEATHER SUGGESTIONS

It's much too hot these days to make cakes and pies; and what is equally important, it is too hot to eat them. We housewives must keep in mind two things when the temperature is soaring around 90 degrees and 95 degrees in the shade—one, to save ourselves every bit of unnecessary labor in the hot kitchen, and, two, to save our family's digestive systems from being overworked. Since the men must go out into the fields to help with the harvest soon after eating their dinner, we must see to it that the meals we prepare are easily digested. If the stomach is loaded with a lot of heavy food that is hard to digest, working hard in the hot sun is likely to be dangerous, besides causing indigestion with its attendant pains and disgruntled dispositions. The blood cannot remain in the vital organs to attend to complicated matters of digestion while one is occupied in real strenuous physical labor. And rich cakes and pies, you and I know, are not quickly and easily digested. We should, therefore, not impair and endanger the digestion of our men and our children (not to mention our own) by giving them desserts like this is the middle of very hot days.

We should choose rather a dessert that is light, easily digested, and tasty as well. This type of dessert is invariably easier to cook, which is no small item for us to consider.

Did you ever know a man who didn't like rice pudding? Good creamy rice pudding with raisins is bound to get a vote of approval from the men of the family.

Baked Rice Pudding

Take 1½ cups cooked rice (1-2 cup rice cooked in 3 cups of boiling water) add a custard mixture made as follows: White of 1 egg and yolks of 2 eggs, ¼ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt. Mix together and add 2 cups milk. Pour over rice, mix with ½ cup raisins. Bake in well-buttered dish. Set in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven. Bake until well browned and firm.

This is perhaps a little different recipe from the one you are accustomed to, but try it and see whether the family doesn't like the change.

Do you stew fruit for dessert? And serve with cream in good, generous portions? Nothing could be better for the family's health, and nothing, perhaps, so easy to make.

No, there is one exception, and that is berries and cream. There are thousands of blackberries now out on the bushes. Send the children out for a good big basket of them. All these require is to be washed and served heaped up in a big dish with lots of cream.

Here is a "different" recipe. See whether it isn't popular in your household.

Lemon Cream Rice

½ c. rice
3 c. milk
½ c. sugar
Grated rind of ½ lemon
1 1-3 tbsp. lemon juice
2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
2 tbsps. sugar
¼ tsp. lemon extract
¾ tsp. salt

Pick over rice, cover with cold water and let soak over night. Drain, put in double boiler, add milk and cook until rice is soft. Add sugar, lemon rind, lemon juice, salt and egg yolks slightly beaten. Cook until mixture thickens, turn into a buttered pudding dish and cool. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and add gradually sugar and lemon extract. Cover top of pudding with meringue and bake in a moderate oven just long enough to brown meringue. Serve with cream.

Meringue

Beat the whites of 2 eggs until stiff, and add gradually, while beating constantly, 1-3 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon vanilla, a few grains of salt.

Caramel custard is a delicious variation of the regular custard. Everybody likes it—you'd better make double quantities as it goes down easily and everybody comes back for seconds.

Baked Caramel Custard

4 c. scalded milk
1 c. sugar
5 eggs
½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla

Melt sugar (to prevent burning use a heavy pan and stir constantly) until a light brown. Add hot milk and cook until free from lumps. Add to slightly beaten eggs, salt and flavorings. Strain into a buttered mold and set in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven until knife will come out clean.

Do you know the household friend, chocolate blanc mange, otherwise known to its intimates as chocolate cornstarch pudding? This has the charm of being an exceedingly economical dessert, which is decidedly in its favor.

Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding

2 c. milk
6 tbsp. cornstarch
½ c. sugar
1½ squares chocolate
½ tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. salt

Mix ingredients, make into thin smooth paste with a little milk. Add to heated milk in top of double boiler. Add melted chocolate. Stir to prevent lumps. Cook 20 minutes. Add vanilla and pour into moulds rinsed in cold water. Chill, serve with cream or whipped cream.

But we should not complain about having to use plenty of milk and eggs in our puddings. Desserts are—or can be—as nourishing as any dish in the main part of the meal. They furnish the sweet part of the diet and should be made simply of nourishing ingredients. These desserts that I have given above fulfill the prime requisites of a dessert for this (and really for any) season of the year. They are nutritious, delicious, easily prepared and easily digested.

Dad (sternly)—Where were you last night?

Son—Oh, just riding around with some of the boys.

Dad—Well, tell 'em not to leave their hairpins in the car.

The bonfire is a great help in garden ing to help in a disease control. Parasitic fungi frequently live over winter on the dead leaves and stalks of their hosts and burning these helps to prevent infection on the new crop.

To the Dairymen of Maryland and Delaware

The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland serving as the Co-operative Purchasing Agency for the farmers of Maryland, has again contracted for the estimated requirements of Open Formula Dairy and Poultry Feeds. The formulæ used in these feeds have been recommended and approved by feed experts comprising what is known as the College Feed Conference Board. The feeds are the same as you have fed with such wonderful success in economical milk and egg production for the past two years.

The Feed Buying Committee has given the subject of purchasing this feed a great deal of thought. It has bought at a price which it believes advantageous to all of our Open Formula Feed patrons. Prices are slightly higher than a year ago for the reason that there has been an exceptionally good demand for feed during the summer months, owing to shortage of pastures and better prices for surplus milk, which has prevented the usual accumulation of the summer surplus of feed material; likewise, wheat, corn, cotton, milk, eggs and other commodities which the farmer has to sell are also higher.

By reason of having purchased *some* of the ingredients for this feed at low summer prices, the Corporation will give you a guaranteed maximum price for the pool period, except that all feeds delivered after January 1st will be subject to an ingredient storage charge of 50 cents per ton per month.

ONCE EACH MONTH THE PRICES FOR THE NEXT MONTH'S DELIVERY WILL BE FIXED, BASED ON CURRENT VALUES OF INGREDIENTS. THUS, IF INGREDIENTS COST LESS, THE FEED WILL BE LESS TO YOU, *BUT IN NO CASE CAN IT GO HIGHER THAN THE GUARANTEED MAXIMUM PRICE. YOU HAVE EVERYTHING TO GAIN AND NOTHING TO LOSE BY THIS ARRANGEMENT.*

Your local agent, with one of the salesmen of The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland will call on you within a few days, and explain fully to you the Pool Plan and price arrangement for the coming season. Please do not place any order for Feed until these men have called upon you.

THE FEED PURCHASING COMMITTEE

Lester S. Patterson President, The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland
R. Smith Snader President, Maryland State Dairymen's Association
I. W. Heaps Secretary, Maryland State Dairymen's Association
H. D. Allebach President, Interstate Milk Producers' Association
M. M. Stewart Secretary, Maryland Farm Bureau Federation

KNOWN ORIGIN and ADAPTED SEEDS

It has been demonstrated that Alfalfa and Clover will not live when not adapted to the conditions where sown.

We are handling Kansas Alfalfa which is recommended by Professor Metzger at the College, and Alsike adapted to Maryland conditions.

There have been many failures this Spring on account of the drought. This can be largely remedied by disking the land and sowing again in August.

OPEN FORMULA FERTILIZERS

The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland, as you know, handled fertilizer put up under its own brands last Spring. We are continuing these brands with the Open Formula which gave such universal satisfaction last Spring.

We have contracted with the Nitrate Agencies of Baltimore for our requirements. We failed to get the right kind of service last season and are forced to make this change. The contract is a better one, for it eliminates the charge for loading on trucks and boats. The schedule of prices will be the same as last Spring except that Acid Phosphate, Steamed Bone and Ground Raw Bone will be $1.00 per ton higher.

The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland

Farm Bureau Purchasing Agency

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Don't overlook this opportunity—write today

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UNADILLA SILOS

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB SECURES NEW DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION WORK

The American Jersey Cattle Club has been fortunate in securing Professor L. W. Morley, dairy extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College to head the extension and development division of the club's activities, including Register of Merit work.

Mr. Morley was born in Northern Pennsylvania and reared on a farm where dairying was the major activity.

Upon completion of a two year course, Mr. Morley decided to continue in college work and went to the University of Missouri. A considerable amount of time was spent in Register of Merit and Advanced Registry work, both in the office handling clerical work and in the field as testing supervisor.

At the end of the year he enlisted in the U. S. Army and received honorable discharge after the armistice was signed.

Early in 1919 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Dairy Extension



Professor L. W. Morley

Department and continued advanced work for a Master's Degree by taking studies in the summer school instead of a regular vacation. The graduate work was completed and a Master of Science degree was granted in 1921.

Professor Morley has devoted a considerable part of his time in dairy extension work to better methods in the production of clean milk, better farm butter, and assistance to plants manufacturing butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products. He has also constantly done work in the field of production, "Feeding for Economical Production," "The Value of Pure Bred Sires," "The Necessity of Weeding Out the Poor Cows," "Better Housing of Dairy Stock," etc., etc.

For the past five years he has been in charge of the "Manufactured Dairy Products" section of the State Farm Products Show held each winter at Harrisburg. The exhibits in milk alone have increased from two the first year to more than fifty at the last show. Exhibits in butter have also greatly increased in number. For the past two years he has been chairman of the Extension section of the American Dairy Science Association.

State College will lose a good citizen in Professor Morley, where he has been active in church work and local affairs for civic improvement, but his multitude of friends in State College and Pennsylvania will wish him every success in his new field where his extensive experience in extension work will undoubtedly be advantageous in carrying on the extension work of the American Jersey Cattle Club with credit to himself and satisfaction to the breeders of Jersey cattle.

NEARBY MARKETING CUTS WASTE OF NEW JERSEY CROPS

Products of New Jersey farms will find consumption almost entirely in New Jersey markets in a perfected system of food distribution proposed and discussed by secretaries of chambers of commerce and state and federal marketing officials at a conference held in Trenton. Briefly stated, New Jersey eventually will eat what New Jersey grows. Under existing conditions, it was shown that thousands of carloads of food crops are shipped to distant markets and other thousands of carloads of similar products are brought back into New Jersey from other states, this increased cost of distribution hitting the farmer on one end and the consumer on the other.

Cities and towns of New Jersey already have the market demand for more than farms of the state produce, it was shown by statistics. Within seventy-five miles radius of the farming centre of the state, there are ten million consumers, with the best markets on the continent, and these offer the greatest encouragement for future high-grade farm development in the Garden State. To reach these markets by the shortest route, with the greatest possible satisfaction to producer, dealer and consumer, is the intent of a definite program of practical recommendations to reduce food distribution costs, proposed by state marketing officials, at the behest of these city organizations which have recognized the need for uniting with agricultural and state agencies in effecting a better system.

The State bureau's recommendations include standards for grading and packing, standards for trade practices, adjustment of production figures to nearby market demands, acknowledgment of responsibility on the part of municipalities by the establishment of municipal public markets, both wholesale and retail and the adoption of the city marketing director plan, continued research, a continuous and progressive statewide educational effort to bring home to producers, distributors and consumers, their respective relations to the economic principles involved in food distribution.

CONKLIN—AYRSHIRE SECY.

C. T. Conklin, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in Ohio State University, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and Editor of The Digest, succeeding in these positions C. L. Burlingham who resigns to join the staff of The Breeder's Gazette. This change takes effect August first.

Mr. Conklin brings originality and initiative to his new work. He has personality and character and is unusually well equipped to succeed in his Secretarial activities and represent the Association in field work and in its interbreed relations. The Association and Mr. Conklin are to be congratulated on the arrangement which brings them together.

Teacher—"I have went. That's wrong, isn't it?"

Pupil—"Yes, ma'am."

Teacher—"Why is it wrong?"

Pupil—"Because you ain't went yet."

—"The Coop."

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed is a GUARANTEED Extra Milk Producer

And Thousands of Dairymen Have Proved It!

Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a *proven* milk maker. If you want more milk, and at less cost, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.

The Secret of More Milk

is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

Try a Ton!

Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

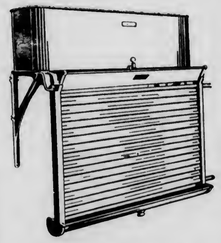
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DAIRY RALLY, HELD AT CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

(Continued from page 8)

Leader in the State of Maryland, gave a short talk on the need and efficacy of boys' club in rural communities.

The next speaker was Mr. R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Mr. Balderston explained to the farmers the role that the Dairy Council plays in bringing the story of the cow to the people of the city. The farmers probably do not realize what tremendous efforts are being put forth to increase the consumption of milk in cities.

The Dairy Council is composed of the Quality Control Department, a Nutrition Department, a Dramatic Department, and a Publicity Department. Mr. Cohee's phase of the work is perhaps the most important, and Mr. Balderston urged the farmers to consider this as their organization. This Department came into being because of the demand on the part of the Boards of Health and on the part of the consumer for a better quality of milk.

The Department of Nutrition, Mr. Balderston explained, brought to housewives and school children a sense of food values and proper diet. It teaches the value of milk as a food and the need for increased consumption.

The Department of Dramatics conducts health plays which emphasize to the actors and to the audience the need of milk in a healthy child's life. The Dramatic Department works largely through the Public and Parochial schools.

The Publicity Department sends out articles for newspapers and magazines to put across the milk for health idea to the consuming public.

Mr. Balderston pointed out the distinction between advertising and the educational work that the Dairy Council is doing. Regular advertising organizations have not the privilege that we have of working with welfare agencies and through the schools. Health and educational organizations work with us because they believe in the healthfulness of pure milk.

Free Milk Shakes Served

More than 1,500 milk shakes—strawberry, chocolate and vanilla—were served to those attending the Dairy Rally. Eight of the young high school girls from Cambridge helped serve the milk shakes.

These girls were: Katherine Insley, Frances Gore, Evelyn Mace, Alice Burnham, Maria Insley, Katherine Mowbary, Laura Finley, and Mary Maguire.

In the middle of the afternoon the crowds on the grandstand were entertained by a pie-eating contest in which the local boys vied with hands behind their backs. A prize of two dollars was awarded to the winner and a second prize of one dollar to the second one who finished his pie.

A mule race was cheered by the grandstand and furnished a lot of amusement. Russell Hubbard won the prize of $10 by getting his mule to the finish first.

KILL THE PARASITES

Red mites and body lice are the chief parasites on chickens during the summer months. Oil drained from the crank case of the automobile or tractor may be used to paint the roosts and nests for the control of the mites. Sodium fluoride dusted into the feathers around the vent and over the breast is a good cure for the lice.

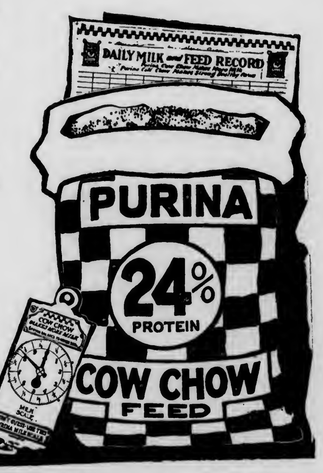


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"What's the use of me listening to all this talk about what's best for my cows?

"*Milk scales* and daily *record sheets* speak louder to me than any *talk*.

"I *weigh* my milk, and I keep track of my feed cost. *That's* why I feed Purina Cow Chow. If Cow Chow didn't give me more milk at less cost, I wouldn't use it!"



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PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

Visit the Purina Booth at the National Dairy Show, Indianapolis, October 10-17.

PASTURE FOR DAIRY COWS

E. B. FITTS

The coming of the season when cows can be turned to pasture is heralded with delight by many dairymen for it means a partial release from the arduous toil of caring for the dairy herd. Pasture provides ideal feed. It contains in proper proportion all the elements necessary in milk production. It is nutritious, it is palatable and it is succulent. Cows thrive on pasture if it is abundant, milk production is increased and an improved physical condition is often evident. It is no wonder there is rejoicing when cows go out to pasture.

Unfortunately, however, the period of abundant pasture is usually very short. The first dry hot spell checks its growth and late summer usually finds the feed in pastures very scanty. Many dairymen rely too much on pastures and so suffer a serious falling off in milk yield as summer progresses. This falling off in yield is often attributed by the farmer to "hot weather and flies" but in most cases it is due to the simple fact that the cows are not getting enough to eat.

Abundant feed is necessary throughout the entire year. Green crops such as oats, oats and peas, clover, alfalfa, soy beans and corn should be provided to supplement the pastures as they get short or the cows should be given regular feeds of hay, silage or grain.

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Complete Equipment for Handling Milk and its Products
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SPECIAL PRICES NOW CASH or MONTHLY Payments

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DELAWARE FARMERS PROFIT BY DAIRYING

Area of Grazing Activity Is Being Extended From Nassau to Lewes, Rehobeth, Angola, Milton and Georgetown as Industry Yields Good Results to Pioneers in Venture

By H. C. STEWART*

For many years agricultural experts have been lauding lower Delaware as an ideal location for dairymen. They pointed to the open winters, the abundance of forage crops, the many months when pasturing was possible and the effect the warm winters would have on the milk supply. Their plea to the farmers to buy more cows was always met with the response that if they raised more milk they would not know what to do with it as there was no market except in feeding the milk to the pigs or chickens. Then County Agricultural Agent M. C. Vaughn, assisted by a few farmers who were looking far ahead, began to plan a market for the milk, but despite their endeavors the case seemed hopeless. The milk companies declared there was no use putting in milk stations unless the farmers had more cows, the farmers answered that when the milk stations were built they would have more cows, and there the case stood.

Then Vaughn conceived the happy idea of getting the Interstate Milk Producers Association interested and after several inspections of the section and a close observation of what it would produce they decided that Vaughn and his friends were right and that lower Delaware was ideal for producing milk. The officers of the association at once started a campaign on the big milk companies of Philadelphia while Vaughn and his companions started a campaign on the farmers of their section.

Finally they lined up about thirty farmers who promised that if a milk station was constructed they would carry sufficient cows to keep it busy, and after a great deal of hard work and solemn promises from the association, one of the largest companies agreed to take a chance and build a station. The company built the station at Nassau at a cost of about $30,000, while other companies looked and laughed and wondered where the milk was coming from. The farmers, however, were as good as their word, and they began to buy cows, not ordinary cows, but the kind that the association advised. For the first few months things looked bad for the new milk station, as few as nine cans of milk was being delievered, and the farmers when they learned that they would have to lay concrete floors in their barns, sheath the ceilings and sides and put everything in first class order, looked askance upon the new idea and wondered if they would ever get the money back they were being asked to spend.

Many Checks Are Large

The farmers who were selling milk began to boast of the checks they were receiving each month. Others tried it out and they began to make money and then the whole section began to realize than they had a better crop than corn, wheat or truck, and they began to get thoroughbred cows and thoroughbred bulls and pay fancy prices for them. Now the plant is a success, the farmers are making money and the Nassau section is becoming noted as a milk producing section—not only a milk producing section, but a grade A milk producing section, which means that the milk produced there is the finest that can be produced and is as free from bacteria as is possible. The Nassau Milk Producers' Union is now having members on the waiting list, the milk station is shipping carloads of milk every day and the farmers are making money. The station is extending its territory, for with concrete roads it can cover a large section. In that section reaching out from Nassau to Lewes, Rehoboth Beach, Angola, Milton, and even to Georgetown, the farmers are raising milk for the milk station and they are all making money at it. It is only the beginning, already other sections are planning milk stations and is is only a matter of time that the entire lower part of Delaware is going to be a real dairying country.

A half a hundred dairymen began selling milk under a State license last week, under State inspection and under State rules, while another half a hundred are permitted to operate under a temporary license granted them on their promise to make things sanitary about their plants and to have their herds of cows tested for tubercular taint. Previous to this action, which was brought about entirely by educative talks and inspections among the dairymen, there was a State law regarding dairies, but one that was not at all enforced. Realizing that an effort to enforce the law would work a hardship on the people who wanted milk by closing nearly every dairy in the State and would be apt to stiffen the stubborness of those dairymen who opposed the laws, the wise minded enforcement officers took the matter calmly and went about it in a careful way. Now, without the least trouble and with the whole-hearted backing of the dairyman and the people as well, the State is being effectually guarded against bad milk—this without any trouble or any lawsuits.

*Reprinted from Philadelphia Inquirer, July 13, 1925.

FRUIT PROSPECTS POOR IN PENNSYLVANIA

The July 1 condition of all principal fruit crops grown in Pennsylvania showed a decline over the condition a month previous and was estimated in all cases considerably below the 10-year average. The condition of the apple crop was placed to 41% of normal which is 23 points below the condition one month ago and one year ago. A total production of 6,399,000 bushels is forecasted. This is over three million bushels less than the 5-year average. The commercial apple production is estimated at 747,000 barrels compared with a 5-year average of about 1,000,000 barrels.

Peaches, with an estimated condition of only 25% of normal, have the poorest prospects in years. The condition on July 1 last year was 75% of normal and the 10-year average was 57%. The production is forecasted at 608,000 bushels which is less than half of the 5-year average production. The pear crop is estimated at 393,000 bushels as compared with a 5-year average of 535,000 bushels. The grape production forecast is for 15,190 tons or about 5,000 tons less than the 5-year average. The season has been unfavorable for fruit production throughout most of the country except on the Pacific Coast.

Cows need lots of cool, clean water during the summer, and it's never too soon to make plans so they can have it at all times.

FARM LABOR AND FARM WAGES IN NEW JERSEY

The farm labor situation in New Jersey from statistics taken from the New Jersey Crop Report of July 1st, 1925, show a slight increase in the potential supply.

The supply of farm labor is estimated at 92 per cent of normal and the demand at 87 per cent of a normal, resulting in a potential supply of 94.3 per cent of a normal. This compares with 93.3 per cent on June 1st, 94.8 per cent. on May 1st, 95.7 per cent. on April 1st and 92.3 per cent, the potential supply of farm labor on July 1, 1924.

Average farm wages are about 10 per cent. higher than they were three years ago. Previously farm wages in the United States show the highest rate in the far western states and in the northeastern states with wages in the south about a third or one half less than in New Jersey. A very slight decrease from the wage level of farm help in April is indicated by the estimates of average farm wages being paid on July 1st.

The average wages being paid for farm help at the present time are estimated as follows: Per month with board, $49.00; without board, $74.00. By the day, with board, $2.80, without board, $3.70.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

The best set of buildings that have ever housed the National Dairy Exposition will be used for this year's event on the Exposition Grounds at Indianapolis, October 10th to 17th. The cattle men will be provided with the largest and most modern structure in America for the care and fitting of their stock. This building was completed last year, contains over four acres of single floor space and will accomodate 2400 cattle. About three-fourths of the space will be used for the cattle and the remainder for the exhibits of the United States Department of Agriculture and the farm and barn equipment manufacturers. The dairy factory exhibit will occupy another large modern building 800 feet by 200 feet in size. The spacious tan bark arena in the Coliseum will be the scene of the cattle and horse judging and the evening horse show. Other separate buildings will be used for the Health Food Show, the Women's Exhibit, college exhibits and demonstrations and the horse exhibit.

The central location of the 1925 Exposition in the heart of the newer dairy section of America, the convenient arrangement and modern construction of buildings on the Exposition grounds provides a very desirable setting for the nation's greatest get-to-gether of the dairy industry. Three principal streets and boulevards connect the grounds directly with the hotel and business section and excellent street car and bus service takes one from the down town district to the Exposition in fifteen minutes.

POTATO CROP FORECAST SHOWS DECREASE IN YIELD

The forecast of white potatoe production in Pennsylvania indicates a crop of about 24,837,000 bushels as compared with 28,792,000 bushels in 1924 and a 5-year average of 25,871,000 bushels.

The estimated acreage of 234,000 planted to potatoes in Pennsylvania is about 10,000 less than a year ago and 13,000 below the 5-year average. Taking the United States as a whole, the acreage is the lowest since 1907, and the estimated production the lowest since 1919.

The production estimates for all the leading potato producing States indicate a smaller crop than in 1924. The Maine crop is forecasted at 33,088,000 bushels as compared with 41,175,000 bushels a year ago, and the New York crop at 37,184,000 bushels as against 46,620,000 bushels in 1924. The New Jersey production is placed at 5,760,000 bushels or less than half of last year.

In Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the crop in each case is estimated from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1924.

PENNSYLVANIA DOG LICENSES

Over 415,000 individual dogs licenses were issued up to June 1 by the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, according to the latest report. This number is approximately 10,000 more than were issued the same period in 1924.

The counties in which over 10,000 individual licenses had been issued up to June 1, 1925, are Allegheny, 27,985; Berks, 12,210; Cambria, 10,728; Chester, 12,298; Deleware, 11,694; Fayette, 12,985; Lancaster, 10,175; Luzerne, 17,991; Montgomery, 12,186; Schuylkill, 13,996; Washington, 13,971; Westmoreland, 18,262; and York, 10,933.

Arithmetic or Results?

Whenever you buy a bag of dairy feed, you must depend upon the integrity of its manufacturer. Upon him you must rely—no matter what you purchase. It is his responsibility to make the name on a sack of feed represent real feeding values, as well as high and uniform quality. He stakes his business success on every bag of feed he makes.

You Buy Feed, Not a Formula

It can make no difference to you whether a list of ingredients and proportions is printed on the tag or not. Names and quantities of feed stuffs do not insure quality. Arithmetic cannot guarantee results.

We recognize our responsibility to dairymen in the manufacture of Larro. All the experience, ability and facilities of this company are devoted to giving you the one thing in which you are interested—the largest possible profit from every dollar spent for feed.

To this end we developed the Larro formula on our own Research Farm. Years of experiment and practical feeding tests have *proved* it will keep cows healthy and produce milk both economically and in large quantity. This formula will never be changed unless constant research develops and *proves* a better one.

With the same care we have perfected the manufacture of Larro. Our mills are equipped with laboratory facilities to safeguard you against inferior quality; with special blending, mixing and weighing machinery to insure uniformity; with electro-magnetic equipment to guarantee safety for your cows from dangerous particles of iron and steel.

More Value, Dollar for Dollar

The result is *value* in Larro—value that you can measure definitely by returns in dollars and cents; value that is constant no matter how markets vary.

The experience of a large and growing army of Larro users is daily proving the real economy of Larro quality.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro
THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

WELL BRED

By Anna Snow Fitts

My mother say 'tis not well bred
(My father says so too),
For boys and girls to get some gum
And chew and chew and chew.

But father has a Jersey cow
And she will chew and chew
Tho' father says she's so well bred
She's worth a hundred, maybe two.

So there's one thing I cannot see
Perhaps you can explain to me
If she's well bred why does she chew
Now I don't know, do you?

Put a salt box in the pasture as soon as the stock is turned out, and then keep it filled.

COW COMFORT

Hot weather, flies and short pasture will tend to decrease milk yields during late summer. Supplementary feeding, a good fly repellant and shade for the cows will aid in keeping the milk flow and maintaining the size of the milk check.

AUNT ADA'S AXIOMS

The boys who had the least gunpowder on the Fourth generally have the most fingers to play ball with the rest of the summer.

Don't be tempted to let the milk of human kindness become ice cream. Warmth in friends is one of the few kinds of heat enjoyable in summer.

POWER MILKER $35
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

Ottawa Mfg. Co. Box 4311 4311 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas Wagner Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

Whether you have 5 or 500 cows there is a De Laval Milker Outfit exactly suited for your needs, which will pay for itself in saving time and labor and increasing the quantity and quality of milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

—we have never known of one to injure a cow;
—the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
—the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
—it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
—it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end. In addition, it is sold on such easy terms that you can have the use of it while it pays for itself.

The De Laval Separator Company

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INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI — WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1925 — NUMBER 5

DISTRIBUTION FACTORS THAT AFFECT MILK PRICES

By CLYDE L. KING
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Sometime Milk Price Arbitrator of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore

I have been asked to discuss "Distribution Factors that Affect Milk Prices." I shall discuss what I have to say under ten points. These ten points represent the essential principles that have guided the markets in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the past decade to results that are in the interests alike of farmers, consumers, and dealers. At the outset I must express my obligations to friends among farmers, dealers and consumers in the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia territory in giving me information and help in the statement of fact and principle in this paper. These friends are those who have been living and forceful parts of the economic factors herein discussed.

1. Receiving stations in the country should be large enough so as to keep costs of running the stations down to the lowest minimum consistent with good service.

The greater the volume the less the cost per quart of running receiving stations. There is, to be sure a size beyond which this law will not apply. That point varies with management and particularly with facilities for unloading by farmers.

A station must handle at least 25,000 pounds per day in order to get on an economy basis and lower unit costs are secured in those handling from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds per day. A minimum of 20,000 pounds per day is necessary to get a rate on car lot shipments. The freight rate on car load shipments is one-eighth below that on less than car lots. This saving itself is worth consideration.

As to the decline in cost with the increase in volume, one dealer reports that, taking a 100 forty quart can station as a basis, the cost of operation of a 200 can station decreased .0028c per hundred lbs.; a 300 can station decreased .05c per hundred pounds; a 340 can station decreased .045c per hundred pounds; and in a 360 can station there was a saving of .0516c per hundred pounds.

No dealer has reported to me a station that was so large that unit operating costs began to increase just because of the size.

There are limits, however, to the size. One important limiting factor is the number of wagons that can unload in a reasonable time. For a whole milk station particularly it is very important that wagons do not stand too long unloaded. Long waiting in line lowers quality. To make the producers wait in line too long is another way of shifting some of the cost on to the farmer. Moreover when the equipment in the plant becomes overcrowded the cooling and curing for the milk in the plant and the cleansing of equipment is not so well done and hence puts the burden of poor quality on the consumer and on the farmer.

When the amount of milk coming daily into a receiving station is too small the operating cost is high. Because the station does not pay there is a temptation

(Continued on page 2)



DR. E. G. NOURSE, Chief Agricultural Division, Institute of Economics; Chairman Program Committee, American Institute of Co-operation.
DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR, Chief Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
CHARLES W. HOLMAN, Secretary National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation; Secretary American Institute of Co-operation.
SOREN SORENSEN, Agricultural Advisor to the Danish Legation.
SPEAKERS AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

PRESIDENT ALLEBACH EXPLAINS CONFERENCE METHOD OF PRICE DETERMINATION

"The essential part of any conference for determining price must be first of all an organization or association on the part of those who want to talk price," declared Mr. H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Allebach explained to members of the Institute of Co-operation the conference method of price determination as it works in the organization of which he is president.

When they are ready for a price conference, all the buyers in the territory are invited to meet with the producers at the office to talk over the milk market situation. At the meeting a chairman is selected from the general attendance, sometimes a farmer and sometimes a dealer. Sponsors for the call then present their argument, and their propositions.

Immediately the dealers and farmers adjourn separately for discussion, after which the joint meeting is reconvened. Either one side or the other may present a counter proposition, in which case the joint meeting again adjourns for the separate consideration of the problem.

Very full consideration is given the conditions of supply and demand, the price of butter, the prices paid in surrounding territories, the cost of labor on the farm, prices of feed, grain and roughage, weather and climatic conditions and other phases of the situation. A price is then generally agreed upon. If, however, this is not the result, the producers and the dealers agree to abide by the decision of an arbitrator.

"Before any price change becomes effective," said Mr. Allebach, "notification of such change is sent to all buyers as well as representatives and officers of locals in the field. Publicity is then given, direct from our offices, to the daily newspapers in the territory affected by the change. Usually the local newspapers have representatives come to our office where the full facts of the case are presented to them."

Organization of producers, mutual respect and confidence of the dealer and producer, and the confidence of the consumer are the three essential factors to successful co-operation. Each party must be sure that the other party will hold to its contract no matter what happens. To obtain the confidence of the consumer, it is necessary to get the confidence and co-operation of the press. This is obtained only by a frank and intelligent co-operation on the part of both the producer and the dealer in seeing to it that the public is supplied with a good grade of milk.

There are two duties belonging to the producer who desires to help marketing conditions:

(1) To study the territory and endeavor to equalize the production.

(2) To educate the consuming public to the value of milk.

In speaking of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, Mr. Allebach said, "Another thing

(Continued on page 10)

DISTRIBUTION FACTORS THAT AFFECT MILK PRICES

By CLYDE L. KING, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

(Continued from page 1)

to lower operating costs by putting in poorly qualified employees, thus demoralizing the whole milk market for the farmer and placing the burden of unsatisfactory quality on the consumer. Forcing too many small uneconomical stations on any milk dealer in order to get short hauls to the farmer is bound to result in poor quality and high cost, and is therefore not to the advantage of either the farmer or the consumer. In one region where the receiving stations were too small for economical operation because too numerous all have recently been closed and the milk trucked to the city.

Where the cow population in a given territory is not sufficient to warrant a full sized receiving plant it will probably be more economical for the farmers to sell cream through cream skimming stations, especially if their haul has to be a long one or over bad roads. When the quantity of milk received gets too large there is greater need for storage capacity to meet peak loads and this may also call for short time extra help.

There is some advantage to the dealer in the fairly moderate sized plant in that the operators can have closer contact with their patrons.

The glass lined tank in insulated freight cars is a distinct advantage to the larger receiving station as it keeps the milk in better shape and brings the milk to the city plant at a lower cost. The temperature rises twice as fast when milk is shipped in cans in freight cars, unless iced, as it does in a tank car. The tank car also saves paying freight on cans instead of on milk.

In view of the great advantage to both the farmer and the consumer of receiving stations of a size insufficient to be economical, co-operative selling organizations do well to limit cross hauling as far as that can reasonably and properly be done and to help keep down unnecessary duplication in receiving station plants.

2. Receiving station prices should be so fixed as to attract milk to the receiving station in outlying districts rather than to have it brought direct to the city. The price at the receiving station cannot, therefore, be so low as to make it advisable for farmers to ship direct, nor so high as to make it uneconomical to run receiving stations.

Just exactly what receiving station charge is of the greatest advantage to the farmer and the consumer and the dealer depends upon many factors. It may be said in general that the charge of ½c a quart has worked out with good advantage to all. The farmer shipping to the receiving station needs but one set of cans, whereas he will need two sets if he ships to a plant in the city by train. Moreover, his cans will get worse treatment and more will be lost by railroad shipment. It also costs him something to make sure that the milk arrives in good condition in the city when sent by rail.

As a rule the upward limit for the receiving station charge cannot long be more than it is worth to the farmer and it cannot be less than it is worth to the dealer. The farmer gets the advantage of better quality of milk, as does the consumer, when the milk goes to the receiving station. He also has the advantage of a more stable market. The farmer has no train schedule to meet, he can see his milk weighed and sampled, and there is less loss in petty thefts by taking milk to the receiving station. The dealer gets the advantage of better quality of milk and regular patrons. And the farmer and the dealer are kept in closer touch with each other. The dealer gets good will from his patrons because the farmers get better acquainted with his representatives at the receiving station and the farmers' organizations also get better good will because the farmers in that particular local will be better acquainted with each other thru their daily contact at that receiving station. The consumer certainly is better off because undoubtedly the quality of milk at the receiving station is better than that which it is possible to maintain in cans shipped for a substantial haul in a railroad train.

3. The milk should be transported to the city in quantities sufficient to get minimum costs.

The minimum rail transportation rate of course is the car load lot. This is at least 8,000 quarts. The dealer is permitted in some instances to have a car load rate if he can fill a car at two stations on the same road going in the same direction. This enables him to partially load a car at the one station and complete the load at a station down the line. What applies to car load lots also applies to full motor truck loads. A motor hauling 800 gallons per load does so at a higher cost per gallon than a motor hauling 1500 gallons per load.

4. The motor truck will be used for nearby milk because it is more economical than the receiving station.

The motor truck has shown conclusively that it is more economical for at least a thirty mile haul. Motor trucks hauling milk in cans have the advantage of numerous stops although it is difficult to keep the temperature down in the summer time and it is also difficult to keep the dust that settles on the lids from getting into the milk when the cans are opened.

The glass lined tank on the motor truck brings milk from the receiving station to the city at a very economical rate and also assures good quality at delivery. Furthermore, it makes it possible to fit in the receipt of milk at the city plant to meet continuing operating conditions there and thus to lower costs and improve operating conditions at the plant. Shipping in tank trucks from receiving stations saves cans and saves the freight. The temperature is held better. Quality is also improved because the thorough cleansing of one tank is less expensive and more reliable than the cleansing of many milk cans. The motor truck has come to stay so far as nearby milk is concerned.

5. The pasteurization plant in the city should be as large as is consistent with minimum costs both of pasteurization and of distribution.

The unit cost of pasteurization depends upon the volume and also upon the compactness of the plant. Most plants have been overbuilt. From the point of view of pasteurization costs alone it appears that a run of about 3000 lbs. per hour is necessary to get fairly low costs. The size of the pasteurization plant most economical in the large city will depend upon other factors also. The pasteurization plant should be large enough to take care in about six hours of the total retail trade going out from that plant, in order that milk may not be held unduly.

6. Price policies in the city should be such as to keep the milk on the retail wagons.

Keeping the milk on the retail wagon insures a steady trade and brings to the consumer a better product. For these reasons route delivery is to be desired by consumer and farmer and dealer in preference to milk delivered to and from retail stores.

There may be some economies in delivering milk to the stores on a wholesale wagon in large quantities, but to deliver milk to stores from the retail wagon is almost certainly a losing venture even when delivered to the store at the same price as to the consumer. I have known of many, many plans that have been tried out to get bottles back from the store. The loss in bottles on small grocery store sales more than offsets the saving in time in delivery and the loss in route trade.

7. The route haul should be as short and the load as large as possible.

About four hundred quarts per retail wagon is necessary for economical delivery. The quartage for the retail wagon ranges generally from 50 to 450 quarts. Short hauls and good loads are absolutely necessary to minimum delivery costs. Moreover, the expansion of milk sales, in which the farmer is as interested as the dealer, can be brought about best thru the milk driver who has time to act as salesman.

8. The method of paying route drivers should be such as to encourage them to increase trade and return bottles.

Wage plans are important because about one quarter of the cost of distribution is charged to retail milk sales. In order to get good loads and short hauls new business must be solicited.

9. The spread to the dealer from F. O. B. city to the consumer should be as low as is consistent with a reasonable profit to the dealer and the development of short hauls and big loads.

There are many symptoms by which one can tell whether the spread is too large or too small. If the spread is too large there is cut-throat price cutting, new people are entering the business, and existing businesses plan to expand beyond a normal growth. The result is a lower load per wagon and therefore higher costs of delivery, and poorer service in the long run. Moreover, too

(Continued on page 10)

ANNUAL MEETING

of the

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

In Cooperation With

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

Benjamin Franklin Hotel

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 23, 24, 25, 1925

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

BUSINESS SESSION

Monday, November 23, 10 a. m.

ANNUAL BANQUET

Monday, November 23, 6 p. m.

NOTE NEW DATE

FIELD DEPARTMENT WORK

F. M. Twining

The activities of the field department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association have made steady progress thruout the current year.

The results of the check testing service have been particularly gratifying this season when compared with records of other years. This is the most important branch of our work and by far the greatest amount of the time of the fieldmen is given to checking on dealers' tests and weights.

The percentage of errors in testing and of faulty scales found has shown constant improvement from the time the service was first put in operation up to the present time.

Tests have been running unusually low this summer all over the territory, but the lower tests have not been caused by conditions that could be controlled by man. All extremes of weather conditions, whether they be hot or cold, wet or dry are usually accompanied or followed by fluctuations in butter fat tests.

The condition of milk becoming partly churned while being hauled on trucks, causing loss in test, which gave so much trouble during the summer of 1924 has shown wonderful improvement this year. Our members have themselves taken steps to prevent this loss by thoroughly cooling their milk before shipping, by using wet parchment paper placed over tops of cans, before putting on the covers and by icing the trucks.

Many personal calls were made by the fieldmen on members where milk was being affected and suggestions made to correct the trouble.

The check testing service is now reaching 160 milk plants in our territory, making over 50 to be visited twice monthly by some one of our fieldmen. Between 5,500 and 7,000 samples are tested monthly.

Whenever errors are found causing over two tenths of one per cent. loss in test to our members, our men ask to have the sample retested and if again found incorrect, corrected before payment is made for the milk affected.

The organization work of the field department has brought in over 1,000 new membership contracts since the first of the year. Intensive membership campaigns have been carried on in different sections of our territory in addition to the regular organization work between test periods.

Each fieldman has a given territory in which he is responsible for all work, but by two or three men working together and helping each other on membership campaign it has been found that more efficient membership work can be done and territories that are most in need of organization can be more quickly covered.

So far six different sections have been covered by intensive membership campaigns this year, North Central New Jersey, the territories about Reading, Pa. and Wilmington, Delaware, parts of Perry and Mifflin Counties and Bedford County, Pa., have been thoroughly canvassed for members. Aid has also been given by the field department to the movement in Juniata County to put the marketing of milk on a co-operative basis.

In the time which they might have taken as their vacation period this summer the fieldmen attended the American Institute of Co-operation held at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in order to better acquaint themselves with co-operative problems. While attending the Institute some very attractive material was assembled by the fieldmen for use in showing the work of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at County Fairs.

The field work has been slightly handicapped this summer by several changes in personnel, but after September first, the force will be complete and fully occupied with Fall work.

OFFICERS AND LEADERS OF LOCALS

The election of any members of a local group to the various offices of an Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Local involves a duty which such official assumes when accepting the office to which he may be elected

On the activity of the local units of the organization depends the success of the association.

Leaders both in the field and in the home office, may make plans for future activities, but their success in the development and their development in the field depend upon the activities of the local units.

With the coming of the annual meeting of the association comes the necessity for a full attendance of delegates from the various locals. Men who can carry the message from "back home" to the annual gathering, participate in the business of the association and carry back to the farmers the results and discussions looking toward the betterment of the association on the whole.

Prior to the time of the annual meeting of the association, every local unit should hold its meetings, elect its delegates, consider what in their opinion are the best policies and send their delegates, fully informed on the situation, to consider the business affairs of the association in annual meeting.

TUBERCULIN TEST PAVES WAY FOR PURE BREDS

Results of the tuberculin test in Pennsylvania indicate that eradication work paves the way for the introduction of more pure bred animals as well as for a more healthy herd, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Figures recently secured from three counties show clearly that farmers increase the number of pure bred animals in their herds after the test has been made and the reactors eliminated. In Bucks County, for example, where 101 herds were tested, there were 911 pure breds before the test, and, while 188 reacted, the present herds have 1197 pure breds, an increase of 31.4 per cent. On the other hand, there were 964 grade animals in these herds, 276 of which reacted. The present herds have only 897 grades, a decrease of 6.9 per cent.

In Washington County, the same tendency is shown. The 108 tested herds had 1285 pure breds before the test, 250 of which reacted. The present herds have 1485 pure breds, an increase of 15.6 per cent. The grades numbered 1218 before the test, 196 reacted, and the present herds have 986 grades, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Ninety-seven herds in Somerset County show an increase of 17.4 per cent in number of pure breds since the tuberculin test and a decrease of 2.5 per cent in number of grades.

DAIRY TRADE CONFERENCE

The August 6th and 7th sessions of the American Institute of Co-operation were largely devoted to a general Dairy Trade Conference at which practically every phase of the dairy industry was discussed and analyzed by authorities in the dairy world. Problems in production, distribution and sales of fluid milk, butter, and cheese were considered from all points of view.

There was a very frank interchange of ideas which proved helpful in the general co-operative effort for mutual understanding.

The program for the Dairy Trade Conference was as follows:

Market Analysis

W. H. Bronson, Research Director, New England Milk Producers' Association

Organizing for Standardization of Cheese

Frank G. Swoboda, General Manager, Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Association

The History and Organization of Co-operative Creameries

A. J. McGuire, General Manager, Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association

On the afternoon of August 6th, conferences were held under the leadership of N. P. Hull, Lansing, Michigan, President of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and President of the National Dairy Union.

Addresses were made on Fluid Milk and Cream by E. M. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, general manager, The Rieck-McJunkin Company; Chairman, Executive Committee, American Dairy Federation.

Butter and Cheese

H. F. Meyer, St. Paul, Minnesota, Manager Butter Sales Department, Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association

Evening Session

E. M. Bailey, Conference Leader. Address by Dr. H. C. Taylor, Washington, D. C., Chief Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, on "The General Dairy Outlook."

In discussing the national attitude toward agriculture Dr. Taylor said, "There are three points of view which may be taken with regard to agricultural affairs and agricultural policies. One is a purely agrarian point of view, not often found in the United States, where the sole interest is in securing the largest possible return for the products of the farm without regard to the welfare of the consuming public. The second and equally unsatisfactory point of view is that sometimes held consciously or unconsciously by those engaged in the city industries when they look upon agriculture simply as a source of cheap food and raw material without any regard to the welfare of the farmers and their families

"The third and only hopeful point of view is that in which agriculture is considered from the standpoint of the interest of the Nation as a whole. From this third point of view agriculture is looked upon not only as a source of food and raw material at reasonable prices but also as an occupation and a life."

"Dealers in farm products are in a key position to take the leadership in establishing good relations between country and city folk. I am sure that the representatives of the dairy trades at this meeting appreciate the grave results that would follow an intense struggle between country and city, and the great advantage to be gained thru the application of the spirit of co-operation and fair dealing in the everyday relations between country and city folk, and the advantages of ever taking the national point of view in the development of policies affecting agriculture whether they relate to production programmes, marketing programmes, to foreign trade or to the educational and social welfare of the rural population."

Brief addresses were also made by: W. B. Leverance, New York City, Fitch, Counsul & Co.; P. L. Berts, Lima, Ohio, Vice President, Farmers' Equity Union; G. Edwards Davis, Chicago, Secretary, Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th

The morning sessions opened with a demonstration of Dairy Council methods, speakers being: M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, Chicago, Illinois and R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania made a most interesting address on the subject, "Distribution Factors that Affect Milk Prices."

Prof. O. H. Larsen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, made a most interesting address on "Co-operation in Denmark."

Afternoon Session

M. D. Munn, Conference Leader. Improvement in quality of merchandising discussed by:

Cheese—John H. Kraft, Chicago, Illinois.

Butter—Henry Sandholt, Chicago, Illinois, Executive Chairman, Blue Valley Creamery Institute.

Milk and Cream—E. R. Quackenbush, Secretary, Pittsburgh Dairy Council, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Ice Cream—J. C. Joslin, Greenville, Pa., Manager Greenville Dairy Company.

Co-operation in the Industry to Promote Sales—W. P. B. Lockwood, Secretary, New England Dairy and Food Council, Boston, Massachusetts.

1925 POTATO CROP 12 PER CENT. LESS THAN 1924

The 1925 potato crop in Pennsylvania is expected to be 25,328,000 bushels, a 12 per cent. decrease from the bumper production of 28,792,000 bushels in 1924, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at Harrisburg. The crop in the United States is estimated at 358,266,000 bushels, as compared with 455,000,000 bushels in 1924, or a decrease of more than 22 per cent.

In Pennsylvania, all except the very late plantings appear to have suffered somewhat from the effects of the drouth during June and early July. The crop is low in condition in the southeastern and southcentral parts of the State. Prospects in the eastern potato counties, on the other hand, are reported excellent, compared to the balance of the State.

Farm prices are now being collected monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on practically all products that farmers sell and on about 70 typical articles which farmers buy. This material is being used in studies of the spread between farm and retail prices.

Properly selected paint and wall paper will often do as much to brighten a room as the addition of another window.

INTERSTATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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August A. Miller, Editor
Advertising Managers { August A. Miller / Frederick Shangle

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Editorial



Mr. August A. Miller, Editor of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, was taken ill on Saturday August 22nd.

His condition is improved but as we go to press he is not yet able to be back at the office.

His work is carried on during his absence by his assistants. It is confidently hoped and expected that he will soon regain his good health, and that the October issue of the Review will be the product of his competent efforts.

The American Institute of Co-operation closed its 4 weeks session in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania on August 15. It marks the beginning of the more advanced development of one of the greatest movements in the world—agricultural co-operation. Next year will find the membership of the Institute exceeding the 350 persons and 5 countries of this year. It will undoubtedly increase enormously with the coming years.

We, in the East, have had the opportunity of sponsoring the beginning of this great Institute of Co-operation, but it will probably be many years before it is again held in this part of the country.

The 350 members of the Institute this summer returned to their respective localities and to their respective organizations with a more complete and thorough understanding, not only of agricultural co-operation in general, but also of the possibilities of co-operation within their own field.

They have gained, too, in understanding of the problems of their fellow co-operatives working along other lines. The discussions were frank and open and frequently served to clear up misunderstandings that had previously existed.

We predict that the significance of the Institute in the agricultural world will be nation wide, and that its influence will be exerted on the marketing of tomorrow.

Oleomargarine, the animal or vegetable substitute for butter, while under careful regulations by the national government and by legislative enactment in a number of states, is putting up a tremeadous battle in California for its existence.

The California Legislature recently passed a more rigid act regarding the manufacture and sale of this butter substitute.

The oleomargarine interests are understood to have launched a campaign to obtain enough signers to have the action of the legislature recalled and made the subject of a vote by the people of the state, at the next general election.

Oleomargarine—while it may be a good product nutritionally—lacks the most vital dietary elements of butter. In addition to that every pound of oleomargarine consumed replaces in the markets, just that amount in the consumption of butter and takes from the dairy farmers the market for just as much real cow's butter.

No matter how far you may be from a market for good butter, it is quite possible, through co-operative effort, to obtain good butter, throughout the entire year.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Production thruout the territory has increased somewhat and has exceeded the demand to a certain extent. A reason for this is that a great many people are out of town at present and fruit is very plentiful and cheap in the city, so people are buying more fruit. Therefore with the increased supply and decreased demand there is a little surplus milk on the market at present practically all thru the Philadelphia Milk Shed. It is to be hoped that these conditions will change in the near future.

The 10 per cent. is still added to the basic amount for August but if the supply continues to increase it is impossible to state what might take place for September.

We find that the price at Third and Berks platform, at this writing is about $.06—$.06½ per quart wholesale. This proves that the small dealer has a little too much surplus at present

The price for surplus for August was $2.05 per hundred pounds for four per cent milk at receiving stations.

Our conditions are similar to those in other parts of the country. The butter market has been generally good during the whole month not varying over $.02 per pound and is closing at about $.45 per pound.

The corn crop is very promising all over the territory.

Uncle Ab says the world has great need for just two kinds, those who can do a job without being told and those who can do it after they are told.

One farmer today produces as much as four or five farmers did 30 years ago, say farm economists of the Pennsylvania State College. More and better machinery with improved agricultural practices makes production more efficient.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS' MEETING

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held August 10, was an unusual one in several cases. First: That the meeting was held earlier than usual for the August meeting because of the advancement of the season for harvesting potatoes, silage, etc. this year. Second: That it was held at the University of Pennsylvania, in the auditorium of the Zoology Building. The purpose of holding it outside the office of the Inter-State was in order that the directors might attend as many sessions as possible of the American Institute of Co-operation.

Incidentally many of those attending the Institute availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing how the Co-operative Association actually conducts business. On motion a committee was appointed to have charge of the annual meeting and make arrangements for co-operation with the National Milk Producers' Federation in arranging for joint sessions for the comfort of their members and others in attendance.

1. The president gave a report of market conditions, stating that at the present time there was very little surplus, slightly more than we have had previously. He cautioned the directors to urge people at home not to over-produce this fall, there being no prospect of any change of price conditions.

2. The secretary reported that the terms of the following directors will expire at the annual meeting of the association to be held next November: Waddington, James, Lauver, Pennington, Stewart, Troutman, Bishop and Keith.

The president gave a report of the situation with regard to the legal status of milk haulers in Pennsylvania. It appears that a question has been raised as to whether those who are engaged in hauling milk for our members or others to milk plants should be required by the Public Service Commission to secure certificates of public convenience. The committee was appointed to take this matter under advisement and to secure, if possible a ruling from the commission which would cover all cases of this kind, and which would not be a cause of unnecessary inconvenience or expense.

The various directors made snappy reports showing that in the main, a drought which had covered a large part of our territory early in the summer had now completely broken over practically the whole of the Inter-State milk shed. The prospects for late pastures and for a good crop of corn were unusually good.

In view of the present and prospective high price for dairy feeds and dairy cattle, all the directors were agreed that it would be very unwise for producers to expand production this fall. The market situation thruout the territory is unusually good considering the present demand for dairy products both locally and nationally. It is hoped that an increase in production will not be allowed to interfere with this very satisfactory situation.

The directors who were present all expressed themselves as feeling that they had gained a great deal of valuable information from the sessions of the Institute which they were able to attend during the day and the opportunity of meeting some of the well-known authorities on co-operation who are attending the Institute and speaking from its platform.

Attention is elsewhere called to the fact that the annual meeting of the Association this year will be held November 23, 24 and 25. The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation of which the Association is a member, has accepted its invitation to hold the annual sessions jointly this year, combining on educational features. The business session of the association will be held as usual at 10.00 A. M. on Monday morning. The date this year will be November 23, instead of the first Monday in December as heretofore.

This whole day will be devoted to Inter-State affairs under the direct management of the stockholders of the Association, the attendance of visitors being welcome as heretofore if they belong to the families of members, or are members of similar associations or county agents or other friends of the association.

The annual banquet will be held as usual at 6.00 P. M. This also will be under Inter-State management as usual.

We expect to have as our guests the delegates from the various units of the Federation. Among the speakers at the banquet will be some of the well-known officials of these associations as well as dairy leaders from all over the country who will be attracted by this joint meeting. The exact programs for the two following days will be announced later. The one for Tuesday, the 24th of November, will be arranged so that it may include those features of particular interest to Inter-State members.

In view of the fact that it was felt that our delegates would want to stay over for at least the Tuesday meeting, the Board of Directors recently passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Association pay the following expenses of any delegate who spends two days at the Annual Meeting. First, his carfare to and from the meeting. Second, That $2.50 be allowed for one night's lodging. This is to apply, as heretofore, to one delegate from each organized local with 25 members in good standing."

All sessions of the Inter-State as well as the Federation will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Advantageous rates have been secured and every visitor and delegate should make his headquarters at this hotel. All reservations should be made thru the Inter-State office.

W. S. WISE APPOINTMENT

The announcement of Governor Pinchot that W. S. Wise has been appointed to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania is of interest to all farmers of the state because the announcement states that Mr. Wise has been appointed as a representative of the farmers' interests. He is bringing to the Commission his knowledge of rural problems and agricultural conditions. Mr. Wise is one of the original founders of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Co., at Pittsburgh, it is the "Milk Producers' Association" of the Pittsburgh territory. He also has been interested in all movements for the improvement of agricultural conditions, including the co-operative buying of feed, and agricultural extension work. He has been for some time a trustee of State College.

A short hay crop means less to handle and more dollars to the ton, which is all very well except for the farmer who planned on a large crop to feed his stock.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basis and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

In August the percentage of basic milk paid for by co-operating dealers will be 110 per cent. of the basic quantity. Second Surplus Milk is eliminated during July, August and September.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
Receiving Station Prices in Effect September 1st, 1925

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

July Basic 110 per cent of established Basic Quantity.
August Basic 110 per cent of established Basic Quantity.
September Basic 115 per cent of established Basic Quantity.

AUGUST BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK
Basic Quantity per 100 lb.

Test per cent.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94
3.05	2.96
3.1	2.98
3.15	3.00
3.2	3.02
3.25	3.04
3.3	3.06
3.35	3.08
3.4	3.10
3.45	3.12
3.5	3.14
3.55	3.16
3.6	3.18
3.65	3.20
3.7	3.22
3.75	3.24
3.8	3.26
3 85	3.28
3.9	3.30
3.95	3.32
4.	3.34
4.05	3.36
4.1	3.38
4.15	3.40
4.2	3.42
4.25	3.44
4.3	3.46
4.35	3.48
4.4	3.50
4.45	3.52
4.5	3.54
4.55	3.56
4.6	3.58
4.65	3.60
4.7	3.62
4.75	3.64
4.8	3.66
4.85	3.68
4.9	3.70
4.95	3.72
5.	3.74

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

AUGUST BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.
Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Basic Quantity Freight Rates Miles	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 incl.	2.68
11 to 20 "	.283
21 to 30 "	.303
31 to 40 "	.313
41 to 50 "	.333
51 to 60 "	.343
61 to 70 "	.364
71 to 80 "	.374
81 to 90 "	.389
91 to 100 "	.399
101 to 110 "	.414
111 to 120 "	.424
121 to 130 "	.434
131 to 140 "	.450
141 to 150 "	.460
151 to 160 "	.475
161 to 170 "	.480
171 to 180 "	.490
181 to 190 "	.505
191 to 200 "	.510
201 to 210 "	.520
211 to 220 "	.535
221 to 230 "	.540
231 to 240 "	.550
241 to 250 "	.556
251 to 260 "	.566
261 to 270 "	.576
271 to 280 "	.581
281 to 290 "	.596
291 to 300 "	.600

AUGUST SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test per cent.	Per 100 lbs.	Per qt.
3.	$2.28	4.8
3.05	2.25	4.8
3.1	2.27	4.85
3.15	2.29	4.9
3.2	2.31	4.95
3.25	2.33	5.
3.3	2.35	5.05
3.35	2.37	5.1
3.4	2.39	5.1
3.45	2.41	5.15
3.5	2.43	5.2
3.55	2.45	5.25
3.6	2.47	5.3
3.65	2.49	5.35
3.7	2.51	5.4
3.75	2.53	5.45
3.8	2.55	5.5
3.85	2.57	5.5
3.9	2.59	5.55
3.95	2.61	5.6
4.	2.63	5.65
4.05	2.65	5.7
4.1	2.67	5.7
4.15	2.69	5.75
4.2	2.71	5.8
4.25	2.73	5.85
4.3	2.75	5.9
4.35	2.77	5.95
4.4	2.79	6.
4.45	2.81	6.
4.5	2.83	6.05
4.55	2.85	6.1
4.6	2.87	6.15
4.65	2.89	6.2
4.7	2.91	6.25
4.75	2.93	6.3
4.8	2.95	6.3
4.85	2.97	6.35
4.9	2.99	6.4
4.95	3.01	6.45
5.	3.03	6.5

SEPTEMBER PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Stations

The same prices for basic milk as quoted above for August apply in September, subject however to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

AUGUST SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Test	Class I per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.65	4.05	2.07
3.05	1.67	4.1	2.09
3.1	1.69	4.15	2.11
3.15	1.71	4.2	2.13
3.2	1.73	4.25	2.15
3.25	1.75	4.3	2.17
3.3	1.77	4.35	2.19
3.35	1.79	4.4	2.21
3.4	1.81	4.45	2.23
3.45	1.83	4.5	2.25
3.5	1.85	4.55	2.27
3.55	1.87	4.6	2.29
3.6	1.89	4.65	2.31
3.65	1.91	4.7	2.33
3.7	1.93	4.75	2.35
3.75	1.95	4.8	2.37
3.8	1.97	4.85	2.39
3.85	1.99	4.9	2.41
3.9	2.01	4.95	2.43
3.95	2.03	5.	2.45
4.	2.05		

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.89
February	6.3	2.87
March	6.3	2.87
April	6.3	2.87
May	6.3	2.87
June	6.3	2.87
July	6.3	2.87
August	6.3	2.87
September	6.3	2.87
October	6.3	2.87
November	6.3	2.87
December		
1925		
January	6.3	2.87
February	6.3	2.87
March	6.3	2.87
April	6.3	2.87
May	6.3	2.87
June	6.3	2.87
July	6.3	2.87
August	6.3	2.87

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	Class I	Class II
1924	**Average per month**	
January	2.58	2.10
February	2.41	2.00
March	2.25	1.87
April	1.84	1.58
May	1.82	1.61
June	1.95	1.62
July	1.91	—
August	1.81	—
September	1.79	—
1925	**Average per month**	
	Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	—
August	2.05	—

AUGUST BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	44	43	41 3/4-43
3	44 1/2	43 1/2	41 3/4
4	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/4
5	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
6	44 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2
7	44	43	41 1/2
8	44	43	41 1/2
10	44	43	41
11	44	43	41
12	44	43	41
13	43 1/2	42 3/4	40 1/2
14	43 1/2	42 3/4	40 1/2
15	43 1/2	42 3/4	40 1/2
17	43 1/2	42 3/4	41
18	44	43	41 3/4
19	44	43 1/2	41 3/4
20	44	43 1/2	41 1/2
21	44	43 1/2	41 1/2
22	44	43 1/2	41 1/2
24	44	43 1/2	41 3/4
25	44 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2
26	44 1/2	43 3/4	41 3/4
27	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2
28	45 1/2	44 3/4	42 1/2
29	45 1/2	44 3/4	42 1/2
31	46	45	43 1/2



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NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
INDIANAPOLIS
October 10-17, 1925

Headquarters of the National Dairy Exposition have been moved from Chicago, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind., the location of the 1925 Exposition. All communications pertaining to entries, general information, etc., should be mailed to the new address—54 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind.

International Association of Milk Dealers

The eighteenth annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers will be held October 12th, 13th and 14th at Indianapolis in conjunction with the National Dairy Exposition as announced by C. Oscar Ewing, Louisville, Ky., President, and R. E. Little, Chicago, Secretary. A record breaking attendence from all parts of the United States and Canada is expected. Headquarters will be the Claypool Hotel.

EXPRESS PREPAID ON BULL CALVES

We will prepay express charges up to 500 miles and guarantee safe delivery on any bull purchased from us during September and October.

The calves are good individuals and out of dams having creditable short and long-time records. Write for price list.

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FOR SMOOTH DRIVING OF HUMAN MACHINE

"The human machine is the only one that comes without a book of directions," Mrs. Ida S. Harrington aptly says. So, without any instruction we confidently begin to use this machine of ours. We experiment with it, and often abuse it before we are willing to admit we do not know the best way to treat it.

Eight simple rules have crystallized from a wealth of helpful suggestions. They are:

1. Sleep long hours with the windows open.
2. Play out of doors a part of each day.
3. Brush the teeth four times a day.
4. Bathe at least twice a week.
5. Drink four glasses of water every day.
6. Eat a quart of milk every day.
7. Eat two green vegetables besides potatoes every day.
8. Eat some fruit every day.

"Good health is a question of will power," some one has said, and it certainly takes a great deal of will power to stop during a busy day for the necessary rest and relaxation. It takes will power plus organization to see that the children play out of doors as much as they should; that they wash their hands and faces and teeth when needful and go to bed early enough to get their full amount of sleep.

Teachers are increasingly required to be living examples of the health they teach—examples of radiant, buoyant health. Can we Mothers expect to do less than they? Certainly we must do as much and we can, though it will take a tremendous amount of will power. We must keep ourselves to as near a 100 per cent standard of health as possible, or else that constant tired feeling, the jagged nerves, and the struggle to get thru the day's work will show in our voice and manner. Our irritation will react on the family and mar the loving home atmosphere we strive to create. When things come to this pass, and everything and everybody is in a snarl, do we ever right-about face and practice the eight health rules?

Our families are just as ready to respond to sunshine and cheer. Wouldn't it be well to add a ninth rule: have a hearty laugh every day?

Have you had yours yet? Take it now.

The beginning of school this fall is a good time to check up on your own health; to go over these directions for our human machinery and by their help put it in order. Then to use this machine to the best advantage we must organize our time and household equipment so that there will be no waste of the strength and health we have established—no abuse of the machine.



When the family gathers in at dusk we can meet them with a welcoming smile, conscious of a harmony that is only possible where "all things work together for good."

HOMESPUN YARN

Poor jar rubbers or those which have been used before are almost certain to cause trouble in canning.

The handy man about the house will take a few minutes to make blocks of wood with leg sockets in them to raise the kitchen table to the right height

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS FOR GRANGES, FARMERS CLUBS, Etc.

The program committee is often called on to prepare a special dairy program for the Grange or for the Farmers' Club or the Community Club. Also the officers of Inter-State locals often wish to arrange for special meetings of the locals where the program is to be entirely or quite largely in the hands of local talent. To meet a need of this kind, the following suggestion is made for a typical program of this kind. Substitution can be made of other songs, other topics for discussion or for papers or talks.

SUGGESTED DAIRY PROGRAM FOR MEETING OF I. M. P. A. LOCALS, GRANGES, FARMERS' CLUBS, ETC.

Opening Song—"America."

Followed by—"Six Health Doctors."*

Talk or Paper—"Value of Co-operation to the Farmer."

Talk or Paper—"Using Milk and Dairy Products in the Farm Home."

Song—"IF."*

Suggested discussion topics:

"How can we make more money out of our dairies."

"What the Inter-State Milk Producers Association should do to help us".

"What we should do to aid our Association."

Song—"Foods."*

We have many requests for suggestions for a program for a milk for health meeting. Material for a program of this kind can be obtained from several sources—your county agent or extension or home economics extension is always helpful in this connection. Your schools, particularly if you have a home economics department in a consolidated school, may likewise be asked to assist. The following suggestion for a program is presented with the thought that co-operation can be secured from one of these two sources or direct from the Dairy Council office which is very glad to help in any way it possibly can.

SUGGESTED MILK FOR HEALTH PROGRAM

Song—"America, the Beautiful."

Milk for Health Song—Ch, Ch, Ch, chores.*

Milk for Health Story—David.*

Nutrition Lecture (Illustrated)—"Inside Paint."*

Milk for Health Song—Round—"Drink, drink, drink your milk."*

Dairy Council Health Plays—"Eating Milk" *, "Teeth that Jack Built." *

Suggestions for Dairy Product Refreshments—Cottage cheese and prune sandwiches and cocoa or milk and ginger bread.

The Dairy Council has a number of other plays and stories which can be substituted for those suggested above. It is a thought that the lecture which may or may not be illustrated in the lantern slides could be sent with the slides for the use of some local person—anyone familiar at all with the use of a lantern can show the slides and voluminous notes are sent covering each picture so that a continuous story can be told at the same time. The Dairy Council speakers are sometimes sent out to these meetings where it can be accomplished without an undue expense of time and money.

*Obtainable from Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

FOR SCHOOLS, GRANGES, FARMERS' CLUBS, Etc.

Please send me the material checked.

- Health in Toyland (Play) ☐
- David (Story) ☐
- Eating Milk (Play) ☐
- Following the Milk Can (Story) ☐
- The Teeth That Jack Built (Story) ☐

Name

P. O. Address

County

State

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NOW is the time to plan the program for next year
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THE Original Open Formula Feeds approved and recommended by the College Feed Conference Board, are now being sold DIRECT to the farmer, through our own car-door agents.

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You can't expect the creamery or condensary to pay you the top-notch price for your milk when it contains dirt and sediment. And if you think it is entirely clean, make this simple test.
Pour some fresh milk through an ordinary strainer, then pour that same milk through a Dr. Clark Purity Strainer, and see how much dirt you get. You'll be surprised at the result. Then make the test the other way 'round by using the Purity Strainer first and the ordinary strainer last. That test will convince you that what we say is true. The Purity Strainer is the only one that gets ALL the dirt. That's our guarantee or we'll refund your money.



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PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Used and endorsed by World's largest dairies and condensaries, including Borden's, Carnation, Mohawk, Sheffield Farms, etc. And they use it because it pays. Put your milk in the top-notch price class. Make it clean with a Purity Strainer.

Made in two sizes—10 *qt. and* 18 *qt. Ask your dealer for the Purity Strainer or write us for circular and prices. Send today!*

Purity Stamping Company

Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

MOST "UNKNOWN" BARN FIRES CAUSED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

This is the season of the year when barn fires of unknown origin are reported from all parts of the State and especially southeastern Pennsylvania.

A large majority of such fires are caused by spontaneous combustion and while many reports are heard ascribing the cause to an arson ring, farmers should remember they can do much to remedy this condition with little effort, according to Major C. M. Wilhelm, of the Bureau of Fire Protection, Pennsylvania State Police.

Such fires at this time of the year are not confined to any one portion of the State, but are reported from all districts, and when several fires are reported from any one district it does not follow that a so-called arson ring is at work, but actual field work has developed the fact that weather conditions, when storing crops and other similar features play a large part in the cause of fire.

It is not denied that we have in Pennsylvania a certain number of incendiary fires and in many of these cases the perpetrator is arrested; nor may we suppose that Pennsylvania farmers are more careful in any district as compared with others, but it is a well-known fact that not including fires caused by lightning, barn fires are more prevalent during August, September and October than other periods of the year.

For the first time, probably in the history of the United States, a scientific investigation is being made by the Bureau of Fire Protection in co-operation with Pennsylvania State College, as to the cause of such fires and methods of preventing them which will undoubtedly mean a saving of thousands of dollars to the farmer. Dr. E. G. Lantz, of State College, working with the Bureau of Fire Protection and in charge of field work, has found numerous concrete cases where hay and alfalfa in barns had started to char, in some cases actual chemical burning had started and only by prompt removal of crop was fire averted.

In Dr Lantz's preliminary report he states that the legume crops—alfalfa, clover, and clover and timothy mixed are the ones likely to give the most trouble. Some of the harvesting practices which are dangerous because of aiding spontaneous combustion are:

A—Improper curing due to placing in mow too soon after cutting.

B—Not allowing hay to dry out thoroughly after being rained upon.

C—Leaking roofs in barns where hay is stored.

D—Storing wheat bundles on top of hay in mow increasing pressure and preventing escape of gas.

E—Not salting hay when placed in mow.

F—Not distributing hay in mow which has been "balled" by side delivery rake or loader.

One case is cited for reference among the many cases found, where approximately fifty tons of hay were stored in four days time, some of which was placed in barn during time of heavy fog. This hay was dropped by fork about forty feet which caused close packing. The following month the hay got very hot, smoke appeared and particles similar to live coals were found and after calling Fire Department and removing hay, wisps of flames continued to appear. Smoke and gas were more noticeable where hay had been wet or slimy. This condition was undoubtedly due to improper curing.

It has been found, says Dr. Lantz, that hay in the mow may rise to a temperature of approximately 160 degrees Fahrenheit and cool off without danger of burning but, when above such reading, fire may be anticipated.

By placing a thermometer a few feet down in the mow from the top, it will be found that a reading is available that will register within two degrees of the heat at the center of mow.

Farmers are advised to equip themselves with a thermometer that will register approximately 212 degrees, take the temperature at least daily—at 160 look for trouble, at 195 be safe and arrange to remove hay outside of barn and hunt for charred spots.

PREVENT FIRE—IT PAYS.

DAIRY FEDERATION BANQUET

The annual meeting and banquet of the American Dairy Federation, an organization of all national dairy associations, will be held October 15th, at Indianapolis, as a part of the 1925 National Dairy Exposition, October 10th to 17th, says R. W. Balderston, Philadelphia, Secretary, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the banquet.

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, president of the American Dairy Federation, will act as chairman of the meeting, which will be attended by 1,500 leaders in the dairy industry. A program of songs and stunts has been arranged for the entertainment of the evening.

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Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

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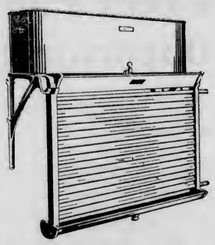
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KING OF DAIRY SIRES DIES

One of the most outstanding dairy sires of all time, Pogis 99th, of Hood Farm 94502, has just died at Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., at 15 years of age.

For many years this Jersey bull attracted national attention thru the splendid showing made by his offspring. He was awarded both a Gold and a Silver Medal by the American Jersey Cattle Club. Up to the present 109 of his daughters have completed 204 official production tests and 32 of his sons have qualified as "proven sons" on the production records of their daughters.

The daughters of Pogis 99th have won 25 Silver Medals, 19 Gold Medals and 1 Medal of Merit. High production, however, was not confined to a few choice individuals as the following averages will show:

	Milk-Lbs.	%Fat	Fat-Lbs
Average for 204, or all tests	10046	5.64	566.21
Average for 85 tests on first lactation	8051	5.67	456.12
Average for 42 mature tests	12972	5.51	711.97

These figures clearly show the remarkable prepotency of this great bull, and it is scarcely possible to overestimate the good effect that the dissemination of his blood will have on the Jersey herds thruout the country. One of his sons has already become a Gold and Silver Medal bull, another has qualified in the Gold Medal class and two others have met the Silver Medal requirements. Then there are 28 others listed as proven sons in the Register of Merit.

One of his daughters, Sophie's Agnes 296759, was the world's champion Jersey for butter-fat production as far back as 1917, and she was the first Jersey to produce over 1000 pounds of butter-fat. Other daughters have held world championships in the different age classes at various times.

Pogis 99th was bred by C. I. Hood, of Lowell, Mass. He is by Hood Farm Pogis 9th, a sire that has 79 Register of Merit daughters and 23 proven sons. The dam of Pogis 99th is none other than Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, the Medal of Merit and Gold Medal cow that holds the world championship for life-long production, all breeds, with her 11 records totaling 7545 pounds of butter-fat.

COW SENSE

By Harry Halbisch, Chicago

We sometimes feed our dairy cow,
And sometimes we do not.
We let her forage what she can
About the pasture lot.

We howl when she begins to fail
To give milk rich in fat.
And when the quantity grows less,
We threat to use the gat.

And if she finds a morsel choice
That tempts her appetite
And garlic in our milk we taste,
We kick with all our might.

Although we think we use our heads
To figure whys and hows,
We fail to heed that bossie needs
More food than she can browse.

So when she yields her golden flow
And has no further debt,
For what we are accountable
We try to hold her yet.

We blame her when the milk turns sour,
We do not heed the rule
That soon as she delivers it,
Ours is the job to cool.

And into sterile vessels put
Where dirt has had no show,
And under such conditions
That bacteria cannot grow.

And while we seek an alibi
Our faults to disavow,
We stand condemned for cowardice
To blame our faithful cow.

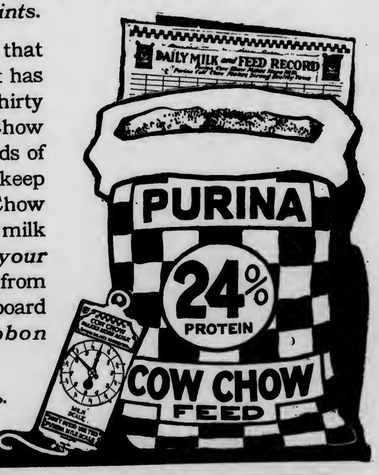


Select Your Feed as the Judges select Prize Cows — on Points

A LOT of dairymen will be going to the National Dairy Show in a few days. They'll see some mighty fine cows. And they'll see some mighty fine feed too. Purina Cow Chow is *always* in evidence when a bunch of high producers get together.

But Cow Chow is used not only by the big breeders who go to the Dairy Show. It is also the feed for dairymen who *don't* go. On your own dairy farm, you can get the very same quality Cow Chow as is fed to the big record makers at the Show. Select your feed as the judges select the prize cows—*on points.*

Purina Cow Chow has a pedigree that dates back into the past century. It has been the standard of quality for thirty years. The economy of feeding Cow Chow is proved by the records of thousands of dairymen who weigh their milk and keep records of their feed cost. Feed Cow Chow not just because it's a record-making milk producer, but because it *lowers your cost of producing milk.* Order it from your dealer. It comes in a Checkerboard Bag—*a guarantee of Blue Ribbon Quality!*



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For milk supplies can't be improved
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DISTRIBUTION FACTORS THAT AFFECT MILK PRICES

(Continued from page 2)

wide a spread increases the sales thru grocery stores because many dealers will think they can afford to cut prices to stores when they do not believe they can afford to cut them to the retail trade. There is a lack of confidence among dealers when the spread is too large that reflects to the disadvantage of the farmer as well as to the disadvantage of the consumer. There can be just as many people in the milk business as the spread allows. Keeping down the spread keeps down the number of dealers and that in turn keeps down the costs and puts up good will.

There are symptoms that indicate clearly when the spread is too small. If the spread is too small the dealer cuts the quality by watering or skimming his milk, or he cuts his wages so that he does not have a competent route force, or he cuts his price to the farmers, or he postpones paying the farmers or other merchants, or he yields to the temptation of under-reading of tests or under-weighing. There is also the temptation to buy milk in cheaper territories no matter how unsanitary it may be. Moreover, adequate equipment is not put in so as to keep the milk plant modern. Too low a spread can be as harmful to the interests of the consumer and the farmer as too wide a spread.

10. The spread should be kept at a point that will constantly increase the business of reliable dealers by driving out unreliable dealers and yet not so low as to force a monopoly in distribution.

It is an economic fact that the greater the volume of milk handled the lower the unit cost. This fact has brought it about that in every large city there are now but few milk dealers. However, the economic advantages in thus reducing the unit cost has not been sufficient in any one city as yet to bring about a monopoly. Trading territory has been followed in practically all cities, but zoning or monopoly has been tried in few.

It is certainly uneconomical for half a dozen route drivers to go through the same street. But it is not so uneconomical for two route drivers to go thru the same street. When there are two or three reliable dealers on each street the customer is better satisfied because she has an alternative and the costs of operation are about as low as they would be if there was but one dealer. It helps the milk dealer to get service from his route salesman when the route salesman knows that a competitor may get his trade and thus his wage. There is thus a happy dividing line where there is neither a monopoly nor unnecessary duplication and where competition is in quality of milk, low spread, and prompt service.

11. The general principle should be to encourage increased volume of a good quality of milk to the dealer by price plans to producers that keep the economic motive always to the fore.

The economic motive can be used to get a proper and adequate milk supply in the country. The Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore milk plans have certainly stabilized production. The unstabilized supply brings heavy costs to the milk dealer which in time must be borne by either the farmer or the consumer. Stabilized price plans bring certainty of supply to the dealer and certainty of market to the farmer. Certainty of supply to the dealer means added good will for his milk and certainty of market to the farmer brings a willingness to produce a better quality of milk. In no other industry anywhere does there exist the recognition on the part of producers of bringing up the quality of their product to maintain and strengthen the market such as exists in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts today. Time forbids my discussing numerous economic factors in stabilized price plans. The discussion of economic factors in milk production has been assigned to another.

12. To get the volume and quality necessary for economical distribution good will in the country is all important and this is secured best thru high grade co-operative sales organizations among milk producers.

For a half a century we have been discussing the old, old question—what is the matter with the farmer? The matter with the farmer is that he does not have the same economic advantages in certain respects that other business men have. The farmer in the main must produce and plan for a year ahead. If wheat prices fall in May he cannot plough up his wheat. All he can do is to guess as to what wheat prices will be a year hence and plan his crops accordingly. The farmer has to plan a year in advance and has practically no way of changing his production within that year. It is up to him to run the risk of prices and then produce the greatest possible quantity himself in order that quantity multiplied by price may give him the best return regardless of what the price may turn out to be. It is not so with other businesses as a rule. Most businesses need to plan ahead for but three or six months. A manufacturing plant can close down entirely if need be. This the farmer can never do. A manufacturing plant can reduce its output 20% to 50% when prices go down. This would be ruinous to the farmer.

To get on the same plane with other businesses, therefore, the farmer must have the same opportunity for changing prices in advance and by keeping his market knowledge in hand so that he can reasonably judge market prices over a year in advance and shape his production accordingly. This is exactly the service that is performed by milk selling organizations among farmers. The milk producers organizations in the three big centers in which I have been in intimate touch, (Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Philadelphia), have actually changed production conditions. Not only have they stabilized production of milk on the farm but they have themselves joined in publicity and educational campaigns to enlarge their market. A whole milk market is the best market milk producers can have. So long as it is the best market it is in the interest of the farmer to expand it and these farmers are expanding it by a better quality of milk and by joining in educational and publicity methods.

A co-operative sales organization is, therefore, the salvation of the milk producers, not because it is co-operative merely, but because of the skill and the knowledge that comes to those few who sell milk for the farmers. The net result after all of co-operative milk selling organizations is just this knowledge and skill that comes to those handling these large market problems. Co-operative sales organizations have succeeded only in those territories where those officers who did the selling determined sales policies, and stayed on the job until they knew their job.

The co-operative selling movement offers the one best solution to the farmers problem, therefore. It is the one best means of self help thru better market knowledge and thru better knowledge of the market to better plans for production on the farm.

What has been done in these three territories for milk can be done for any other product in any other territory. When nationalized, co-operative selling becomes a great source of self protection to the agricultural interests of this country.

When bad economics are used in price plans and when bad marketing judgment is used, co-operative sales organizations go to pieces just as other businesses go to pieces under such conditions. Just because I believe that co-operative selling organizations offer the one best solution to the agricultural situation of this or any other country I believe that the farmers should limit themselves to collective selling and should not go in for collective ownership and operation of receiving station plants or of distributing plants in cities so long as reasonable co-operation can be secured from existing owners of these plants. Every market advantage, it seems to me, can be secured by the farmer by wise co-operation with existing distributing agencies.

The interests of the industry as a whole are greater than the interests of either the farmer, the consumer, or the dealer, and when the industry as a whole is put above any one of these three groups—all three profit. Milk producers organizations that have kept themselves to sales and markets have profited the farmer. By learning their market and learning how to use the powerful economic forces in that market they get a better net return in the long run for the farmer. Such sales organizations profit the dealers because they can and should bring good will and satisfaction in the country. Moreover they bring home to the milk producers the real value to them of a high quality of milk on their part. They profit consumers because they stabilize production with a reasonably fair price to the farmers and a low spread on the milk f. o. b. city to the consumer, and because they keep ever present the economic motive for a better quality of milk.

But the price is not necessarily the result of iron laws that bind the hands of endeavor and stifle the voice of social need. Prices are man-made. They may have in them the sentiment of good will, the desire to do well, the sense of obligations to others, the ethical and living standards of those who buy and sell. Being man-made, prices are subject to human control and are in large part what all desire them to be, if we have but the vision, the skill, the persistency of endeavor and the good will that brings the co-operation essential to sound price adjustments. This result we get by working with, not against, economic forces.

Fork pricks in the skin of apples for baking, or a ring cut round the center will prevent their bursting.

Aunt Ada's axioms: The happiest family is not the one without troubles, but the one which has learned to conquer them.

ALLEBACH EXPLAINS CONFERENCE METHOD

(Continued from page 1)

that we have been concerned about during all our work was the price that was paid by the consumer. This, of course, was not altogether our job but we do believe that every organization should be interested and concerned about the price paid by the consuming public, since they are the people who are eating and drinking the products we are producing on the farm, and just so long as we can keep that product in reach of the consuming public they will eat and drink it more. It also helps to stabilize the market and will satisfy the press, which is the one agency thru which we can reach the consuming public."

Mr. Allebach said that the conference method had proven satisfactory, and that out of it was to be traced the fact that the Philadelphia consumers pay the producers more exactly what their milk is worth, modified by a dealers spread which has become low enough to designate only as a service charge. This spread amounts to less than five cents per quart. By using the conference method the public has a real look-in on the way that milk prices are determined, according to Mr. Allebach.

Uncle Ab says the busy boss hustling the hired help with his own example gets in about three and a half times as much hay as the leisurely landlord urging the laborers from over the fence.

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Producing a dairy ration of unvarying high quality is more than a matter of mixing together a lot of feeding stuffs.

Any dairyman can buy the ingredients of Larro in the open market. He may even mix them in the same proportions as in Larro. *But the finished product would not be Larro.*

To insure uniformly high quality, every carload of ingredients received at the Larro mill is analyzed and tested by trained chemists. If it doesn't measure up to a certain standard, it is not used in Larro.

These tests, made in our own laboratory, show that no two lots of the same ingredient are ever alike, even though they may look alike. In the table below is the story told by the analysis reports of different lots of each of the six Larro ingredients.

If we were to use these ingredients just as they come from the cars, every mixing of Larro would be different. One lot would be rich in protein and fat. Another would lack these essential food elements and contain an over-supply of fibre and moisture.

At the Larro mill we overcome these variations by a series of exclusive blending operations, whereby hundreds of carloads of the same ingredient are thoroughly mixed and brought to a fixed standard of quality before being used in the finished product.

Automatic machines, accurate to the fraction of an ounce, weigh these standardized ingredients into the mixture. And of course Larro passes over a powerful electric magnet which removes all dangerous metallic substances.

Only because we have such manufacturing facilities and such high manufacturing standards can we assure you that every sack of Larro is identical with every other sack, regardless of when or where you buy it.

The name Larro on a sack of dairy feed is our pledge that it contains a ration of unchanging high quality—one that can be depended upon to produce milk in profitable quantities, week after week, year in and year out.

Table Showing Variation in Composition of Feed Stuffs

	Protein Content	Fat Content	Fibre Content	Moisture Content
Dried Beet Pulp	8% to 10%	½% to 1%	17% to 21%	5% to 18%
Middlings	13% to 18%	3% to 6%	7½% to 9½%	9% to 14%
Bran	12% to 16½%	3% to 5%	8% to 12%	10% to 15%
Gluten Feed	21% to 30%	1% to 3½%	5% to 9%	8% to 15%
Cottonseed Meal	41% to 50%	4% to 9%	6% to 9½%	7% to 10%
O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	31% to 40%	5% to 10%	7% to 9%	7% to 10%

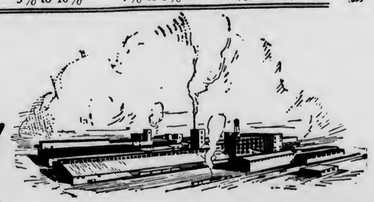
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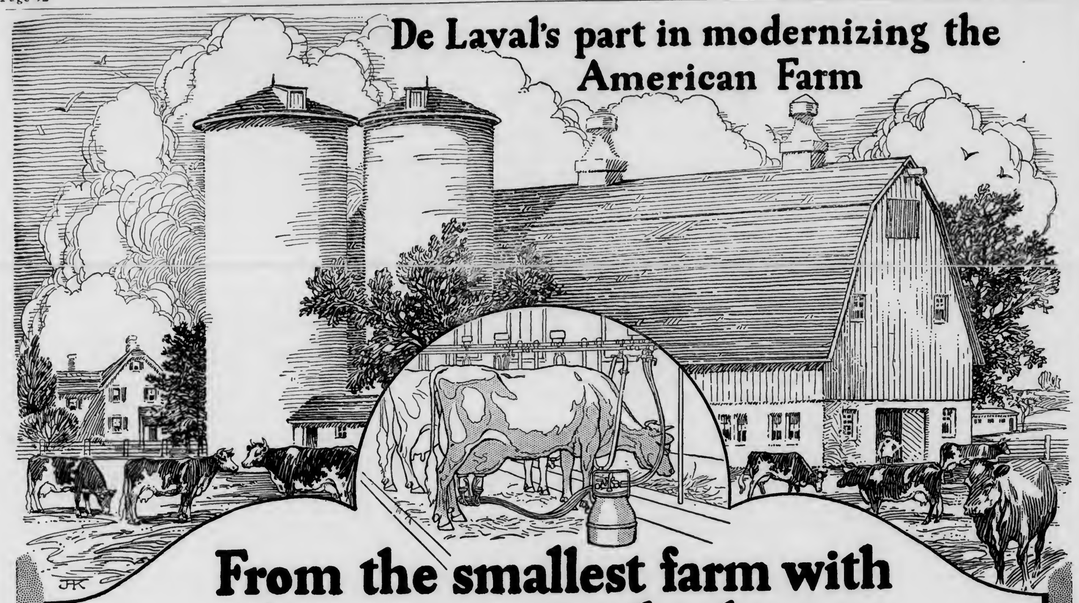
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Inter-State Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER, 1925 NUMBER 6

DAIRY RALLY IN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

Speeches and Contests Arouse Great Interest

A large Dairy Rally was held at Everett Grove, Everett, Pa., on Thursday, September 3rd. Approximately fifteen hundred farmers and their families attended. This Rally was held under the direction of the Bedford County Agricultural Extension Service, the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The first event of the day was a cow judging demonstration by Professor E. B. Fitts, of the Dairy Extension Department of Pennsylvania State College. Taking for his subject a pure bred Jersey cow, Professor Fitts illustrated the points to be looked for in selecting a good dairy cow. "She should have a strong constitution—as indicated by a deep, broad chest—, and a large capacity for feed, as indicated by well sprung ribs, a deep barrel and great length of body. The mammary development is of extreme importance. She should have a large square udder, carried well forward and attached well up in back. The bottom should be level and not cut up between the quarters. The teats should be of good size and well placed. A refined head, large nostrils and a strong mouth are points that should be looked for, and she should have that quality known as 'dairy temperament,' which impresses one with the fact that the food she consumes is converted into milk and is not stored up in the form of excess flesh on her body."

Following the cow judging demonstration, a judging contest was conducted by Professor Fitts. There were three groups of cows: Holsteins, furnished from the herd of Jerry Barley, Bakers Summit, Pa.; Guernseys, from the herd of S. H. Markey, Loysburg, Pa., and Jerseys from the herds of Allen Eshelman and Fred Coxe, both of Everett, Pa.; together with a Jersey bull, the property of the Pure Bred Bull Association of Everett, Pa.

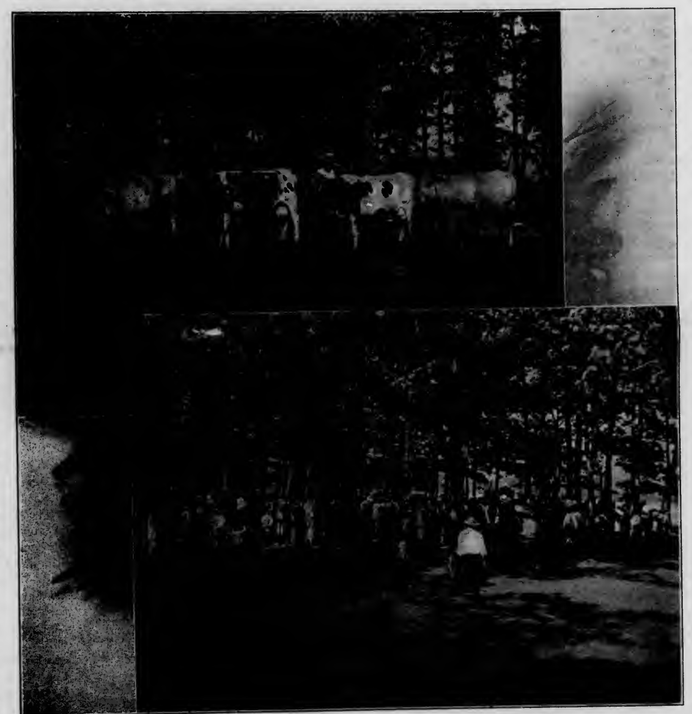
The participants in the judging contest were divided into two classes according to age, the Senior and the Junior farmers. Of the Senior farmers, John S. Hershberger won first place in the judging of all classes, Geo. D. Walters won second place, and H. S. Shaffer, third place.

J. R. Swartzwelder won first place in the Holstein class; John S. Hershberger, second place; and Anna Freight, third. In the Jersey Class, Merton Shingledecler won first place; John S. Hershberger, second and Geo. D. Walters, third. In the Guernsey class, H. A. Shaffer won first place; John C. Koontz, second and B. F. Bussard, third.

Among the Juniors, Ned Ritchey won first place in all classes. Samuel J. Diehl won second place and Allen Snyder, third. In the Holstein class, Allen Snyder won first place and Daniel Grimes, second. In the Jersey class, Allen Snyder won first place and Ned Ritchey, second. In the Guernsey class, Samuel J Diehl won first place and Clyde F. Bussard, second.

In awarding the prizes for the judging

(Continued on page 11)



BEDFORD COUNTY DAIRY RALLY—BEDFORD, PENNA.
Top—Jerry Barley's Herd of Holsteins Bottom—Watching the "Health Circus"

SCRUB BULL TRIAL AT NASSAU, DEL.

Largest Gathering of Farmers Held in that State

The dairy meeting, held at Nassau, Delaware, proved to be the largest meeting of its kind ever held in Delaware. The crowd began to assemble at the new milk station by noon and there were 56 automobiles with approximately 200 people to join County Agent M. C. Vaughn in the dairy inspection tour of some of the dairies near Nassau. Quite a number of prominent dairymen from Pennsylvania were in the party including Hon. John H. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. M. M. Hollingsworth, Secretary Eastern Guernsey Breeder's Club; Harry Whitney of Kennett Square; Mr. H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producer's Association; Mr. C. I. Cohee, Director of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and breeders of prominence.

A soy bean fertilization experiment was inspected on County Agent Vaughn's farm and at this place Prof. Geo. L. Schuster, Agronomist at the Experiment Station, gave to the farmers the five years' result of experiment work with fertilizer on soy beans at the Experiment Station.

Mr. F. A. Walls' dairy near Harbeson was inspected. Mr. Walls is a director in the Nassau Milk Producers' Association Bull Club and has one of the Association's bulls.

Mr. Harry C. Joseph, Raymond Carpenter and W. E. Thompson's Dairies were inspected who also are directors in the bull club.

Mr. Hollingsworth stated that he was pleased with the bulls that the club had secured and thought the bull on Mr. Carpenter's place would easily bring $1000 now at any consignment sale of Guernsey cattle. This bull cost the club $300.

Upon returning to Nassau the fun began when D. T. Mustard called the Court of Bovine Justice to order, and the scrub bull trial followed with the following officials:

Judges—C. A. McCue, H. D. Allebach, C. I. Cohee.

D. T. Mustard—Crier of Court.

Thomas R. Ingram—Clerk of Court.

W. Ferris Wilson—Sheriff.

Oscar Warrington—Deputy Sheriff.

Chas. Warrington—Deputy Sheriff.

Ernest Megee—State Attorney.

Ed. Vaughn—Defending Attorney.

The clerk of the court drew a jury composed of 12 dairymen who were duly sworn in. It was quite a task to get the prisoner in the box for it was necessary for Sheriff Wilson to deputize six assistants who finally by main strength put him in a stanchion previously built for the purpose.

The clerk read the following charges.

Criminal complaint—In the Court of Bovine Justice.

State of Delaware vs. A Scrub Bull.

Plaintiff's claim for action alleges:

1. That complainants are bona fide residents of the State of Delaware and by occupation, farmers.

2. That the defendant is one of a gang of robbers which operates in the County of Sussex and during the whole of his worthless career has been an un-

(Continued on page 13)

DAIRYING AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS*

By Hon. F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agricultural, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

In Bedford and other counties thru the central section of Pennsylvania, there has been a notable change in marketing methods during the past decade. For many years, farmers had largely made it a practice to manufacture farm butter. This was shipped out by hucksters and store keepers, the hucksters going from farm to farm, paying for the butter as they went and shipping it to outside markets. The economic disadvantage of this method is obvious. There is bound to be a lack of uniformity in the product, farmers have no opportunity to know market conditions and demands, and lastly, the export of manufacturing in small quantities is much greater than when done in a larger way.

Today, you have in this county, the Philadelphia shipping station and the Interstate Milk Producers' Association. This has opened up a new road to market, brought more efficiency to the marketing methods, and resulted in much dairy improvement which would not have otherwise occurred. In other words, the change from a butter to a fluid milk market, is bringing, not only greater financial returns, but an improved type of dairying.

Over a half century ago farm leaders were discussing the question—what is the matter with the farmer? Today, after a most remarkable period of development in all lines of business and especially in farming business, we are able to give a better answer to the question.

After more than forty years of experience in farming, I have come to the conclusion that at least one of the troubles of the farmer is that he has not had the same economic advantages in certain respects as have people in other lines of business. The successful farmer today must plan his business operations a year ahead. Unlike many other industries he cannot change his plans during the middle of the year. Wheat or corn prices may rise or fall during the middle of the season but the farmer cannot plant more or plow up either of these crops at that time. What he must do, therefore, is to always produce as efficiently as possible and follow a diversified farming program and in this way spread possible risks as much as possible. This is somewhat different from other businesses which often need to plan only for three to six months ahead and, in case there is a decided fall in price, the manufacturing plant can be closed down or else the output reduced considerably because of the price situation. Obviously the farmer cannot do this.

I am firmly convinced that the co-operative buying and selling movement offers the farmer the best opportunity he has ever had to place himself on the same plane with other types of business. By this I do not mean farm monopoly. What I do mean, however, is that co-operative organizations give farmers the same chance that is given other industries to understand the market for their products and to produce crops, both as to quality and quantity, that will best fit this market.

The seed of co-operation was sown about 50 years ago when thruout the east and middle west, farmers first saw the need of organization to fight their business battles successfully. Many years ago, when I first realized that labor and industry were getting better and better organized, I became convinced that the only way to meet them was thru organization. As a result I have always been interested in the organization of farmers and helped to organize the dairymen in my section of Pennsylvania.

While closely connected with the co-operative movement for many years and experiencing all its trials and difficulties, I have never once lost confidence in farmers co-operating and doing business together. Permit me to refer briefly to what we have accomplished in Philadelphia. Our milk producers' organization, in addition to increasing the bargaining power of farmers with distributors, has actually changed production conditions. Not only has it stabilized the production and improved the quality of milk on the farm but it has successfully undertaken publicity and educational campaigns to enlarge the market for dairy products.

Certainly the biggest things that the Association has done have been the standardization of the price for equal grades, the seasonal standardization of supply, co-operation in the elimination of waste in distribution, check testing and weighing, adjustment and stabilization of price over an area comprising a variety of local and general market situations.

The work of the Dairy Council, in co-operation with the Association, has increased the per capita consumption of milk in Philadelphia. It is educating the next generation of children to be milk drinkers thru the stimulation of proper health education and the aiding and establishing of milk drinking in the schools.

The co-operative sales organization such as we developed in Philadelphia, has been the salvation of our milk producers, not because it is co-operative merely but because of the skill and knowledge that comes to those who sell the milk for the farmers. Our experience indicates clearly that the co-operative selling movement offers the best solution of the farmers' problems in production as well as marketing. It is the one best means of self help thru better market knowledge and thru better production for that market. What has been done in the Philadelphia district for the milk producers, the benefits of which extend even into Bedford County, can be done for dairying as well as other types of farming in other territories.

Fifty or more years ago farmers were still in what might be called a self sufficing stage and they were not concerned with foreign markets or even about markets in other states. They produced crops largely for their own use or for their own locality. Only now and then, livestock was driven several hundred miles to a livestock market and wheat shipped or transported by a wagon to a distant terminal. At that time there was no such thing as a vocational school in which agriculture was taught. County agents were not thought of. Activities on the part of farmers in legislative matters at Harrisburg or Washington were only dreamed of. It is true that there were churches, schools and a few Granges but such subjects as orderly marketing, production of quality products, production to meet a certain market demand and exporting surplus wheat were seldom discussed. This situation was not to continue forever, and the dairymen were among the first to see the change which was sure to come.

It seems to be well established that co-operative marketing organizations must be organized along commodity lines, that is, have a definite, one-line interest in order to be most successful. However, there will always be need for an agency to speak for all these organizations. In this connection, I want to speak of our Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Associations.

The State Council is the outgrowth of a meeting in February 1923, attended by representatives of all the Agricultural Associations of the State. It was the general opinion that Pennsylvania farmers needed some one centralized agency to act as a spokesman for them in the State Legislature, National Congress, and in other places where important policies are being determined.

The value of the State Council was shown in an excellent way during the last State Legislature. Had it not been for the efforts of the Council in staging the hearing on the bovine tuberculosis indemnity appropriation before the Appropriation Committee, it is not likely the bill would have passed allowing $3,000,000 for the work. Of this vast sum, Governor Pinchot found sufficient available funds to approve $1,799,000 from the General Fund and $800,000 from the Dog Fund. In other words we have over $2,000,000 to use in the payment of indemnities during the two years ending May 31, 1927.

As a result of this record-breaking sum for indemnities, the tuberculin testing work is going forward faster than ever before and the interest in tuberculosis eradication is the greatest in the history of the State. The Department has increased its field veterinarians, who are engaged in making the test, to a staff of twenty experienced men, and during July and August testing by townships was going forward in thirty-three townships in ten counties. On August 15, practically all the herds in 234 townships had been tested by the modified area plan and 268 other townships were awaiting the test, one of these being in Bedford County. In addition to the testing by areas, individual herd testing is also being done thruout the State.

I have cited the tuberculosis eradication work as one example of how an agency, like the State Council of Agricultural Associations, which centralizes the power of many farm associations, can function to help every farmer, in fact everybody in the State.

Another example of the value of the State Council is found in the passage of an emergency fund at the last Legislature. This fund is set aside for use only in case of an outbreak of a serious plant or animal pest or disease such as Foot and Mouth disease, which could not be foreseen. No such fund as this was ever available in the State before. The value of having it is clear to all of you, I feel sure.

Within the past year, the problem of making electricity available for rural districts has come to the front in Pennsylvania. Here again the State Council, and especially the Grange have been active in advancing the farmer's side of the problem. Several bills were presented at the last Legislature with the intention of facilitating co-operative effort among farmers for the purpose of obtaining electricity. These failed to pass. With this situation existing, we made a careful study of existing laws to see if it were possible to establish mutual companies for securing electricity, the same as telephone service.

Our study revealed nothing in the laws of Pennsylvania that would make it more difficult to establish a mutual electric light and power line association of farmers than to establish a rural telephone line by mutual effort. It also appears that where a chartered company neglects to serve its rural territory, there is nothing to prevent a body of farmers from organizing and incorporating a company to serve themselves. Several different methods of organizing are possible. Our Department has just placed a bulletin in the hands of the printer which will describe in detail how farmers can secure electric service thru co-operative action.

Today, we are entering an age of electricity and unless agriculture can secure a plentiful and satisfactory supply of this power, the same as other industries, it will be greatly handicapped. This is especially important from the standpoint of the farm home.

There is always danger of losing sight of the importance of the home side of the farming business. Too often we think of co-operative effort among dairymen only in terms of business, of securing more money for our efforts. That is really only half of its purpose. Unless co-operative effort brings to the farm community a higher standard of living, it has not done all that we would like it to do; unless thru co-operating farmers become better citizens, become better home owners, and raise their families to a higher plane of living, the nation is not profiting fully from organized agriculture.

The recent action of Governor Pinchot in appointnig a farmer on the Public Service Commission should prove a stimulus for improved rural electric service.

I have already pointed out the difference between the economic problems and advantages of the farmer as compared with other business men. There is still another difference which should be mentioned. In farming, the home and the business are closely connected. In practically all other lines of industry, the home is something separate from the business. The farm is a factory and a home, neither of which can continue without the other. As a result of this condition, co-operative effort has a somewhat different role to play than similar effort in other industries. In co-operative farm organizations we try to retain and promote home ownership and at the same time give the farming business, as nearly as possible, the same advantages as big business. No other type of industry concerns itself so much with home ownership. A factory is rented or purchased and the business prospers or fails without much direct relationship to home ownership. In agriculture, however the factory part of the business cannot fail without the home likewise suffering and the home cannot fail without the business suffering.

*Address delivered at the Dairy Rally at Everett Grove, Pa., September 3, 1925.

EFFECT OF AGE AND DEVELOPMENT ON BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION OF OFFICIALLY TESTED DAIRY COWS

It is well-known that the butterfat yield of a heifer is not so large as that of the same cow at mature age. Hence it is imposible to compare records made by cows of different ages without adjusting for age differences. To determine the value of a sire for breeding purposes it is necessary to compare his daughters with their dams; and cows are not tested at the same age. It is customary, therefore, to assume a certain average rate of increase for every six months of age, and on this basis to calculate the mature production of a cow from her record at an earlier age.

The Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture has been making careful studies to ascertain the actual relationships of the production records of cows at different ages. A large number of official records were classified according to age, and it was found that the increase for every six months is much larger in the earlier six months periods than it is as the cows approach maturity. Since the official testing requirements used by the breed associations assume equal increments for all the six month periods, it appears that heifers are considerably favored by the existing requirements, while cows of more than three years are expected to increase faster than they actually do.

For both Jerseys and Guernseys the existing requirements assume maturity at the age of five years; but the studies made indicate that Guernseys are likely to mature a few months later, and Jerseys not until the age of six years. There is no increase in the official requirements after the age of five years, but in fact it is found that the records do improve, which gives an advantage to the older cows, though not so great an advantage as is given to heifers.

In the study made by the Bureau of Dairying, it was found that cows retested are able to make higher records than those that have never been tested before. For this reason, only initial records are used in the tabulation that shows the effect of age. The difference between initial and re-entry records represents two elements; one is the increment due to age, and the other is that due to development resulting from special care given to young cows undergoing their first test. There is sufficient evidence to prove that official testing develops the productive ability of dairy cows, and that the feeding and care, combined with the prolonged milking period during which the cow is encouraged to yield her utmost, have a positive and appreciable effect on her production during subsequent lactation periods. It appears that close to one-third of the improvement made in the re-entry record is the result of this development factor.

Another fact brought out by these studies is that pregnancy during test reduces butterfat production, and the tax of pregnancy seems to increase with advancing age. While the young animal carries on the function of reproduction without affecting materially her productive capacity, the older cows do not stand up so well under the double strain.

A further interesting fact in this connection is the noticeable improvement in production records made since the beginning of 1920, especially in the last one thousand records. The rise is gradual, and seems to indicate that with the increase in experience gained by handling test cows the breeders have developed better methods of feeding, conditioning, and caring for animals on test. The effect of years of selective breeding for high production is also a force operating to raise these averages Re-entry records made after a lapse of six years show a larger increase due to development than those made after a shorter interval.

These studies which are reported in Department Bulletin 1352, were made with Guernseys and Jerseys and may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

BOOTLEGGERS OF TB CATTLE SENTENCED TO A HEAVY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

When an authorized veterinary inspector puts a "T" brand on the left jaw of a dairy cow, it means that the cow is "tuberculous" and must be sent to the slaughter pen to prevent further spread of the disease to herds and humans. Not long ago eleven men in Cortland County, New York, viciously and intentionally misinterpreted the "T" brand to mean "tamper" or "traffic" and launched themselves into a wholesale bootlegging business in tuberculous cattle. They intercepted the condemned cows on their way to slaughter, substituted cheaper cows, and sold the better-looking diseased animals to unsuspecting or conniving dairy farmers at profitable prices after making an attempt at erasing the brands.

"This particular scheme of bootlegging, fortunately, has existed in only the one county in the United States," said Dr. J. A. Kiernan, chief of the tuberculosis eradication division of the United States Department of Agriculture. "The intimation of such illicit traffic and tampering came to our attention less than three months ago, and, thanks to the efficient action of the governor and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, assisted by Federal officials, the practice has been cleaned up in short order."

On August 6, six of the eleven cattle dealers and farmers indicted by a special grand jury in the county, called by the governor, were sentenced to varying terms of from one to six months in the county jail and to pay fines ranging from $100 to $1500. Four escaped jail sentences but were fined and one was granted a suspended sentence.

The finding of two cows in the spring branded with the telltale "T" brand, in the vicinity of Cortland, led the State Department of Farms and Markets to start an investigation to determine why these cows had not been slaughtered. Subsequently, another branded animal was found on another farm Milk companies buying the products of the dairy farmers sent investigators to the district and the New York City Board of Health did likewise. As a result of these and other investigations conducted by the State and Federal authorities, sixty-five branded animals were found in various herds thruout the county. They were slaughtered under supervision and found tuberculous. Inquiry into the origin of these branded cattle soon put the investigators on the trail to a slaughter-house which had been designated by the State as a place to send condemned animals.

It was only thru the co-operation and conspiracy of the unscrupulous owner of this plant that the cattle dealers were able to trade in cheaper scrub stock for the better-looking "T" branded animals which the State and Federal Governments had ordered sent in and for which the farmers were to be paid indemnity. Tags were taken off the condemned animals and placed in the ears of the cheaper substituted animals which were then passed thru for slaughter. The "T" brand proved a big stumbling block to the violaters, however. They were able to cover up the brand with axle grease temporarily and so dispose of the condemned animal, but the brand could not be permanently erased, and subsequent discovery of crookedness was inevitable.

Buyers of these condemned cattle who were able to make a profitable deal and were unscrupulous in regard to harboring diseased cattle on their farms were an asset to the illicit dealers, but the victimized buyer or the honest purchaser, upon discovering the brand as it emerged from its cover of grease, complained to the authorities.

The energy with which the State agencies co-operated with the Federal division of tuberculosis eradication and the speedy meting out of penalty to these criminals is proof that the State of New York is determined to continue the "clean-up" of tuberculosis among its thousands of dairy cattle, sa'd Dr. Kiernan. The people of this State have lost untold millions of dollars because of the high percentage of infection among the cattle in their State and they have recently been spending many thousands of dollars in freeing herds from the plague.

KEYSTONES OF POULTRY SUCCESS

Poultry success is founded on three big essentials. Regardless of the particular specialty in poultry husbandry which one engages in, there are three big factors that control the results. The first is good stock, the second, proper housing, and the third, correct feeding. The three are of equal importance. They are each dependent upon the other. Neglect of one means failure. Poor stock properly housed and correctly fed will amount to little, while on the other hand, good stock improperly housed and fed becomes equally poor. Adhere to all three essentials, use common sense and system, and your success will be assured.

Poultry raising is not an intricate business nor is it merely a proposition of simply buying the hens and collecting the eggs. It is not a business for loafers who are looking for easy money.

Keep Good Stock

To breed healthy, productive fowls one must have foundation stock of the very best it is possible to secure. Show stock of great elegance is not a necessity, but standard-bred fowls of strength and vigor are essential. You do not want to start with any other than pure bred stock. While the original cost may be greater, the result in the end is success with the one and almost certain failure with the other.

It does not cost any more to feed pure-breds than it does the mongrel or mixed type. In the case of the mongrels there is no uniformity in size, shape or color of the eggs and they will never bring a premium for hatching purposes, as do the eggs of pure-breds. The same comparison holds good in regard to poultry meat—there is uniformity in the pure-breds. Standard-bred fowls bring fancy prices for breednig purposes while mongrels never increase in value over actual market quotations of so much per pound.

The Best Breed

Perhaps the most frequent question asked of the poultryman is this: "What is the best variety of poultry to raise?" It generally depends upon the chicken man to whom you address your question as to what the reply will be. If he raises White Plymouth Rocks himself, he will quite naturally be inclined to tell you that Plymouth Rocks of the white variety are the best fowls to raise; if you happen to ask the question of a Barred Plymouth Rock fancier, then in all probability it will be Barred Rocks that you must raise to succeed, and should you ask the question of a Rhode Island Red enthusiast, why then there is absolutely nothing to it—Reds always were and always will be the best breed. And so it goes all along the line—White Wyandottes, White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White and Black Minoreas, Golden and Silver Campines and even Blue Andalusians—yes, these and all the others unmentioned have supporters somewhere who will tell you that your success is assured if you select the one best variety and each will name a different one.

Do not make the mistake of believing there really is one best breed in the sense that it excels all others. Were such the case most all poultrymen would be raising that one breed. As a matter of fact, the one best breed is the one you personally like the best. That accounts for the variety of answers you will receive to the question. All in their own opinion have answered you correctly and according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Authorities are pretty generally agreed upon this one fact that the variety of fowl to raise is the one you fancy the most. Select the breed you like the best and you will have better success with it than you will with some other breed which you do not like so well. The truth of this is borne out by the fact that the big successes have been made by people who followed this procedure in their selection of breed.

INTERSTATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Editorial



The annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producer's Association, in conjunction with which will be held the annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation, offers an outstanding opportunity for the members of the Inter-State Milk Producer's Association to participate in one of the greatest gatherings of outstanding milk producers of the United States.

If you wish to be fully advised as to what the dairymen, not only in your own territory but also those in the great co-operative districts of the country, are doing—no better oportunity could be afforded you, than the participation in these meetings, which will be held in Philadelphia on November 23, 24 and 25.

See that your local branches of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association are officially represented by delegates, and better still, plan to attend these meetings yourself and learn how not only your own organization functions, but what the methods and plans of the various organizations of the National Federation, of which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is a member, may be—

See the columns of the Review for detailed plans and arrangements of the various meetings.

The 1925 National Dairy Show is to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, Saturday, October 10 to Friday, October 16th.

To those who have already attended these great National Shows, no introduction is necessary, but to those who have not—well—they have missed the best that have ever been held. A show that has to be seen to be appreciated.

This year the show has been centrally located, on the Fair Grounds at Indianapolis, Indiana, where exceptional facilities have been provided for the greatest demonstration that has ever been presented.

The trip is well worth the time and money expended. The great Dairy Cattle Exhibit, Dairy machinery and appliances, the United States Government Educational Exhibit, the Health Food Show, Boys' and Girls' Calf Club Shows, Cattle judging and many other features.

If you want to see and know what's what in the dairy work, plan to attend this great National Dairy Exhibit.

Special rates are available by the leading railroads.

With the closing of September came the end of the "Daylight Saving" farce in Philadelphia.

Trouble and annoyance due to the dual schedule of "Daylight Saving" and Standard Time, for this year will be eliminated until next spring.

We can now rest assured that 7 o'clock means 7 o'clock, night and morning, thruout the Eastern Standard Time District, as well as in many other sections.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, one of the early advocates of Daylight Saving prints the following, in its issue of September 26th.

Daylight Saving Over At 2 A. M. Tomorrow

Turn your time-pieces back one hour upon retiring tonight.

Daylight Saving Time is over at 2 A. M. tomorrow morning and the city reverts to Standard Time.

Railroads and transportation lines which did not change time, but merely adjusted schedules, will readjust them to conform. Places of amusement will operate on the same schedule. Business folk will go to work and quit at the same time, according to their watches. By the sun they have been reporting an hour earlier under the Daylight Saving plan.

Until Spring it will be unnecessary to ask, "What d'yu mean, 8 o'clock—Daylight Saving or Standard time?

MARKET CONDITIONS

There has been a general good demand for fluid milk.

The closing of the summer holiday season together with the continued warm weather has increased the consumer demand in some of the larger cities.

Milk continues in good supply, but the percentage of surplus in dealers hands has been smaller.

Platform prices in the Philadelphia market have been well maintained. At some of the smaller city markets dealers have been paying a small bonus to insure a continued supply of milk. Weather conditions have had an important bearing on this situation.

Co-operative buyers are paying the established 15 per cent. advance in basic quantities at basic price for the month of September.

Beginning with October and continuing through November and December producers will establish their basic quantity standard for 1926. During these months milk shipped will be paid for by co-operating dealers at the full basic price.

Feed prices continue at top prices while prices for corn continue to sag.

The butter market has been steadily improvnig throughout the month. Solid packed 92 score New York City butter early in September was quoted at $0.45½ and advanced steadily throughout the month, closing near the end of the month at $0.52.

The price of surplus milk in September was $2.25 per hundred pounds for four per cent. milk at all receiving stations.

LADIES' COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has appointed a Ladies' Hospitality Committee for the 1925 annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

This committee consists of Mrs. Robt. F. Brinton, Mrs. Frank M. Twining, Mrs. Asher B. Waddington, Mrs. Frederick Shangle, Mrs. Robert W. Balderston and Mrs. Henry D. Allebach.

The Ladies' Headquarters will be in rooms adjoining the Inter-State Milk Prdoucers' Headquarters at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Plans are being prepared to serve luncheon to all the ladies attending.

Ladies attending the meeting with delegates and members should arrange to participate in the program now being planned by the Ladies' Committee.

The Ninth Annual Meeting

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

In conjunction with the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

November 23, 24, 25, 1925

Benjamin Franklin Hotel Philadelphia

Election of Directors
Important Business Program

Annual Banquet Monday, November 23rd

Watch the "Review" for Further Details

STEALING FARM PROPERTY IS COSTLY LAW VIOLATION

Fall is the most tempting time of the year for autoists and other rural travelers to climb the fence into farm orchards, melon patches, and gardens for a few red apples, melons or juicy peaches.

Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, warns all who are thus tempted to remember the law passed last Spring, Act 259, which makes it larceny to steal farm property and subjects the offender to a fine, not to exceed $500 and possibly imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 23, 24 and 25. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

The meetings of the two organizations will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

The meeting on Monday, November 23rd, will embrace the general business session of the Inter State Milk Producers' Association. The annual election of directors, reports of the work of the association during the year, and the general business activities of the associations plans and problems for the future conduct of association affairs will be considered.

The annual banquet of the association will be held on Monday evening, November 23rd, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Banquet tickets will be at the sum of $2.50. Make your reservations for these tickets as early as possible. Send reservations direct to R. W. Balderston, Secretary.

Hotel Arrangements

A special hotel rate has been secured at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, which will be the official headquarters of the meeting and where all delegates should arrange for rooms.

A special rate for four persons occupying connecting rooms with bath between will be available at $2.50 per person per day. In order to make this possible the association should have your reservations at your earliest convenience. Single rooms at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel may also be secured at rates ranging from $4.00 per day and upwards.

Local association delegates to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association's annual meeting should be chosen as soon as possible and should be provided with proper credentials signed by the officers fo the Locals.

Each Local having at least 25 members in good standing, is entitled to one official delegate, whose transportation to and from the annual meeting will be paid by the association and if such delegate remain for the second days sessions an allowance of $2.50 will be made for hotel rates.

Copies of proxy blanks are printed in this issue of the Review for such members who are unable to attend the annual meeting. See that they are properly filled out and either give them to your delegate for the purpose of registering your vote or send them direct to some officer of the association who may vote them as you may direct.

The annual meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Assseciation are your meetings. Every member who can do so should attend and exercise his right to vote and to participate in and learn the methods and plans carried out to make the work and efficiency of the organization the best that is possible in the interest of the membership at large.

NEW JERSEY FARM LABOR

Supply and Demand

In view of demands for harvesting, threshing, etc., at this time of the year, the supply of farm labor is not adequate. The present supply of farm labor is estimated at 89 per cent. of a normal and the present demand at 95 per cent. of a normal, making the present potential supply 93.7 per cent. of a normal. The August 1 potential was 94.6 per cent.; July 1, 94.3 per cent. and 98.9, the potential supply on September 1, 1924.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1926. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

In September the percentage of basic milk paid for by co-operating dealers will be 115 per cent. of the basic quantity. Second Surplus Milk is eliminated during July, August and September.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack. price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

During July, August and September co-operating dealers will pay the following named percentages of basic quantities of milk shipped at basic prices.

July basic—110 per cent of basic quantity.
August basic—110 per cent of basic quantity.
September basic—115 per cent of basic quantity.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' PRICES

This price list is issueo with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

SEPTEMBER BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

SEPTEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Class I

Test per cent.	Per 100 lbs.	Per qt.
3.	$2.43	5.2
3.05	2.45	5.25
3.1	2.47	5.3
3.15	2.49	5.35
3.2	2.51	5.4
3.25	2.53	5.4
3.3	2.55	5.45
3.35	2.57	5.5
3.4	2.59	5.55
3.45	2.61	5.6
3.5	2.63	5.65
3.55	2.65	5.7
3.6	2.67	5.7
3.65	2.69	5.75
3.7	2.71	5.8
3.75	2.73	5.85
3.8	2.75	5.9
3.85	2.77	5.95
3.9	2.79	6.
3.95	2.81	6.
4.	2.83	6.05
4.05	2.85	6.1
4.1	2.87	6.15
4.15	2.89	6.2
4.2	2.91	6.25
4.25	2.93	6.3
4.3	2.95	6.3
4.35	2.97	6.35
4.4	2.99	6.4
4.45	3.01	6.45
4.5	3.03	6.5
4.55	3.05	6.55
4.6	3.07	6.6
4.65	3.09	6.6
4.7	3.11	6.65
4.75	3.13	6.7
4.8	3.15	6.75
4.85	3.17	6.8
4.9	3.19	6.85
4.95	3.21	6.9
5.	3.23	6.9

OCTOBER PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Stations

The same prices for basic milk as quoted above for September apply in October, subject however to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

SEPTEMBER BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	2.68	2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

SEPTEMBER SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Test	Class I per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.85	4.	2.25
3.05	1.87	4.05	2.27
3.1	1.89	4.1	2.29
3.15	1.91	4.15	2.31
3.2	1.93	4.2	2.33
3.25	1.95	4.25	2.35
3.3	1.97	4.3	2.37
3.35	1.99	4.35	2.39
3.4	2.01	4.4	2.41
3.45	2.03	4.45	2.43
3.5	2.05	4.5	2.45
3.55	2.07	4.55	2.47
3.6	2.09	4.6	2.49
3.65	2.11	4.65	2.51
3.7	2.13	4.7	2.53
3.75	2.15	4.75	2.55
3.8	2.17	4.8	2.57
3.85	2.19	4.85	2.59
3.9	2.21	4.9	2.61
3.95	2.23	4.95	2.63
		5.	2.65

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.8	2.37
1925		
January	6.8	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	Average per month Class I	Class II
1924		
January	2.58	2.10
February	2.41	2.00
March	2.25	1.87
April	1.84	1.58
May	1.82	1.51
June	1.95	1.62
July	1.91	—
August	1.81	—
September	1.79	—
1925		
	Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.67
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	—
August	2.05	—
September	2.25	—

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	46	45 1/2	44
2	46 1/2	46	43 3/4
3	46 1/2	46	44
4	47	46 1/2	44 1/2
5	47	46 1/2	44 1/2
8	47 1/2	47	44 1/2
9	48	47	45
10	48	47	45 1/4
11	—	47 1/2	—
12	48	47 1/2	45
14	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/4
15	48	47 1/2	45 1/4
16	48 1/2	48 1/2	46
17	49	48	46 1/4
18	49	48	46 1/2
19	49	48	46 1/2
21	—	48 1/2	—
22	50	49	46 1/2
23	50 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2
24	50 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2
25	51	50	48 1/2
26	51 1/2	50 1/2	50
28	52	51	50
29	52 1/2	51 1/2	51
30	52 1/2	51 1/2	51

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

All arrangements have been completed for the largest and most comprehensive National Dairy Exposition in the history of this great educational institution's nineteen years of history. Among the many interesting and highly educational exhibits at the 1925 Exposition, which will be held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17, will be 1,500 of the world's finest dairy cattle, the largest exhibit of dairy machinery ever assembled, the mammoth United States government exhibit that pictures every step of the production, care, manufacture and distribution of dairy products from the farm to the consumer, a new and very valuable Health Food Show and judging and demonstration contests by champion boys, girls and grown-ups from all over the United States and Canada.

Boys' and Girls' Calf Club

The states to be represented in this year's contest are Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Wyoming.

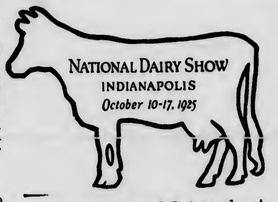
State agricultural college students' dairy products judging contest will be one of the feature events of the show according to William White, Washington, D. C., of the United States Bureau of Dairying, superintendent of the contest. The contest will be held October 12th under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Dairying and will be conducted according to rules formulated by the American Dairy Science Association.

The awards in this contest will be announced at the annual banquet of the American Dairy Science Association on the evening of October 13th.

The American Dairy Federation will hold its annual banquet Thursday, October 15th.

James E Watson, United States senat from Indiana, will be the principal speaker. Hon. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and president of the American Dairy Federation, will preside. Chairman Robert W. Balderston, Philadelphia, and the committee on arrangements, have prepared an elaborate program of interest and entertainment to the thousands of leaders in American dairy agriculture, who assemble at the Exposition each year.

Fare and one-half of the current one-way fare is announced by all principal



railroads in the United States and eastern Canada. Visitors who make the trip by automobile will be provided with adequate free parking facilities right on the grounds. Those who come prepared to camp out may do so with no cost on several acres reserved for that purpose.

Health Food Show

Members of milk and dairy products organizations have been invited to participate in a scientific health food show, the first of its kind in the United States, to be held under the auspices of the National Dairy Association during the National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, professor of chemical hygiene of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, under whose personal supervision the health food exhibit will be arranged has explained the purpose of the show 'as an opportunity to acquaint the public with the more important foods from an agricultural standpoint and to emphasize in particular the supplementary relation of certain foods to others." The different foods will be classified, their values charted and every detail of their preparation worked out by nutrition workers from the larger nutrition centers, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities.

"A striking fact brought out by modern nutrition investigations is that most animal and vegetable foods are singly or collectively faulty in sufficient degree to interfere seriously with the physical development of the young and to lead to early deterioration of the adult. The most important consideration to be kept in mind, therefore, is the selection of food so as to compensate the deficiencies of one article by those of another and thus make a properly balanced dietary," said Dr. McCollum.

An increased use of dairy products will be urged thruout the exposition with special emphasis placed on the consumption of more milk. The best type of diet is pointed out by Dr. McCollum as one, which in addition to moderate amounts of cereals, tubers, legume seeds, root vegetables and small amounts of meats and eggs, contains liberal quantities of milk, and the leafy vegetables.

"Meat eating within limits is a sound practise, but the danger with most folks is over-eating. Eggs are rich in protein and have much the same supplementary relation to other foods as has milk except that they are deficient in calcium. But all these foods become wholesome when properly combined and are essential to the human diet.

Uncle Ab says the hardest obstacles he has had to surmount are those he stacked against himself.

Lewis Linseed Meal

A tonic and regulator
for all farm stock



Made the OLD PROCESS Way

By

John T. Lewis & Bros. Company

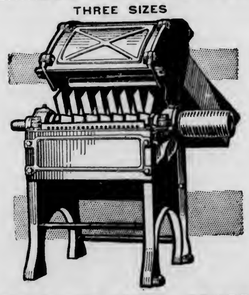
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THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

THREE SIZES



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"TEN YEARS SUCCESSFUL SERVICE"

EASTERN SALES CO.,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Without obligating me in any way please send price, samples of ground feed and literature on W-W Grinder.

I HAVE A { TRACTOR H. P. / ENGINE H. P. / MOTOR H. P.

NAME

ADDRESS

Advertisers will appreciate your mention of the Milk Producers Review when answering advertisements.

DELAWARE FIRE PROTECTION MAY INDICATE PROBABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

What one progressive state has done in the way of giving state wide fire protection to its citizens may well indicate that other states will or must do in the future. The development of rural fire protection in the State of Delaware is but an indication of what men and organizations can and will do to reduce our tremendous national fire loss, especially in rural communities.

Delaware's position in the matter of giving fire protection is somewhat different to that of other states. The state is small and its cities are close together. It also has a comprehensive system of concrete roads which form a network over the entire state. Because of these roads fire apparatus is able to get quickly and effectively to the scene of the fire. In Delaware, fire companies are volunteer organizations and purchase their own equipment.

These companies are connected by an intricate telephone system so that when a fire breaks out, one or more companies are notified. With immediate warning and paved roads, the departments are able to arrive at the fire before it has gained much headway.

Many states today have embarked upon comprehensive paved road systems. At present there are 32,000 miles of concrete highways in the country and more than 400,000 miles of surfaced roads. Farms lying along these improved highways are placed many minutes closer to help in case of fire. If in the future other states follow the example of Delaware and provide closely allied fire stations and modern equipment much of the fire loss in rural communities will be greatly reduced.

The man on the farm above all others must depend upon motorized fire equipment and paved roads for his fire safety. Isolated from help and apparatus as he is, he is turning more and more to some system similar to Delaware's as a means out of his hazard. Any nation which stands an annual fire loss of one half billion dollars sooner or later is confronted with a universal demand for more fire safety.

In addition to these preventive measures there is a growing trend toward more fire resistive construction. Builders have had fire safety construction held up before them for years, but much remains to be done in this field. That the rural dweller has not been behind his city brother in taking advantage of fire resistive construction may be seen by driving through any rural community. Here homes, barns and other outhouses are constructed of concrete and concrete masonry, a material the man on the farm has found ideally suited to his skill and knowledge, his pocketbook and his needs.

Fire resistive construction coupled with paved roads, and modern fire fighting equipment is proving itself the solution of the problem of rural fire safety.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS TELL MANY STORIES

First class, profitable dairy farms are usually found in groups. The center of each group is some farm, some man, some idea. The 732 cow-testing associations now active in the United States represent that many groups of improved dairy farms. What has been accomplished by these groups for the dairy industry and for the members of these associations is told in Farmers' Bulletin 1446, entitled "Cow-Testing Associations and Stories the Records Tell," and is now ready for distribuion.

The purpose of this bulletin is to show the need and the value of cow-testing associations, to present briefly some of the outstanding results obtained from a tabulation of cow-testing association data, and to show how such associations may be organized and conducted.

In most sections of the country we have enough cows, but not good enough cows, says the author of the bulletin. Our slogan should not be "More Cows" but "More Good Cows." Here is one place where there is an abundance of room at the top. Knowing the individual production records of the cows in the herd is one way to get more good cows. This information is made available to dairymen through the cow-testing association.

In the Newaygo County, Mich., cow-testing association the herd that one year had the highest average production of butterfat per cow consisted of 10 cows, and the herd that had the lowest average production consisted of 20 cows. The herd of 10 cows had a total income over cost of feed of $666 and the herd of 20 cows $455. The owner of the larger herd needed 9 more cows of the kind he was keeping to get as much income over cost of feed as was produced by the smaller herd.

It is better, however, to own 10 good cows than 29 poor ones. It demands less labor and other costs. To build up a herd of 10 good cows requires much headwork. To take care of a herd of 29 poor cows requires much handwork. The man who does not use his head must work harder with his hands.

The value of association records is not limited to the improvement of the females of the herd, but may also be used to determine the true value of the herd bull or the bulls in the bull association. In the vicinity of Grove City, Pa., there are two bull associations and one cow-testing association. From the latter, records are now available for the yearly production of 18 daughters of the bull association bulls as well as for the dam of each daughter.

When all records were figured to maturity, it was found that on an average the dams produced 8,785 pounds of milk in a year and the daughters 9,212 pounds. The dams averaged 355 pounds of butterfat a year and the daughters 394 pounds. Thus the daughters produced about 5 per cent. more milk and about 11 per cent. more butterfat than their dams. The figures further showed that the daughters were by six bulls, and that in no case did any daughter bring discredit to her sire. What would have happened if the 18 daughters had been sired by scrub or inferior bulls is not hard to guess.

In nearly every case a cow-testing association depends upon the activity of a few progressive farmers and centers around the idea that every dairyman should know the individual records of his cows if he is to manage and develop his herd profitably. The knowledge can be obtained through cow-testing association records.



Satisfactory Service For 24 Years

"Gentlemen: I have been dealing with Montgomery Ward & Co. for 24 years. I have been sending orders from the several different cities in which I have lived. I don't know yet where I can get better service or better value. Your goods are always reliable and give the best satisfaction."

Elmo M. Myers,
1577 E. 86 St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

A Customer For 51 Years

"My first order to Montgomery Ward & Co. was in 1874; from that date my orders have been sent with absolute confidence that goods were exactly as represented, and that I would be treated fairly and honestly My confidence has never been betrayed. You have my very best wishes."

C. H. Barnard,
Home, Oregon

Ward's Merchandise Always the Best

"We have purchased farm fence, groceries, radio supplies, dry goods, wall paper, suits, hardware, auto tires and accessories and have received perfect satisfaction with everything we bought. We have purchased from nearly a dozen mail order houses but like Montgomery Ward & Co. merchandise always the best."

John Kintner,
Route 2, Box 62, Ney, Ohio

Ward's Merchandise Reliable and Serviceable

"I am writing this to thank you for your promptness and kindness. I have been buying from your house since 1882, and have always received good treatment and found your goods reliable and serviceable. I never fail to say a good word for you and I feel that I am doing others a favor in recommending Ward's."

C. C. Chrisman,
Martinsburg, Mo.

The Word of Satisfied Customers Is the Final Seal of Approval

Who Gets the Savings that May Just as Well Be Yours?

Do you always stop to think that when you buy from Ward's you are sharing in the savings made possible by $50,000,000 in cash—used to secure these low prices?

You may just as well have your share of the savings secured by this large cash buying for our 8,000,000 other customers. Here is cooperative buying on the biggest scale.

$50.00 in Cash Your Saving this Season

Your Catalogue gives you membership in this vast buying club of 8,000,000 people whose purchases together make possible these low prices. So use your Catalogue. Take advantage of the Savings that may just as well be yours.

The Whole World Is Our Workshop

Not only vast buying for cash, but a search of the markets of the world is made to secure for you the biggest bargains.



We buy linens in Ireland, porcelain ware in China, Japan and England, toys in Austria, silks in China, Japan and France, enamelled ware in Sweden, musical instruments in Italy and France.

Every part of America as well contributes to this vast stock of new fresh merchandise that your Catalogue puts before you for your selection.

Ward Quality Means Reliability Always

Tens of thousands of letters from Ward's customers testify to the Quality of our merchandise *and* the low prices. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." It was Ward's Quality *and* low prices that brought us one million more customers last year.

Use your Catalogue. You can save $50 in cash by sending all your orders to Ward's.

Your Orders Are Shipped Within 24 Hours

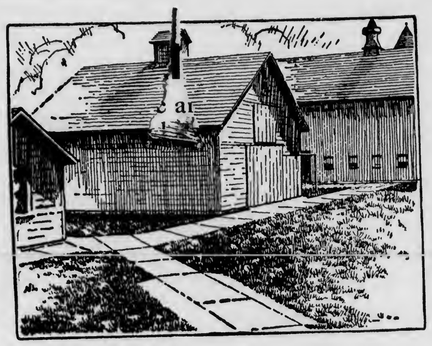
Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your orders reach us quicker. Your goods reach you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

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Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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How Much Mud Do You Drag in the House?

NO other improvement you can make around the house will please the women folks more than a Concrete Walk.

It will keep floors and rugs clean by keeping mud out. That is a big help in keeping the entire house clean.

And you only have to build a Concrete Walk once.

* * *

You can easily build Concrete improvements by following a few simple directions given in our free illustrated booklet, "Concrete on the Dairy Farm." Write for it today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

OFFICES IN 30 CITIES

Cherry-Bassett Company

Complete Equipment for handling Milk and its Products

CANS, CAPS, BOTTLES, PAILS, SEPARATORS, COOLERS, STERILIZERS, BRUSHES, TESTERS, ETC., *IN STOCK*

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BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY STOCK POULTRY

B.B. TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

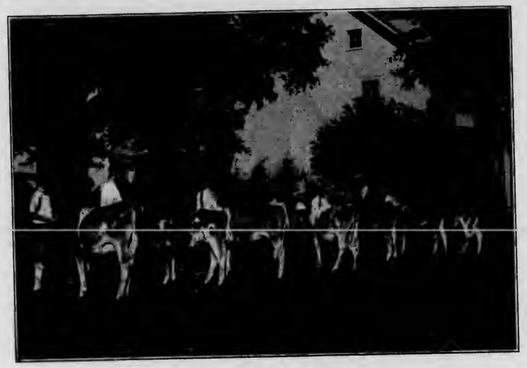
B.B. (BULL BRAND) Dairy Ration eliminates feeding troubles and makes dairying profitable and pleasant.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG. BUFFALO, N. Y.

LOST LESS — PRODUCE MORE

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MEETING OF THE WEST GROVE CALF CLUB



Guernsey Calf Club Winners, West Grove, Pa.

A meeting of the boys' and girls' Guernsey Calf Club was held Saturday, August 29th, at the home of Chester Cullen, near West Grove, Pa. The boys and girls comprising the club had an exhibit of their calves having fitted them for show purposes. The calves were judged by Mr. M. M. Hollingsworth, Secretary Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association.

The parents of nearly all the children were present, as well as many other friends.

At the close of the judging work Mr. Hollingsworth made the plea that the calves be sent to the West Chester Fair and arrangements were made for the sending of a number of calves.

Mr. C. I. Cohee, head of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, made a few remarks on the milk market situation.

List of Those Exhibiting

Dale Cullen	John Connel, Jr.
Walter Connel	David Light
Andrew Connel	Lotta McClellan
Loraine Cullen	

BETTER COWS NEEDED TO KEEP PACE WITH HEAVY CONSUMPTION

The number of dairy cows in the United States is increasing, as well as the number of people, but not at the same rate. In only two years out of the last six has the dairy-cow population increased in proportion to the increase in human population.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just completed a study of the utilization of milk, in which it is shown that slightly more than 1,000 pounds of milk per capita is used annually in one form or another. In other words, a grand total of 114,666,201,000 pounds of whole milk is utilized in this country by manufacturing it into various products, by feeding it to calves, or for household purposes. This amount was produced by 26,252,000 cows, an average production of 4,368 pounds of milk per cow.

During the last few years the increase in population has been around one and a half million people annually. This would mean that with cows no better than those we have at present the milk-cow population should increase at the rate of 375,000 a year to supply the necessary 1,000 pounds for each person—or one cow for every four people? It is also interesting to note that the per capita consumption of milk in 1924 was 14 pounds more than in the preceding year.

Since our average production is much too low, it is not wise to consider meeting the demand for increased supply by having more cows of the kind we now have, but it would be much better to meet the situation by breeding better cows. Not more cows but higher-producing cows are what is needed to keep pace with the increase in population.

GREEN COWPEAS AND RYE FLAVOR MILK SLIGHTLY

When for any reason silage is unavailable as a succulent feed for dairy cows a common feeding practice is to supply the succulence with soiling crops. Many of these crops fed green to dairy cows impart a disagreeable or abnormal odor to the milk, depending to some extent on the amount consumed and the time that elapses between feeding and milking time.

Tests by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the effect of feeding green rye and green cowpeas on the flavor and odor of milk have been made. These tests showed that when dairy cows consumed as much as 15 pounds of green rye one hour before milking only slightly abnormal flavors and odors were produced in the milk. Increasing the amount to 30 pounds, however, increased the abnormal flavors and odors to a slight extent, but not enough to be objectionable to the majority of consumers. Feeding as much as 30 pounds immediately after milking had practically no undesirable effect on the milk.

When green cowpeas were consumed in amounts of from 15 to 30 pounds an hour before milking there was a slight increase in the abnormal flavors and odors in the milk. A like amount immediately after milking, however, had but little effect on the milk.

While the abnormal odors and flavors produced by these two feeds were slight in both cases they were more pronounced in the case of green cowpeas than in that of rye. These experiments show that to avoid all disagreeable flavors and odors caused by the feeding of green rye or green cowpeas they should be consumed in amounts not exceeding 15 pounds if fed within an hour before milking. Both feeds may be consumed after milking with but little unfavorable effect.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

Monday, November 23rd, 1925

At the Benjamin Franklin Hotel
9th and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
AT 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will meet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Monday morning, November 23rd, 1925, at 10.00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
R. W. BALDERSTON, Secretary

FULL DETAILS OF MEETING TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER

National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

MEETS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23, 24, 25, 1925

Detailed Program to be Announced Later **Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.**

IF YOU CANNOT ATTEND, SIGN, AND DETACH THE FOLLOWING PROXY AND GIVE IT TO YOUR DELEGATE REPRESENTATIVE, OR MAIL TO THE SECRETARY OR ANY OTHER OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED 1917
REGISTERED
WITH
CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PROXY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents,

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Twenty-third day of November, 1925, and on such other day as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of the said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully as I could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , 1925.

Witness:(Seal)(Seal)

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS WITH PROXY FOR REVENUE TAX

Open Formula Feed

Open Formula Feed

Universal 24% Dairy Feed

Empire 20% Dairy **Amco 32% Supplement**

Amco Pasture Rations; Fitting Rations; Starting, Growing and Egg Mashes; Chicken Feeds and Scratch Grains —the genuine Open Formula Feeds, originated and recommended by the College Feed Conference Board, are now sold

DIRECT TO YOU

from the world's largest feed mill through its own Car Door Agents.

American Milling Company was first of all to make Open Formula College Feed Conference Board approved Feeds but sold these through other channels.

This year this mill sells—DIRECT to you— the original feeds, made in the same mill but now under our own trade names—a more economical selling plan than ever before.

Before you contract for any feed write us for the name of our nearest Car Door Agent and 1925-26 Feed Pool facts

American Milling Company

714 Mechanics Trust Bldg.
Harrisburg, Penna.
Main Office, Peoria, Illinois

Universal Empire Amco

Get All the Dirt out of the Milk — and do it Easily

Don't "muss and fuss" with dirty milk cloths or the clogged screen of an ordinary strainer. Use the method recommended by the U. S. Government—straining thru sterilized cotton discs—and get ALL the dirt and sediment, no matter how fine. It is the only way you can be really sure of getting CLEAN MILK.

Read the letter at the right—typical of hundreds more written by enthusiastic users of—

TRAIL'S END

DR. CLARK'S PURITY MILK STRAINER



Also used and endorsed by World's largest milk producers, dairies and condensaries. Clean Milk brings bigger profits. Don't cheat yourself by selling milk that is only partially clean.

See your dealer today about a Purity Strainer. If he can't supply you write us for literature and prices, giving your dealer's name. Ask for new illustrated folder.

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Purity Stamping Company

Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.

YOU CAN'T ALWAYS TELL

An evidently drunken man sagged down into a seat in the lobby beside a clergyman. "Fine (hic) day," he began. "Yes it is," from the clergyman. "Thish's fine hotel." "Yes, I find it very comfortable." "Won't 'sh have a drink?" the man asked, encouraged by the courteous replies of his chance acquaintance. The pastor's face set severely. "No, thank you," he said, "I never indulge.' "Shay, watcha givin' me? You gotcha collar on backwards now." Wall Street Journal.

Wagon grease stains on clothes may be softened with lard or oil and washed out in soap and water.

WATER IS IMPORTANT FEED

Milk is approximately 87 per cent water. Water is the most important and yet one of the cheapest of feeds. It is too often, however, the most neglected part of the dairy cow's ration. Now is the time to put in watering systems so that the cows can get plenty of water during the long winter months.

PICK GOOD SEED CORN

Pick seed corn while ears are on the stalk. This gives an opportunity to observe actual growing conditions as to size of stalk and health of plant. Proper curing of such ears means good seed for the 1926 crop. It is not too early to consider the next spring's planting.

TB INDEMNITY MONEY TO BE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

The $2,099,000 bovine tuberculosis fund approved by Governor Pinchot for paying indemnities during the two year fiscal period, beginning June 1, 1925, and the $200,000 Federal allotment for the year July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926, have been allocated so that every county in the State of Pennsylvania will benefit.

Of the total State fund, $99,000 will be held in reserve to pay glanders indemnity claims. The $2,000,000 will then be distributed in accordance with the following plan: A total of $1,600,000 will be used to pay indemnity claims in connection with area testing and $400,000 for the individual herd testing.

During the past two years testing on the area plan has been completed for all cattle in Mercer, Crawford, Jefferson and Lawrence counties, and in 63 townships of 12 other counties. This plan holds great promise for effectively eradicating tuberculosis from the herds of the State and it is expected that many additional townships in numerous counties throughout the State will be tested during the next two years. Up to June 15, the herd owners in 265 townships in 36 counties had signed agreements and were awaiting for the test under the modified area plan.

The $400,000 for individual accredited herd testing will be allocated to the various counties according to cattle population. Approximately $100,000 is carried in the first allocation. The Federal allotment of $200,000 for the coming year will be paid out in indemnities at the maximum rate of $14.50 for purebreds and $7.25 for grades.

The present fixed policy for tuberculin testing herds under both the Individual Accredited Plan and the Area Plan will be continued in the order in which herds are signed up and qualify for the test.

The tuberculin test of cattle on the area plan started on July 6 in 33 townships of ten different counties. These include Beaver, 2 townships; Blair, 1; Center, 2; Clearfield, 4; Columbia, 6; Erie, 5; McKean, 6; Somerset, 1; Tioga, 2; Union, 4. Twenty-one veterinarians, 13 in the State employ and 8 Federal, are in the field doing the work.

In addiion to the township area work, 545 individual herds in all parts of the State were assigned on July 1 for test under the individual herd plan.

BIGGER CORN AND WHEAT CROPS LIKELY IN 1925

Larger corn and winter wheat and rye crops but smaller oats and tobacco crops are in prospect for Pennsylvania farmers this year, according to production forecast, based upon the July 1 condition of these crops, from the Federal-State Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

The corn crop thrived during the intense heat of June, particularly where the moisture was sufficient for steady growth. Even when the moisture became slack the crop did not show the effects of the shortage as quickly as did other crops. The acreage in corn is estimated at 6% more than a year ago, or 1,640,000 acres and the condition on July 1 was placed at 90% of normal which is 17 points better than on July 1, 1924. Based on this condition figure, the production of corn in Pennsylvania is forecasted at 73,800,000 bushels as compared with 55,692,000 bushels one year ago and a five-year average production (1919-1923) of 70,290,000 bushels. The crop is reported as thriving in the Corn Belt States.

The winter wheat condition on July 1 was estimated at 86% of normal, the same as one year ago on July 1. This figure is almost two points lower than the ten-year average condition. The forecast of production based upon the July 1 condition, was 21,438,000 bushels as compared with 19,850,000 bushels one year ago and a five-year average (1919-1923) of 23,888,000 bushels.

The oats crop condition declined 13% during June, making the condition 11 points below the ten-year average. The production forecast, based upon the July 1 condition, is 34,205,000 bushels or over 4,000,000 bushels below the five-year average production. The barley and rye crops are approximately the same in condition and production estimates as a year ago and as the five-year average.

The condition of the tobacco crop was estimated at 82% of normal or 4% higher than one year ago. Based upon this figure, it is estimated that the production will be 52,783,000 pounds, as compared with a five-year average production of 59,544,000 pounds. The acreage planted to tobacco is estimated at 41,000 or about 5,000 less than last year.

Champion vocational high school students' dairy cattle judging teams from nine states will compete for national honors at the 1925 National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17, according to C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C., chief, agricultural education service, Federal Board for Vocational Education. In addition to the regular prizes to be awarded in this contest a $400 scholarship is offered by the De Laval Separator Company to be used in following a four year course in the agricultural college of the state represented. Teams from the following states have been entered: Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Every farmer should save his own seed by selection from the best producing strains on his own fields. He thus insures a supply to be suited to the region in which it is to be grown.

An old coffee pot is excellent for holding paraffin. The wax can be melted in it, poured from it easily to seal jam and jelly jars, and the rest left in it till it's needed.

FEDERAL HAY GRADES ESTABLISHED

Official United States standards for hay have been established, effective September 1, upon order of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. The standards include grades for timothy, clover, and grass hay; alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay; Johnson and Johnson mixed hay; prairie hay, and mixed hay.

Despite inroads of motor power on the hay business, statistics by the Department of Agriculture show that over 76,000,000 acres was devoted to the hay crop last year, production reaching 112,450,000 tons. The farm value of the crop last year is placed at $1,467,648,000.

Mimeographed copies of the standards may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from licensed Federal hay inspectors. The department will issue also within a few weeks a Hay Standards Handbook which will describe important features of the standards and of the Federal Hay Inspection Service.

DAIRY RALLY IN BEDFORD COUNTY

(Continued from page 1)

contest, Professor Fitts stated that it was the most successful judging contest he had ever taken part in. There were about two hundred participants in the contest, all of them very much interested in the work.

Picnic lunches were then in order, followed by the distribution of ice cream which was donated by the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co. Fifteen hundred plates of ice cream were served to those attending.

The afternoon program opened by remarks by C. I. Cohee, Director of the Department of Quality Control, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Mr. Cohee congratulated the farmers on the quality of the milk they were producing in Bedford County, and expressed the appreciation of the Dairy Council for the co-operation received from the farmers in meeting the regulations recently put into effect in that district. Mr. Cohee introduced the next number on the program—the "Health Circus."

A group of boys who had prepared to put on the Health Circus at the Huntingdon County Fair then staged the "Circus,"—Miss Gillespie, of the Baltimore Dairy Council taking the leading part as chief clown, and Miss Barber, of the Philadelphia Dairy Council handling the music.

The next speaker was Mr. H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. In discussing the market situation Mr. Allebach said, "The probabilities are that the price of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed is as nearly correct to fit the conditions as it is possible to be. Any marked increase in price would result in such an increase of production that it might make the holding of such a price for any length of time impossible." Mr. Allebach urged that the farmers in Bedford and every other county in the territory make sure that they produce no greater monthly average of milk during the coming basic season, that is: October, November, December, than they expect to produce during the first nine months of 1926. "An even production month by month thruout the year is what the market needs," said Mr. Allebach. "It cannot use large productions of surplus milk either in the spring or the fall months without endangering price stability."

Mr. Harry D. Davis, in charge of the Scientific Department, of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Company, told of the great interest of the Supplee Wills-Jones Company in the dairy improvement program being carried on in Bedford County. "Our Company is interested in the milk producers, and we recognize that we cannot carry on a satisfactory business unless we are sure of the constant milk supply from producers who are interested and expect to remain in the dairy business. Such a producer is interested in securing better cows and in incorporating better methods in his business, and it is from producers of this type that we would like to draw our milk supply."

Uncle Ab says waiting for the clouds to roll by may be all right, but sometimes it pays to go where the sun is shining.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The best help some people ever have is an emergency.

Uncle Ab says his best friend isn't his brainiest friend, and that he chooses 'em more by their hearts than by their heads, anyhow.



Here's what I tell feed salesmen

Anyone can *tell* me a feed will give me more milk.

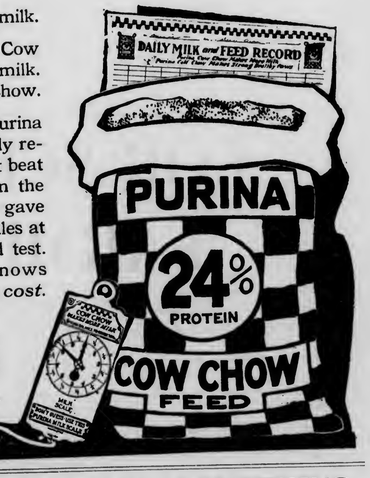
But the man who started me using Purina Cow Chow *showed* me Cow Chow makes more milk. And he *proved* it costs less to *feed* Cow Chow.

The two salesmen who really got me to use Purina Cow Chow were my milk scales and my daily record sheets. Their argument is one you can't beat with just *talk*. I got my Cow Chow from the store with the Checkerboard Sign. The man gave me Milk Record Sheets *free*—and Milk Scales at cost, so I could put Cow Chow to the acid test. He'll do the same for *you*, because he knows that *Cow Chow makes more milk at less cost.*

Order Purina Cow Chow from *your* dealer. Write us for a *free* copy of the 100-page 1926 Cow Book—just published.

PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seven Busy Mills Located for Service



FARMERS NEW CONVERTS TO MARKET ADVERTISING

Co-operative advertising of their products is a new phase of the farmer-consumer campaign developed by growers who attend the big farm markets in Trenton, New Jersey. The business of these markets, both wholesale and retail, has made phenomenal gains, but farmers, with a new realization of their opportunities in the selling game, have planned to tell the public, through newspaper advertising, what they have to offer in the line of attractive fresh fruits and vegetables.

Leaders of the movement have canvassed their fellow growers who attend the municipal markets and 97 per cent. have contributed to the pool that is to handle the expense of the advertising campaign. The advertising will be handled through the office of the City Marketing Director, who will aid the farmers in keeping timely information before the public.

The action of the Trenton farmers has attracted attention of the growers who attend other municipal markets in various parts of the state. Where there is organization among the growers to improve the marketing conditions in several cities, it is likely that the advertising plan will be adopted as originated in Trenton.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

During school time the school lunch is an ever present problem. The carrier may be a pretty basket or an attractive box. A tin box can be scalded from time to time and is less likely to absorb odors from the lunch. A jelly glass with a lid is a great convenience in carrying salads or desserts

If milk is not furnished at school a pint thermos bottle is a necessity. It is a convenience for carrying soup or cocoa when the milk does not have to be carried from home.

Packing the school lunch comes at a busy time when every help is welcome. Keep the waxed paper and paper napkins in a convenient place and buy in quantity so there is no need for hunting them up at the last moment.

To get the food essentials the lunch should contain besides the milk to drink, sandwiches, made of buttered whole wheat, oatmeal, nut or raisin bread, juicy or crisp vegetables or fruit and desserts. A stalk of celery makes a tasty addition to the lunch basket and a fruit gelatine is a favorite dessert

Children Need Milk, Fruits and Vegetables Every Day—Because

1. One quart of milk supplies
 - Vitamins necessary to health and growth
 - Lime enough for strong bones and teeth
 - Iron (small amount) for blood
 - Muscle building material
 - Fuel for work and warmth
 - All the elements in milk are in the most usable form and of the best quality.
2. **Vegetables and Fruits** supply
 - Vitamins necessary for health and growth
 - Minerals to build blood, bones and teeth
 - Bulk
 - 1. to help prevent constipation
 - 2. to aid jaw development when raw vegetables and fruits, requiring chewing, are eaten.

Box Lunch Should Contain

1. **Milk to Drink** (bought at school or carried), together with at least one food under II, III, IV.
2. **Sandwiches** made of buttered whole wheat, oatmeal, nut or raisin bread, crisp rolls, graham crackers (occasionally).
 - Sliced or chopped meat
 - Sardines and crackers (separately)
3. **Juicy or Crisp Vegetables or Fruit**
 - Fresh fruits—all kinds (orange, apple, grapefruit, etc.).
 - Stewed fruit in a non-leak jar (apple, apricot, home-canned fruit).
 - Raw carrots



A Dainty Lunch—Full of Health and Happiness

FILLINGS:
- Crisp lettuce or watereress
- Sliced tomato
- Cheese
- Cottage cheese with dried fruit or jelly
- Cottage cheese with olives
- Hard-cooked egg and dressing
- Chopped ham and hard-cooked egg
- Peanut butter
- Chopped raisins
- Chopped dates and nut meats
- Jams, jellies, marmalade (occasionally)
- Young onions
- Fresh tomatoes
- Celery
- Salads in a jar (cabbage vegetable or fruit)

4. **Desserts**
 - Baked Custard
 - Custard rice pudding
 - Simple cookies (oatmeal or rocks)
 - Simple sponge, gingerbread, etc.)
 - Raisins and nuts
 - Dried figs or dates

THE EIGHT HEALTH RULES

The eight Health Rules, that we discussed last month naturally divide into three groups. The first two rules deal with fresh air in connection with both rest and recreation.

1. Sleep long hours with the windows open.

For some reason our ancestors were very much afraid of night air and it has taken years of work to completely rout that bug-a-boo. The coming of the sleeping porch has done more than anything else to teach us that we sleep more quietly and wake up more rested and refreshed when we have plenty of fresh air at night.

We still have something to learn about properly ventilating our houses in the day time. As the weather grows colder temptation is to shut the windows, leaving to the open fire place, when there is one, the whole job of furnishing fresh air.

A fly screen covered with unbleached muslin makes a very satisfactory means of ventilating, as the muslin breaks any direct draft. A solid board the width of the window frame and four or six inches high makes a good ventilator for the living room or kitchen windows. The board prevents any direct draft and the fresh air coming through the crack between the sash is sent up to the ceiling and warmed before coming down.

The questionnaire, sent out by a large insurance company, shows that they place a value on this health rule by asking if you sleep in a well-ventilated bedroom with the windows open. If an insurance company considers fresh air important to good health, isn't it something for us individually to think about?

FOR SCHOOLS, GRANGES FARMERS' CLUBS, Etc.

Please send me the material checked.

- Health in Toyland (Play) ☐
- David (Story) ☐
- Eating Milk (Play) ☐
- Following the Milk Can (Story) ☐
- The Teeth That Jack Built (Story) ☐

Name

P. O. Address

County

State

Health Plays and Stories

Sent FREE on request. Simply fill out coupon and send it in.

NOW is the time to plan the program for next year
WHY NOT have a Dairy Meeting or a Milk-for-Health Meeting?

Let Us Help Plan Your Entertainment

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 1211-13 Arch Street, Philadelphia

SCRUB BULL TRIAL AT NASSAU, DEL.

(Continued from page 1)

grateful consumer of valuable food for which he has given no consideration of value, stealing money from dairymen.

3. That the association with the defendant lowered the standing of all cattle with which he came in contact and further brings upon their progeny, shiftless, worthless and undesirable traits.

4. That as a result of the existence of the defendant and his kind within this county, as in other counties, the farmers are less prosperous than they would be had the place of the defendant and his confederates been filled by pure breds bred for the development of desirable characteristics and registered as such.

All of which is contrary to the best practices of agriculture and is detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the public at large.

Said complainant therefore prays that the defendant be adjudged as guilty and be given the maximum penalty under the law.

Nassau Milk Producer's Association
Plaintiff

Ernest Megee the States Attorney, and Ed. T. Vaughn, Defending Attorney, made an excellent job of examining witnesses: W. E. Thompson, Jas. Hopkins, Fred Walls and M. C. Vaughn. Several times during the examination of the witnesses, it was necessary for the Crier of the Court, to call out "order" as some of the questions and answers were quite humorous.

A. S. Hopkins was foreman of the jury and they immediately rendered their decision which was as follows:

"It is the unanimous verdict of the jury that the defendant is a scrub bull and is robbing from the county and state valuable feed stuff for which he is giving no return, and that he is lowering the standard of all cattle that he associates with and is bringing to the dairymen calves of undesirable traits and habits."

The following sentence was given by Judge McCue. Before pronouncing sentence I wish to say that the court's verdict is based upon the evidence submitted and on the laws contemplated in the Code of Common Sense, which reads as follows:

1. It is ordained that all men who keep cows shall receive fair wages for the hard work entailed.
2. It is further lawfully ordained that robbers, thieves and other parasites shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
3. It is also ordained that such critters as scrub bulls, rattle snakes, etc., shall be put to death.

Will the prisoner stand up?

It is, therefore, the verdict of this court that this prisoner shall be put to death and that all other scrub bulls in Sussex County shall likewise suffer the same penalty, this sentence to be voluntarily enforced by owners of such critters. I warn those who ask for postponement or stay of execution that they shall pay daily to the Demon of Poverty, vast sums and forfeit all happiness, good standing and success in this community.

After some difficulty the sentence was duly executed by the Sheriff and his assistants.

Hon. Robert C. Houston was then called upon to deliver the funeral oration. Mr. Houston spoke at length in regard to the progress that has recently taken place in the Nassau-Lewes communities and predicted that the time would soon come when pure bred bulls would be used on every farm in Sussex County.



DAIRY FARM RENTERS—A. L. HAEKER

According to the last census, thirty-eight per cent of our farms are rented. This means, that over a third of our farmers are working land which does not belong to them. The ratio of dairy farm renters is smaller, as the requirements for dairy farming are such that the average land owner of rented land shrinks from making the investment. There are many land owners, however, who are anxious to get their tenants to practice dairying. They wish this because they know the sure and dependable profit from the dairy; they also know that a renter keeping dairy cows will build up the fertility of the land, and will put in longer hours and more steady labor.

As land renting is on the increase in this country, and the tenant is seeking a longer term of years in his lease, it would be well for land owners to equip their farms so that their tenants could practice profitable dairying. In order to get a profit from milking cows it is necessary to keep good animals and to give them good care. This means a comfortable barn, a silo, and plenty of hay and forage.

Since the silo makes it possible to store forage for both winter and summer feeding, it should be provided on all farms where live-stock are to be kept.

Both land owner and renter are interested in any kind of farming which gives sure profit and builds up the land, and for this reason the owner can well afford to equip the farm so the renter can carry on his business with profit. The silo can be depended on as an economic means of producing stock and stock products, and it is literally a necessity on the stock farm. It is a dependable forage bank and an insurance for a forage crop. Any corn or forage which has been grown can be saved, even when injured by hail or frost. The silo saves both labor and expense in feeding and furnishes a food which stimulates growth and milk production, thus making it possible to carry more stock at less cost. It will encourage and keep the best tenant on the farm which means profit to both land owner and renter.

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed is a GUARANTEED Extra Milk Producer

And Thousands of Dairymen Have Proved It!

Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a *proven* milk maker. If you want *more* milk, and at *less cost*, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.

The Secret of More Milk

is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

Try a Ton!

Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

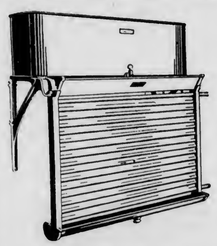
Live Agents Wanted

With 2% Bone-Building Material

FREE

Write for a copy of our great book, "Feeding the Dairy Cow for Profit." It will pay you well.





Chester Producers' Milk Cooler

All copper, everlasting. Built just like the big Chester Factory Milk Cooler, with seamless copper tubes and brass manifolds. Will stand 150 pounds pressure. Easy to clean. Cools within two degrees of water. Very reasonably priced. Made in four sizes.

Send for our new catalog

Get a copy of the new Chester Milk Producers' Catalog. It is yours for the asking. Keep it on hand for ready reference. It contains a fund of useful information. Send for it today—without obligation of course.

CHESTER DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY
CHESTER Dept. 1 PENNA.

Mention The Review when writing to advertisers.

LIVESTOCK SANITATION GIVEN IMPETUS BY NEW FEDERAL RULING

Owners of Tuberculous Cattle Must Clean and Disinfect Premises Before Government Will Pay Claims for Indemnity.

A decision of far-reaching effect on the livestock industry is contained in a notice which the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has sent to its inspectors in charge of tuberculosis eradication in all States. In effect it requires a thorough clean-up and disinfection of premises on which tuberculous cattle have been found by official testing before the Government will pay any indemnity for such cattle. The bureau requires its inspectors in charge to certify that "the premises have been properly disinfected and all lawful quarantine regulations have been complied with."

Such certification must accompany each claim for payment before the owner of tuberculous cattle can be paid the indemnity for them as provided by law in the interests of eradicating tuberculosis from the livestock of the country. As a thorough clean-up is necessary before disinfection can be properly performed, the new decision is an important step forward in livestock sanitation.

Experience and scientific knowledge both point to the danger of continued tuberculous infection, even after reactors are removed from a herd, in cases where disinfection of premises has been neglected or performed in a half-hearted manner. As a consequence there is the likelihood of more reactors to pay for a few months or years later. This does not appeal to Federal officials as good business nor as the proper cooperation on the part of stock owners for whose benefit the indemnity has been provided.

The far-reaching effect of the decision may be judged from the extent of the tuberculosis-eradication campaign, which in the last seven years has become an extremely important department project. Between half a million and a million cattle are being tested monthly, with the number of reactors running close to 20,000 in recent months. In an average month's work the tuberculin test is applied to the cattle on about 50,000 premises.

Failure to clean and disinfect the stable and other parts of the premises where tuberculosis infection may be lurking will mean indefinite postponement of the Federal indemnity for reactors found. In the opinion of department officials and field workers, an indirect future effect of the ruling will be a better type of barns constructed with a view to meeting modern standards of sanitation. Foundations of concrete or other permanent material that neither decays nor harbors infection are especially important. Ventilation, abundant sunlight, and smooth surfaces that can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected are also desirable. In connection with the new requirement, the department is prepared to furnish bulletins dealing with such subjects as disinfection of stables, barn construction, and animal diseases, to persons who request them.

Efficient dairy cows will return a profit on grain fed even when the pasture is good. A small quantity of summer grain keeps up the milk flow and builds up the cow for the winter. A light mixture of medium protein content is good.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION IN BARNS PROTECTS DAIRY HERDS

The large number of barn fires and the constant demand to rebuild, remodel and perfect our dairy barns to meet the present day requirement of the milk consumers call for new ideas in barn construction, especially if fire hazards are to be reduced.

Thomas Jefferson, of Wycombe, Pa., has rebuilt his barn to include a fireproof ceiling of concrete which provides at the same time a smooth, rat proof surface for the mows and floor above. It is common practice in some dairy sections to adopt this means of insuring the cattle against fire, when it is usually



concluded that most barn fires originate in the mows above.

For the ordinary barn of 36 feet in width it has been good engineering practice to support a 6 in. concrete slab on steel columns placed at convenient places in the stable.

The stone foundation was easily repaired and leveled to the point of receiving the concrete slab, which contained reinforcing steel at regular intervals in the interior of the slab one inch from the lower surface.

Photograph shows the frame work of the barn in process of erection. The plate frame on which the timbers are to be placed is bolted to the outside edge of the concrete floor.

It is estimated the floor can be placed at a cost close to that of a well constructed old type wooden plank floor.

STATE HAS 1001 FORTY POUND FAT PRODUCERS

Thirty-one cow testing associations in Pennsylvania had 1001 cows producing more than forty pounds of butterfat and 1427 cows giving more than a thousand pounds of milk in July, the monthly report of C. R. Gearhart, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College shows.

Of the 40 pound cows, 268 produced more than fifty pounds of fat and 622 of the heavy milkers topped the 1200 pound mark. There were 41 cows on official test. Ninety-one "boarder" cows were sold and six bulls purchased. During the month 9742 cows were tested.

With 516 cows the **Coventry** association in Chester county led in number of cows tested. The **Carbon-Lehigh** group was second with 499, and this association was first in the number of 40 pound cows with 66, and in 1000 lb. cows with 120. The **Allegheny** county association was second in these two classes with 63 40 pound fat producers and 90 1000 pound milkers.

The best milker in the state was a registered Holstein, owned by A. Begel, of the **Carbon-Lehigh** association. She gave 2332 pounds during the month. E. R. Loy, of the **Perry** county group, had the best butterfat producer, a registered Holstein, with 84.4 pounds for her monthly record. The **Carbon-Lehigh** association had the highest 10 cow average in butterfat, 65.1 pounds.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA MILK TESTING LAWS

Farmers who sell milk on butter fat content basis are now afforded protection never before available. The new milk testing law, effective since August 4, requires that the testing be done by licensed testers and also that such tests shall be made at least once every sixteen days. Composite samples of milk must be taken and carefully preserved for the purpose of making such tests. This means that the milk producers will receive an accurate test and as a result proper payment for the milk supplied.

These composite samples, which are required to be analyzed, must be carefully preserved, representing each of the daily shipments of milk received at the plant or place of delivery, kept in an airtight bottle, plainly labelled with the producer's name and numbered and kept in a rack or container with the dates when they were sampled as delivered. It is further required that after such samples have been tested their residues shall be held intact and in condition suitable to test for a further period of not less than ten days in order to permit second or check test to be made in case of controversy.

It appears that in some instances these samples have not been properly kept in the place where the tests were made but have been transported from one place to another, resulting in loss of samples, making it impossible for rechecks to be made. In order to carry out the provisions of the Law in this respect F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, has issued orders that all such composite samples shall be tested on the premises by a competent licensed tester where they are taken from the producer's shipments. Anyone, therefore, who fails to comply with this provision of the Act will be held accountable under the penalties for violation. Under special conditions, where the testing can not be conveniently done on the premises where the sample is taken, permission may be given to make the test elsewhere upon special request to the Department.

All milk-receiving stations should provide a suitable place for the proper keeping of composite samples in order that check tests may be made where desired.

Cornell Milk Specialists Point Out That Even Quart of Water Weighs More Than Sixteen Ounces

A pint is not a pound the world around, declare dairymen at State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Even a pint of water weighs more than a pound, and milk is heavier than water. So that a literal interpretation of the old rule that a pint is a pound might mean the difference between profit and loss to a dairyman selling milk on a narrow margin.

The standard quart of milk of average composition weighs 2.153 pounds, and a forty-quart can of milk weighs forty times 2.153, or 86.12 pounds.

In some plants where milk is bought by the can and later converted to a weight basis, 2 1-8 pounds is used as the weight of a quart and a forty-quart can is credited at 85 pounds.

In no case, though, say the dairymen of the college, should anyone take the old adage at its face value, and accept payment for a forty-quart can of milk on the basis of 80 pounds for the full can.

The corn-harvester and the potato-digger should come in for their share of attention long before it seems necessary. Then they'll be ready on time.

PERMITS REQUIRED FOR ALL MILK PLANTS

The new Milk Testing Law, which became effective August 4th, 1925, requires all milk plants, creameries and persons purchasing milk and cream, regardless of the method of settlement, to hold a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. The charge is $5.00 for each plant and the permit is used only for each calendar year and expires December 31st. Special Agents of the Department are now canvassing the State to locate those plants which have not yet obtained such a permit and those who cannot show that they have complied with the Law in obtaining the proper permit will be held responsible and are liable for prosecution. This Law is a protection to the producers of milk as it provides not only that responsible parties shall be licensed to purchase their milk and cream but that an experienced and licensed tester be employed to test their product in order that the tests may be accurate and the basis of payment based on such results, thus avoiding losses to the producers.

Farmers who are supplying milk and cream to shipping stations, creameries and milk plants should make sure that the plants not only hold the required permits to purchase their supplies but that they also employ licensed testers, who are required to have their licenses prominently displayed in the place where the milk testing is to be done. The Law also requires that each producer be given a statement of what his milk tests in butterfat so that when he is paid for the same he will know exactly how much to expect. Producers should, therefore, co-operate and notify the Department where any laxity is noticed in complying with the requirements of the Law on the part of the purchasers. A number of complaints have already been received and are being investigated where certain plants have failed to obtain the necessary permits.

NEW DAIRY SPECIALIST JOINS EXTENSION FORCE

George A. Taylor, a graduate of the University of Minnesota dairy course, has been appointed extension specialist in dairy manufacturing at the Pennsylvania State College. He succeeds L. W. Morley who resigned to become director of extension and register of merit for the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The new specialist comes to his work in Pennsylvania well prepared by several years of pratical work in both the manufacturing and educational phases.

In the spring of 1924 Taylor went with the Almito Dairy Company, Omaha, Nebraska, as plant superintendent. There 40,000 pounds of milk were handled daily for the retail and wholesale trade, and butter, condensed milk, cottage cheese were also manufactured. On January 1, 1925, he went with the Twin City Milk Producers' Association. He was placed in charge of the sanitation department which included work in sanitation on the farms and in the plants and had to do with the condition of the milk as it arrived at the distributors for bottling.

From this position he comes to Pennsylvania where his services are now available in educational work in dairy manufacturing.

Clip weeds in new alfalfa seedings before they ripen. This also gives the growing alfalfa more sunlight, moisture, and plant food. Raise the cutting bar high enough to miss the alfalfa plants.

BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNA. — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SALE

Saturday, October 24th, Sales Pavilion, Troy, Penna.

51 Females — 10 Bulls

29 FRESH AT SALE TIME—14 DUE SOON—8 CALVES AND YEARLINGS

A Reliable Source of Registered Holsteins from Dairymen-Breeders

Commendable records of milk and butterfat yield, supported by proven ancestry supply dependable evidence of production. All but 12 head are from herds FULLY ACCREDITED. 60 day retest privilege. Liberal guarantee and accomodations. Apply promptly for catalog to

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FARMERS INDICATE 9.7 P. C. INCREASE IN WHEAT ACREAGE

24,000 Planters Show Intention to Sow 46,411,000 Acres Winter Grain

Associated Press reports that sowing of 46,411,000 acres to winter wheat this fall is indicated according to the department of Agriculture, on the basis of reports from 24,000 farmers stating their intentions as of August 1.

That area would be an increase of 4,094,000 acres, or 9.7 per cent. over the area sown last fall, and 38.2 per cent. greater than the average annual fall sowing in the prewar years of 1913 to 1919.

Should the indicated acreage be planted and the crop sustain only average annual abandonment of the last ten years, 12.9 per cent, it would leave about 40,424,000 acres to be harvested next summer, the department stated. That would be 23.2 per cent. more than the area harvested this summer, which was 32,813,000.

The largest percentage of increase, as shown by the intended plantings reports, is that of Missouri, where indications point to 30 per cent more acreage than sown last year. Nebraska is the only one of the more important winter wheat States, where reports show a smaller acreage than last year is intended. A decrease of 2 per cent. is indicated there.

The increases over last year in other important States follow: Pennsylvania, 5 per cent; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 15; Michigan, 22; Kansas, 4; Texas and Oklahoma, 10; Colorado, 5; Washington, 3; and all other States 16.

Last year's intentions to plant reported in August, placed the area to be sown last fall at 42,919,000 acres, while the actual sowings, as reported in December were 42,317,000 acres. The abandonment last winter was 22.5 per cent.

TRENTON FAIR

Monday, September 28th, was the opening day of the Trenton Fair. As usual it was children's day and they were all there, Secretary Margerum had requests for 60,000 children's tickets and apparently almost all were used. Tuesday was Ladies' day; Wednesday, Farmer's Day; Thursday, Politician's day and Friday and Saturday, the autoist held forth.

Professor A. M. Hulbert was in charge of the junior dairy exhibit. Many fine types of dairy cattle were exhibited in the leading breeds, some of which were sent to the National Dairy Show.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council contributed two mechanical devices and four panels to the New Jersey State exhibit, which attracted the attention of many visitors at the Fair.

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PENNSYLVANIA APPLE CROP

The 1925 Pennsylvania apple crop is expected to be one of the best in quality produced in recent years, according to reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The fruit will be above the average in size and unusually free from insect and disease damage.

The commercial crop of the state was estimated at almost 1,000,000 barrels, an average crop on September 1, as compared with the small crop of last year which amounted to only 780,000 barrels.

Harvesting of the fall varieties began about September 15 in most of the southern counties. Jonathan and Grimes are being shipped to market as rapidly as possible, in order to arrive before the heavy shipments of fall apples from the Pacific Northwest are received.

The winter varieties will be ready for picking the latter part of the month. Larger production of all the important varieties is expected in most sections of the state as compared with the 1924 crop.

Many buyers are demanding that shipments be packed under standard grades this season, and more fruit will be inspected at shipping points by Federal-State inspectors than in any previous year. This is true in all of the states in the Cumberland-Shenandoah section, which has developed into one of the most important apple districts of the entire country.

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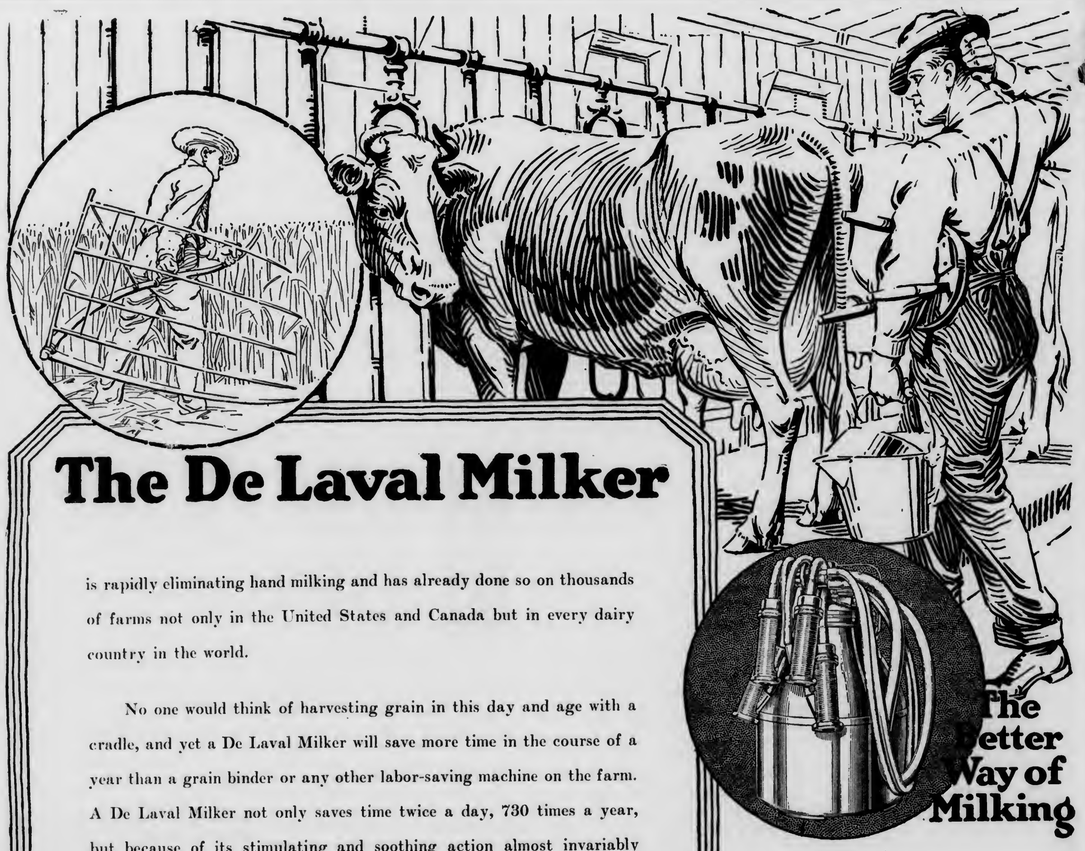
We will prepay express charges up to 500 miles and guarantee safe delivery on any bull purchased from us during September and October.

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Milk Producers Review

INTER-STATE

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER, 1925 NUMBER 7

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ONE OF THE BEST EVER HELD

From an educational standpoint, as well as from the character and class of the exhibits shown, and the many dairy interests and meetings held, The National Dairy Show, at Indianapolis, stood out preeminently as the best that has been held in years.

It included, in connection with its wonderful exhibit of dairy cattle, elaborate displays of manufacturing and equipment features used in the production and manufacture of dairy products, a general health exhibit, with scientific data bearing on the nutritional value of foodstuffs that has ever been shown.

In view of the increasing demand for dairy products, the representatives of the National Dairy Show were confronted with a problem of improving the quality as well as the supply.

The average person uses about 1000 pounds of milk or its products annually, so that for every gain of four persons in population there should either be an increase of one cow or a greater average production.

The Cattle Show

Probably no greater demonstration of dairy cattle has been made at any of the previous dairy shows. Approximately 1500 head of cattle were shown—the arrangement for the exhibit being most complete. Dairymen in both Canada and the United States made wonderful exhibits.

Judging events were conducted in a commodious ring adjoining the cattle display. H. H. Kildee acted as judge for the Ayrshire Breed; J. B. Fitch and W. N. Fairchild served as Jersey judges; W. S. Moscrep and C. L. Blackman were the Holstein judges; Prof. W. W. Yapp was the Guernsey judge. Both pure breds and grade cattle were awarded ribbons.

U. S. Dairy Division Exhibit

The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture had a most comprehensive exhibit covering both the production, distribution and consumption of dairy products.

These displays were shown under the following general classification.

A Family Dinner

Roast beef, scalloped potatoes, greens, sliced tomatoes, wholewheat bread and butter, milk, ice cream.

This dinner includes not only milk as a drink, but also some of the simple, practical and appetizing dishes prepared or served with milk or its products.

Quality Gains for Markets

Per capita consumption of dairy products in the United States is increasing. The following statistics were presented:

Butter, 17.25 lbs.

Cheese, 4.20 lbs.

Condensed and evaporated milk, 14.00 lbs.

Milk, 54.75 gallons.

Ice cream, 2.50 gallons.

The national wholesale distribution of milk production in the United States in 1924 was 114,666,201,000 pounds.

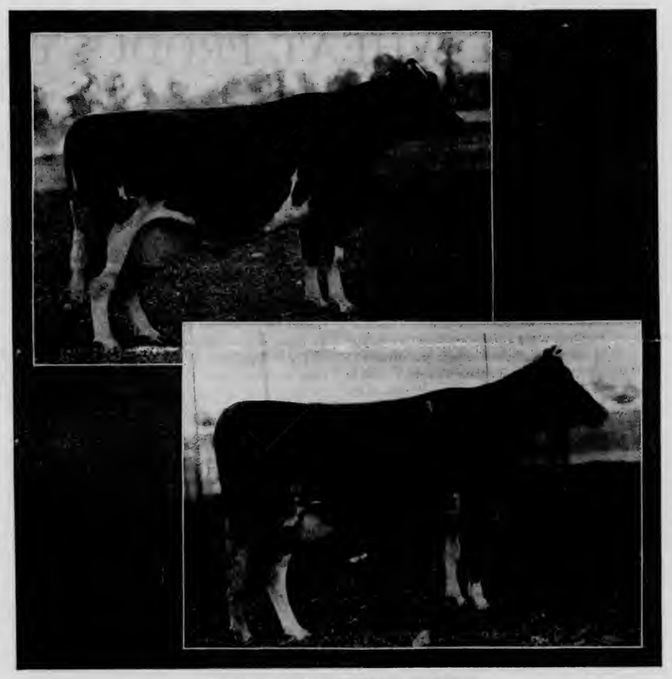
Model dairy farm milk houses, cooling systems for quality production were shown. Cool milk involves less loss. Proper handling of milk at the farm and in transit would do much to reduce the present annual loss due to sour and rejected milk.

A well-cared-for pasture, grasses and legumes will materially lower the year's bill for feed.

Butter and Cheese Awards

The award for the best tub of fresh

(Continued on page 6)



NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW GRAND CHAMPIONS
Top—Belle Calamity Wayne, Grand Champion Holstein Cow, owned by Haley & Lee, Springford, Ont.
Bottom—Admiration of the Prairie, Senior Champion Guernsey Cow, owned by Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

ANNUAL INTER-STATE MEETING
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 23rd
COMPLETE DETAILS OF PROGRAM

The ninth annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, as has been previously announced, will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, November 23rd. The annual meetings of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, held in conjunction with our meeting will follow on November 24th and 25th also at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

In order to make possible these combined meetings it was necessary to advance the date of the Inter-State Annual Meeting this year, from the first Monday in December, to the date named above.

The fact that the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, is meeting in conjunction with our annual meeting will make it possible for the membership of the Inter-State, to attend these meetings and learn for themselves, what is being done in other co-operative dairying sections of the United States. Every district has a problem peculiarly its own and the methods used in other sections will enable our members to avail themselves of an opportunity to learn what others are doing and how they handle their problems.

While the meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will be open to its membership during the morning session,—our guests, the delegates and members of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, will be invited to be present.

Routine business, including the election of directors, whose terms of office have expired, annual reports of officers. Financial and special reports will occupy the major portion of the day's session. An address will also be made by Hon. Clyde L. King, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Annual Banquet

The annual banquet of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, on Monday evening, November 23rd, promptly at 6 P. M. This promises to be, not only the largest, but most interesting banquet that has ever been given. In addition to our own membership and guests, there will be a large representation of the member organizations of the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation present. F. P. Willits, former president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will act as toastmaster, and the responses are to be many, but short and snappy.

Dairy Council Entertainment

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will furnish entertainment features and everyone who has attended these banquets knows that there will be something new and interesting for those who attend. Practically all of the features will be presented by Philadelphia School Children or by members of the Dairy Council Dramatic Staff.

Delegates from Inter-State locals, should make their hotel reservations at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, through the Philadelphia Office of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, in order that the delegates may be able to attend the meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation on Tuesday, November 24th, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will allow one nights lodging, at $2.50 per person, in addition to railroad mileage, to each delegate remaining for this day's session.

(Continued on page 6)

PROFITABLE FARM YEAR WILL HELP TO SUSTAIN GENERAL PROSPERITY

Agriculture has been fairly profitable this year and the improved purchasing power of farmers will do much to uphold general economic well-being through the winter, the United States Department of Agriculture declares in its October report on the agricultural situation. The department points out, however, that while conservative judgment of the recovery of agriculture is warranted, farm prosperity can be as easily over-rated as depression.

"It is a splendid harvest," the department says. "Not bumper yields but production well adjusted to reasonable needs. The two great money crops, cotton and wheat, are now along where some idea can be gained of their value. Cotton apparently stands to bring its producers an income of approximately $1,500,000,000, which is about like last year, and wheat producers apparently stand to receive about $1,000,000,000, which is also near or slightly below last year.

"These two leading crops probably index the general crop income. Agricultural income will not be greatly in excess of last year, but the point is that this is the second fairly profitable year. The season will go a long way to level up regional conditions. The Corn Belt along with the dairy and diversified East have been slow to feel the stimulating current of revival, but now the rising prices of hogs and cattle, together with a reasonably good corn crop mean some profit in the Corn Belt. The slowly strengthening prices for dairy products plus higher potatoes and minor cash crops promise somewhat better income for the East. The whole agricultural map thus slowly emerges from economic shadow."

Discussing the situation by key regions, the department says:

"The East is busy with silo filling, potato digging, fruit harvest and farm work generally. [illegible] yields are disappointing. Co[illegible]wth is excellent, helped by late [illegible]. Winter grain is mostly seeded. The Dairy situation is rather static but improves rather than otherwise.

"The Corn Belt has the corn harvest well along with the crop matured safely ahead of frost. There is some chaffy corn in areas hit by dry weather but the bulk of the crop is apparently good grain. The region is busy with the late harvest and fall work. Winter grain has been planted under favorable conditions. The hog and cattle situation generally favor optimism.

"The Wheat Belt has winter wheat seeding about finished. Local estimates of acreage vary but general indications are of some increase over last fall. Spring wheat yields are only fair but grain is excellent quality and prices are stimulating. Threshing is practically finished. The general result of the season is favorable to the region as a whole.

PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT PRODUCTION SETS RECORD FOR QUALITY AND YIELD

Pennsylvania farmers have harvested this year one of the best winter wheat crops in the history of the State. The quality has never been better, and the estimated average yield is 20 bushels per acre, as compared to a 5-year average of 17.8 bushels. While the average yield in many of the wheat-growing counties is even greater, there is no previous record of a 20-bushel estimated State average, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

The estimated total yield is 24,560,000 bushels which is about 5,000,000 bushels greater than a year ago, slightly more than the 5-year average, and the highest total yield since 1919 when the acreage was 175,000 greater due to War demand.

In spite of the excellent average condition of the crop, there are still some counties where farmers are in need of further wheat improvement, according to George A. Stuart, grain marketing specialist. More attention should be given to the kind of wheat seeded, to the eradication of garlic and cockle, and to the treating of seed wheat for smut. In Lehigh County, for example, reports indicate considerable smut which is decreasing the value of the crop approximately 6 cents a bushel. Farmers are advised to get in touch with their County Agent in regard to treatment of seed wheat for smut. In Adams, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Franklin and Montgomery Counties, the wheat still contains garlic, but not in such large amounts as in former years, due probably to planting garlic-free seed wheat.

Early threshing has been practiced in the Angoumois Moth infested area and records of receipts at terminal markets on 123 cars, about 123,000 bushels, show that not a single car was infested with the moth. Farmers in the infested area, who have not threshed, should do so as soon as possible, and all stored wheat should be fumigated to prevent damage by moth this fall and winter.

A development which is adding even more encouragement to wheat growing in Pennsylvania is the increasing use of flour made from at least 50 per cent. home-grown wheat in bread making. For many years, the home use of this wheat has been decreasing because when used alone, it gave less satisfactory bread than western wheat. This continued until the discovery was made that when flour made from Pennsylvania grown wheat is blended with an equal portion of western wheat flour, a more satisfactroy bread is secured than when the western wheat flour is used alone. This discovery is rapidly changing the milling methods in the State and this year more than 50 flour mills will be in position to supply the bakery trade with the blended flour.

The high quality of Pennsylvania-grown wheat this year is extremely favorable for expanding the home wheat market.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF FLUID MILK

Data regarding the co-operative marketing of milk have been collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 128 producers' associations located in 30 States. These associations serve over 200,000 milk producers and in 1924 handled through their plants over 1,700,000,000 pounds of milk.

The first of the 128 associations was organized in 1882, 43 years ago. While its legal organization was that of a pecuniary profit company it has always been operated as a co-operative enterprise. In 1919 its legal form was changed to that of a co-operative. The second oldest association was formed in 1899 and the third in 1902. Eighty of the 128 associations have been active for five years or longer, 22 for ten years or longer, 7 for fifteen years, and 3 for twenty years or longer.

The associations reporting fall roughly into three groups:—(1), those which bargain as to price and conditions of delivery, (2), those engaged mainly in wholesale distribution, and (3), those engaged mostly in retail distribution. Of the 128, 39 were classed as price-bargaining associations, 61 were engaged in wholesale distribution, and 28 in re tail distribution.

Ten of the price-bargaining associations reporting are located in Ohio, 5 in Wisconsin, 4 in Illinois, 4 in Iowa, and the remainder in 12 other States. Fifteen of the associations selling at wholesale are located in New York State, eight in Massachusetts, and eight in Vermont. Seven of the associations engaged in retailing are in Pennsylvania.

Over one-half of the total membership of 204,056 is credited to the price-bargaining associations. About 40 per cent. of the membership is in the associations engaged mainly in wholesale distribution, and less than 4 per cent. of the members are in the organizations concerned chiefly with the retail distribution of milk and cream. The leading States, crediting to each State the entire membership of the associations having headquarters within its borders, are:—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

Two bargaining associations and one wholesale distributing association report memberships which, in the aggregate, amount to 52 per cent. of the total membership. Ninety-five small organizations have less than 7 per cent. of the total membership.

There was handled through the plants of the wholesaling and retailing associations in 1924 over 1,700,000,000 pounds of milk. More than 65 per cent. of the total quantity was distributed at wholesale, about 7 per cent. was manufactured and less than 8 per cent. was retailed.

RED HILL DAIRYMEN ARE SPLENDID CO-OPERATORS

SEDIMENT PLANT AVERAGE, 81.5

The co-operating dairymen of Red Hill, Penna., have made remarkable improvements in their dairy conditions during the past twelve months. Their progress is outstanding in character, as the field reports show.

C. A. Wilson, of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, reports that the Dairy Council regulations have been met in practically every case, and that as a result, the plant average for sediment tests for Red Hill, is 81.5. This is the result of twelve months of real work and co-operation, for the conditions at Red Hill when inspections were first started, over a year ago, were not above the average.

In fact, when the first inspections were made in 1924, thirty three farmers were granted permanent permits, and one hundred and ten temporary permits. Now, after three or four intervening inspections, covering a period of approximately 16 or 18 months, 112 permanent permits have been issued, 26 farmers still holding temporary permits. Four men have been shut off in that period for refusal to meet the Dairy Council requirements.

It is an excellent point to note that from having only 61 milk houses in a community of 143 farmers sending milk to the Red Hill Receiving Station, conditions have so advanced that now all but three have milk houses, and those three are in the process of building them.

The following figures on barn conditions in 1924 and 1925 speak for themselves:—

1924		1925	
Good	67	Good or very good	181
Fair	70		
Poor	6	Fair	6
		Poor	1

The effect of this co-operation was very apparent in the results of sediment testing in this district on October 13, 1925. There being 55 grading A, 42 grading B, 35 grading C, and none grading D.

Mr. Wilson states that the B's were really all low A's, but were classed as B's as all of the 55 A's were as nearly perfect as can be found.

110 COUNTIES REACH TUBERCULOSIS-FREE GOAL

One hundred and ten counties in the United States have eradicated bovine tuberculosis from within their boundaries, according to a summary of progress issued by the United States Department of Agriculture covering eradication work up to October 1, 1925. These counties, known as modified accredited areas, have completed the testing of all cattle within their borders and removed all of the infected cattle. To be classed as modified accredited areas, infection must be confined to less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the cattle within the county and all reactors must be promptly removed.

The 110 counties now on the free list represent a gain of 10 counties over the preceding month and show noteworthy progress compared with the status of the area work at the beginning of the calendar year, when 53 counties were on the modified accredited list. The 110 counties are scattered throughout 19 States, 44 of them being in North Carolina, 12 in Michigan, 9 in Iowa, 7 in Kansas, 6 each in Indiana and North Dakota, 3 each in Florida, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, 2 each in California, Idaho, and Wisconsin, 1 each in Illinois, Missouri, New York, Oregon, and Utah.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, consider the results obtained as ample proof that eradication of tuberculosis from any area is merely a question of time, funds, and organized effort.

During August, the last month for which figures are available, official tuberculin tests were applied to more than 676,000 cattle, of which approximately 19,000 reacted as tuberculous and were removed from the herds. Nearly 12,000,000 cattle are now under supervision for the eradication of the disease and about 3,500,000 more are on the waiting list to be tested. The ultimate goal of the vast project is the eradication of tuberculosis from the livestock of the country.

BOVINE ABORTION CAUSES $5,000,000 ANNUAL LOSS

Bovine infectious abortion is estimated to cause a loss of $5,000,000 a year in Pennsylvania. It is more important from an economic standpoint than any other disease of cattle now prevalent in this state, says M. F. Barnes, Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin 404, just published.

No cure for the disease is known. Fake cures have been widely sold in the State but in every case the results have been disappointing. One farmer just recently invested $50 in a remedy which proved to be absolutely worthless. Mr. Barnes estimates that farmers have spent enough money for useless remedies to equip a research institute for a study of the disease.

The only safe road for farmers to follow in controlling the disease is that of prevention. A plan for preventing, repressing and eradicating the disease, as developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, is outlined in detail in the bulletin and general information on the disease is given. Pennsylvania is one of the few States which has a definite plan for controlling the disease. The bulletin is being widely distributed among live stock breeders and can be secured free upon request.

FARMERS LIKE RADIO

Radio is rapidly taking its place with the telephone and the automobile as modern farm equipment.

More than 300 farm radio owners in Bradford, Bucks and Westmoreland Counties were recently surveyed by the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture to gain the farmer's viewpoint of radio and to secure suggestions for improving radio programs. The survey revealed almost unanimous satisfaction with radio.

Weather reports, popular music, educational talks, market reports and current news items were mentioned most frequently as the features of greatest appeal. It was quite evident that farmers prefer orchestra, band and male quartet music to other types and that there is a demand for old time tunes and songs. That some radio stations broadcast too much jazz music, was the view of a number of farmers.

The majority of farmers are not depending upon crystal and one-tube sets for their radio information. About two-thirds of those taking part in the survey reported sets with 2 or more tubes and of these 85 per cent. were equipped with loud speakers. This is significant since it indicates that on the majority of farms, the entire family can enjoy the programs. It is surprising to find that almost three-fourths of the farm families listen to radio programs in daytime.

That the radio is not of temporary popularity was another important revelation of the survey. Sixty one per cent. of the farmers said they were using the radio more than when it was first installed. In most of these cases, the radio sets are two or more years old.

The farm radio owners manifested a great interest in market reports. More talks giving simple, practical advice on farming were urged. Marketing eggs and poultry, spraying fruit trees, controlling insects, diseases and weeds and co-operative marketing were subjects of particular interest.

GOOD CROPS STIMULATE INTEREST IN STATE SHOW

With the ends of the numerous county fairs throughout Pennsylvania prize winners are turning their attention to the Tenth State-wide show which will be held in Harrisburg, January 18 to 22. Many letters are being received by the management of the show asking about the exhibit space and date of the show.

The excellent quality of the more important farm crops grown in the State this year such as corn, wheat and apples, has resulted in a greater interest in exhibiting the products than ever before. Prize-winners in local shows, who never exhibited at the State Show before, are already asking about how to get their products to Harrisburg. In view of this, every effort is being made by the Show Committee to secure more exhibit space than has ever been used for any of the previous nine shows.

Committees from twenty-five farm organizations have already started work arranging for meetings during Show week, and assisting the management in planning the various features of the exhibition.

F. P Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, the chairman of the Show Committee, reports splendid co-operation between all the agricultural organizations, the county agents, the State College extension workers, vocational schools, and the State and Harrisburg Chambers of Commerce in arranging the State's leading farm event of the year.

HIGH POINTS IN STATE'S OCTOBER 1 CROP REPORT

One of the best corn crops in the history of the State, improvement in the potato outlook, a harvested tobacco crop of excellent quality and better than average yield, and a slight increase in the farm apple production are indicated by the Federal-State Crop Report for October 1, issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg.

Fall plowing and seeding were behind the usual schedule at the openng of October, many localities being almost at a standstill due to the hard, dry condition of the soil.

Practically the entire grain corn crop escaped damage from frost and conditions on October 1 continued to show that the crop this year will be one of the biggest and highest quality crops ever harvested in the State.

Buckwheat plantings, particularly the latest fields, were hard hit by the dry spell of September and some fields in the northern counties were damaged to a slight extent by early frosts

The potato outlook indicated a crop above the average both in condition and crop prospect although the lack of rain was a drawback. In only a very few cases was any great amount of rotting reported. The condition of the crop improved during September in the southeastern quarter of the State and especially in the important Lehigh-Northampton area.

The tobacco harvest was practically finished by October 1 in the Lancaster district. Yields were reported as good, at least average or better, and the crop of excellent quality.

The farm apple and pear crops made slight advances during September but are still below last year and the average. The peach crop was only about one-fourth of normal with the quality the lowest in years. Grapes in the important Erie county area were short of the growers' expectations a month previous but the quality is reported as excellent.

THE FARM ELECTRIFIED

"The Farm Electrified" is the title of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture's most recent publication. It is a 38-page illustrated bulletin giving the details of the Rutherford farm exhibition last winter when over 100 electric appliances were demonstrated.

Complete information is given on how the farm buildings were wired and how the numerous appliances were installed. Over 5,500 people visited the demonstration during the State Farm Products Show last January. The interest was so great that State officials decided to make the information on how the demonstration was arranged and conducted available to all interested parties. The bulletin is No. 407 and can be secured free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg.

STORE VEGETABLES ON FARM

Where there is no storage cellar on the farm, vegetables may be pitted in the field or in a partitioned portion of the house cellar, say vegetable gardeners of the Pennsylvania State College. For small amounts of roots and cabbage a barrel laid on its side is satisfactory. This is covered with alternating layers of soil and straw or leaves, closed by the barrel head, and this "door" covered with a thick coat of leaves or straw. For larger amounts conical heaps of vegetables in the field are covered much the same way as with the barrel.

HARVESTING AND STORING ICE

One of the essential factors in the production of clean milk, and particularly in the maintenance of a low bacterial count is the proper cooling of the milk supply on the farm. During the warm weather, "cold" in some form should be available for the rapid chilling of the milk before shipment. This applies for morning as well as the evening milk.

In many localities natural ice is available and if properly housed, is a very worth while crop. It's harvesting comes during the time of the year when other work on the farm is light. As with other crops, however, preparation must be made in advance. An ice house is essential. This need not be extensive. Most of the material needed is usually close at hand.

Certain principles of refrigeration must be followed to insure the best results.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes a very complete booklet on the construction of various types of ice houses in Farmers' Bulletin, 1978, "Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm," which gives the details of construction of various ice houses, as well as methods of harvesting and storing.

The expense connected with the liberal storage of ice, where natural ice is available, is so small in comparison with the benefits, that a dairy farmer can ill afford to neglect this crop. Not only has it a real money value in the care of his milk crop but there are untold advantages of an ample supply for household purposes.

The small amount of time labor and expense incurred in erecting an ice house will pay big dividends next summer. Lack of proper cooling of your milk supply is one of the greatest causes of sour and low grade milk

Under average conditions about 1 1-2 tons of ice per cow should be stored for cooling milk. Under ordinary circumstances this allows for wastage and for use in the home as well.

FARMERS GO TO COLLEGE TO STUDY OPERATION OF PORTABLE SAW MILLS

Splendid demonstrations of how a portable saw mill, hooked up to a tractor, can turn out high-grade lumber on the farm wood-lot were given at the "Portable Saw Mill Week," conducted at Pennsylvania State College, October 19 to 24, under the direction of Professor J. A. Ferguson, who occupies the chair of forestry at the College. More than 400 portable saw mill men were in attendance, including many farmers who own portable mills. An interesting feature was a practical saw filing and fitting school, conducted by Charles H. Cooper, from Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.

Six different makes of gasoline tractors were used to drive the mill. These were the Advance-Rumley, Case, Fordson, Frick, Huber, and International. The saws used were furnished by Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. The mill used was loaned by the Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa.

Data was collected in regard to horsepower, fuel consumption, actual time used in sawing a definite quantity of lumber, running the carriage, turning the logs, etc. This data, when assembled, will be available to all portable saw mill men.

One evening session was held, at which moving pictures of logging scenes and a three reel film showing the manufacture of saws and tools at the Disston work were features.

INTERSTATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor
Advertising Managers { August A. Miller / Frederick Shangle

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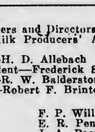
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A. R. Marvel	I. V. Otto

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Editorial



The annual meeting of the Inter State Milk Producers' Association, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, is your meeting. Every member of the Association has the right and privilege to attend this meeting and to exercise his right to ballot for directors in proportion to the number of shares held, as well as to lend his voice and vote in conducting such business as may be presented for action.

Every member should exercise his right to this privilege.

At this meeting will be presented an outline of the year's work and plans and principles laid down for the coming year's program.

Delegates from the various locals should carry the message from those bodies to the annual meeting and should also return to the locals an outline of the day's procedure.

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Prdoucers' Association is the members' own meeting and they enjoy the right to express themselves on questions of policy.

If, by any means you are unable to personally attend this meeting, delegate your proxy to the delegate from your local or if this is not possible, it may be delegated to your neighbor or any other member who will attend and cast your ballot for you.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, which this year, will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Inter State Milk Producers' Association, presents an outstanding opportunity for the membership of the latter association to learn not only what the function of the Federation (with which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is co-operating) may be, but its methods in arriving at a desired end.

Eminent speakers will address these meetings. The Honorable W. M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other outstanding speakers will address these meetings Leaders of co-operative milk marketing organizations, throughout the United States, will also be among the speakers.

At these gatherings will be presented the opportunity of meeting and hearing from the leading co-operative organizations of the country.

The opportunity of attending these meetings will be extended to all the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 24th and 25th.

Invitation to the Visiting Ladies

The ladies of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the visiting ladies of the delegates to the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation in connectionn with the Annual Meeting, are cordially invited to attend the Ladies' Meeting, to be held on Monday morning, November 23rd, at the office of the Association, in Boyertown Building, 9th Floor, 1211 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dairy Council Staff will explain the scope of its work and material. The Nutrition Department will show the preparation of the cocoa paste and a sandwich loaf. Miss Philbrook will give one of her chalk talks and the Dramatic Department will furnish the music.

Following the meeting, the luncheon, will be, in itself, a demonstration of a well selected, balanced meal.

All through the year echoes have come from the good time last year and this meeting promises to be even better.

Sincerely,
MRS. ROBERT F. BRINTON,
Chairman, Hospitality Committee.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

One of the most important features of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will be the election of Directors to succeed those whose terms have expired.

Each year, at the Annual Meeting, eight Directors are elected to serve for three years.

Those whose terms expire with this meeting are:—

A. B. Waddington, Salem county, New Jersey.
E. Nelson James, Cecil county, Md.
H. I. Lauver, Juniata county, Pa.
E. R. Pennington, Kent county, Md.
H. B. Stewart, Blair county, Pa.
J. V. Bishop, Burlington county, N. J.
J. W. Keith, Queene Anne county, Md.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford county, Pa.

The general business of the Association is handled through its Board of Directors. Much responsibility for the success and welfare of your organization depends upon these officers.

Following the election of the new Directors, the Board of Directors meets for organization. They elect the officers, including the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and an Executive Committee of seven. Routine business is conducted by the Officers and Executive Committee, which report directly to the Board of Directors, which govern and control the activities of the organization.

Therefore, be it resolved: That the Board of Directors be and hereby are authorized and empowered by the stockholders in annual meeting assembled, to make such changes in the operations of the regular Philadelphia Selling Plan as may be necessary to have for the conditions of the market during that period.

This resolution after adoption, is to be presented to the annual meeting of the stockholders on November 23rd for their action.

Market Situation

H. D. Allebach, president presented a very complete report on the market conditions for fluid milk.

The situation was outlined both from the view point of supply and demand—conditions on the farms, cost of production and relative conditions in nearby districts.

Frank M. Twining, in charge of the Testing Forces of the Association, made a detailed report of the work of that department. September statistics were

Classification of Work	Total
No. days on organization work	27
Total number calls	355
No. contracts received	113
No. membership transfers	30
No. of cows signed	858
No. days miscellaneous work	29
No. days testing	147
No. plants investigated	104
No. butterfat tests made 7638	

DIRECTORS MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, was held at its offices in the Boyertown Building, October 26th, 1925.

The roll call showed that every director, throughout the Philadelphia Milk Shed, was in attendence.

Secretary Balderston made brief reports on various projects of interest since the last directors meeting, including the necessity of Certificates of Public Convenience for Milk Haulers,. Rural Electric Service, etc.

Plans and programs relative to the coming annual meeting and the meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, were discussed, following reports of the several committees.

F. P. Willits, Robert F. Brinton, Robert Balderston and C. I. Cohee made brief reports, following their attendance to the National Dairy Show, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The following resolution was presented and approved by the Board:

In view of the possibility of unusually advantageous milk market conditions in Philadelphia, during 1926, incident to the Sesqui-Centenial.

The current report of the treasurer, covering expenditures and receipts since the last regular meeting, was presented and approved.

Reports of Directors

The various directors made individual reports as to conditions in their respective districts. Production conditions as well as general marketing conditions were reported, as were the supply and costs of dairy feeds and roughage for cattle feeding. In some sections there had been heavy snow, while in a large majority of cases the period of pasture for dairy cattle had closed.

VALID TRESPASS SIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA

The "no trespassing" sign for posting on farm property must carry certain information in order to constitute a valid notice. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture receives inquiries from farmers who seek advice on how to word these signs. Since a law against farm stealing was passed last Spring, it is advisable for farmers to post a sign which carries a warning against both trespassing and stealing.

A type of notice believed to be valid when prominently posted about the premises, one combining both the warning of the 1905 Trespass Act and the 1925 Stealing Act, is the following:

NOTICE!
No Trespassing or Stealing Allowed
THIS FARM PRIVATE PROPERTY

All persons are hereby notified and warned neither to trespass on these premises under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10.00 as provided by the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 169; nor to take, steal or carry away any property whatsoever under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500.00 and imprisonment not exceeding three years, as provided by the Act of May 1, 1925, P. L. 440.

.....
Owner or Lessee.

The signature should be in ink.

STEP TOWARD SUCCESS

Ton litters, 400 bushel potato crops, tested cows, ton geldings and 1000 pound calves are all contributing toward better agriculture. Many farmers are pushing forward in all of these practical methods of producing more and better agricultural products from fewer units or in a shorter time than by the old way. It is a good procession to join. Don't follow; lead.

Aunt Ada's Axioms:—Many hands make light work, and many lights help hand work. Thank heaven, more farm women have electricity every year!

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Inter State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa.

Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware county, Pa.; Business Managers, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware county, Pa.; Frederick Shangle, Trenton, New Jersey; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners). Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; Fred Shangle, Trenton, N. J., R. D.; E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; E. H. Donovan, Bremford, Delaware; and 20,303 others.

Known bond holders, mortgages and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

AUGUST A. MILLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of October, 1925.
W. H. Henderson
Notary Public
My commission expires March 27, 1927.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

In September the percentage of basic milk paid for by co-operating dealers will be 115 per cent. of the basic quantity. Second Surplus Milk is eliminated during July, August and September.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

During July, August and September co-operating dealers will pay the following named percentages of basic quantities of milk shipped at basic prices.

July basic—110 per cent of basic quantity.
August basic—110 per cent of basic quantity.
September basic—115 per cent of basic quantity.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

OCTOBER BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.8
3.05	2.96	6.85
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

NOVEMBER BASIC PRICE
GRADE B MARKET MILK
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Subject to change whenever warranted by market. conditions.

Test per cent.	per 100 lb.	per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

OCTOBER BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

NOVEMBER BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Subject to change whenever warranted by market. conditions.

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.348	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	1925 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	——
August	2.05	——
September	2.25	——

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37

OCTOBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	52 1/2	51 1/2	50
2	52	50 1/2	50
3	52	50 3/4	49 1/4
5	52	50 3/4	49 1/4
6	52	50 3/4	49
7	51 1/2	50	48 1/2
8	51 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/4
9	51 1/2	50 1/2	48
10	51 1/2	51	48
13	52	51	49 1/2
14	53	52	49 1/2
15	53 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2
16	53 1/2	52 1/2	50
17	53 1/2	52	50 1/4
19	53	52	50
20	53	52	48 1/2
21	53	51 1/2	49
22	53	51 1/2	49
23	53	51 1/2	49 1/2
24	52	50 1/2	49 1/2
26	51 1/2	50	49 1/2
27	50 1/2	48 1/2	49
28	50 1/2	49	48
29	51 1/2	50	49
30	51 1/2	50	49 1/2
31	51 1/2	50	50

MARKET CONDITIONS

A number of factors have involved the conditions governing the fluid milk market during the past month.

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan the period of making the 1926 basic quantity began with October and will continue during November and December. All milk produced during these months will be paid for by co-operating dealers, at full basic milk prices.

Uncertain weather conditions, influencing both consumption and production make it difficult to forecast, at this time, just what conditions, both as to supply and demand, will be in the immediate future.

In some of the smaller sections a temporary shortage in suppply is reported, which buyers have been able to take care of without much difficulty. On the other hand and particularly in the consuming districts, there is more milk available than is actually needed.

At some receiving stations there has been a sharp falling off in the supply, while in others it holds its own. There is a probability that some producers still have cows on pasture and that they have not started into their fall feeding program. This may have had some influence on the situation particularly in the scarcity of hay in some sections and the prices of dairy feeds.

Consumption in some of the larger markets is probably somewhat greater. The demand for ice cream, in view of weather conditions has decreased.

The butter market was irregular during the month. Early in October, 92 score solid packed butter, New York City, was quoted around 50 cents, advancing to 52 1-2 in mid-month and then receding to 49½ near the close of the month.

Well greased tools stored in sheds bespeak good farmers.

SILAGE FOR CALVES AND YOUNG STOCK

By A. L. Haecker

Every silo user knows that calves three or four months old will eat and relish silage. Rapid and vigorous growth is not only desired but is the most profitable in the rearing of domestic animals; and it is extremely important that the young calves be kept in a growing condition from birth. This necessitates the feeding of a succulent ration.

The Iowa Experiment Station recently made a calf-feeding test where corn silage was compared with roots and hay for the growing of calves. The results of this test showed that calves fed on silage not only made as good growth, but made it much cheaper. Where the cost of producing one pound of gain was compared the silage group showed 7.9c., the root group 8.3c., and the hay group 9.6c.

In feeding calves on silage they can be started at three or four months of age. To encourage them, a little grain can be sprinkled over the silage. Care should always be taken to feed in quantities which they will eat up clean so that there will be no souring or mouldy silage left in the feed box. A little clover or alfalfa hay also should be kept in the rack so that the animals can take it at will. Rations of from four to six pounds for calves from six to eight months old are about right

Very little grain if any, need be used with such a ration. It is surprising what rapid and economical growth calves will make when given good, finely cut silage with alfalfa or clover hay. All breeders or keepers of stock, whether the animals be of dairy or beef type, will find a corn silage ration with legume hay about the cheapest and best food for growth and development. We are learning to make better silage than we did formerly. Cutting the corn at the right period, planting it thick enough to develop plenty of small ears, has proven the most successful. Farmers who grow beef cattle have found it very difficult to compete with the ranges of the West, and the greatest concern is to lower the cost of feed. This can be done only through feeding liberally with a cheap succulent ration such as corn silage balanced with home-grown forage made from clover alfalfa, soy beans or cow peas.

The ration of silage and legume hay will not only prove a valuable one for calves and young stock, but the base for fattening cattle and dairy cows. Silage is a substitute for pasture, and the wise feeder will use it as he would use grass.

PENN STATE STUDENTS VISIT INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N.

A group of forty senior and junior students of the Pennsylvania State College, in Agricultural Economics, visited the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on October 30th.

This trip was in connection with a tour of Philadelphia Markets in connection with the Pennsylvania State Marketing Course.

The trip was under the Direction of Professor Fred Weaver, of the State College and Porter Taylor and Andrew Haneman of the Pennsylvania State Department of Markets.

H. D. Allebach, president and I. R. Zollers, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and R. W. Balderston, secretary and C. I. Cohee, director of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council made brief addresses outlining the scope and methods of both organizations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Lewis Linseed Meal

A tonic and regulator
for all farm stock



Made the OLD PROCESS Way

By

John T. Lewis & Bros. Company

Lafayette Building, 437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturers of DUTCH BOY Paint Products

Open Formula Feed

Open Formula Feeds
Direct from Mill to Feeding Trough

American Milling Company was first of all to make Genuine Open Formula Feeds.

In the past, Open Formula Feeds were sold through intermediary trade channels. This year an even more economical plan has been adopted. We are selling the original and genuine Open Formula Feeds, recommended and approved by the College Feed Conference Board, DIRECT to you through our own Car Door Agents—the same feeds as always but made now under our own trade names.

Universal 24% Dairy; Empire 20% Dairy; Amco 32% Supplement; Amco Pasture and Fitting Rations; Starting, Growing and Egg Mashes; Chicken Feeds and Scratch Grains.

Before you contract for any kind of feed write to us for the name of our nearest Car Door Agent and for the safe, attractive 1925-26 Feed Pool plan, prices and terms.

American Milling Company

714 Mechanics Trust Bldg.
Harrisburg, Penna.
Main Office, Peoria, Illinois

Universal Empire Amco

ANNUAL INTER-STATE MEETING

Complete Details of Program

(Continued from page 1)

Information to Delegates and Members

The registration desk will be at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, where every delegate and member as well as the guests of the association should register.

Representatives of the association will be there to welcome and direct you. The Hotel is but six blocks from the Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station and but four blocks from the Reading Terminal.

For those traveling by automobile, open air parking places are available at 69th and Market Streets or at the end of the Frankford elevated.

Nearby parking is available at the Benjamin Franklin Garage at 211 S. 9th Street ($1.00 for 24 hours)

Satisfactory accommodations for cars can be obtained at garages in the outskirts of the city near direct routes to the hotel.

Visits to Plants

On Tuesday morning members may elect trips to various city milk and ice cream plants. Register at the desk as to what plant you prefer and suitable guides will be available for the trip.

The following members of the Inter-State and Dairy Council field representatives will serve as the guest and guide committees.

Housing Committee—Clayton Reynolds, E. C. Dumming, W. B. Flory, H. D. Kinsey and Robert M. Dwyer.

Guest Committee in charge of plant visits.

Dofinger Milk Plant—Chester Bishop, E. P. Bechtel.

Supplee-Wills-Jones, Camden Milk Plant—D. A. McCarthy, Wesley S. Holmes.

Supplee-Wills-Jones, Ice Cream Plant—H. S. Smith, L. S. Stuart.

Abbotts Alderny Dairies Milk Plant—M. E. Gelatt, O. S. Havens.

Abbotts Alderny Dairies Ice Cream Plant—B. G. Marsh, C. W. Wilson.

Harbison Milk Plant—T. C. Campbell, H. D. Kinsey.

Scott-Powell Milk Plant—C. E. Cowan, Floyd R. Ealy.

To our membership generally, the officers and directors of your association believe that these combined meetings offer to every one who can attend, an opportunity never before presented. In addition to attending and participating in the business of your own organization the privilege of attending the meetings of the National Milk Producers' Federation of which your association is a member, and learning first hand the problems and plans of co-operative milk producers' organizations throughout the United States as well as those interested in production of other dairy products, such as butter and cheese.

As a closing word, make every possible effort to attend these meetings, learn what the co-operative movement has done in other sections and particularly learn how and why the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation has become such an important factor in the National Dairy World.

The general committee in charge of the banquet and entertainment features are as follows:

Banquet Committee—Frederick Shangle and R. F. Brinton.

Program—R. W. Balderston and A. A. Miller.

Entertainment and Welfare—F. M. Twining and C. I. Cohee.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

(Continued from page 1)

butter went to F. H. Harms, Oelwein, Iowa, with a score of 95. The cold storage butter gold medal went to the Strawberry Point Creamery, Strawberry Point, Iowa, with a score of 94¾.

The gold medal winner for the best American Cheddar Class, went to Otto H. Yarde, of Manawa, Wis., with a score of 97½. P. H. Kasper, Bear Creek, Wis., won second prize with a score of 97.

Maryland Wins Dairy Cattle Judging Contest

The State of Maryland won first place in the 4-herd dairy livestock judging contest with its team.

The boys on the winning team were: Arthur Dunnigan, of Pylesville; Ralph Walker, of Gaithersburg; and Stanley Suttok, of Chestertown. The score was 3767 out of a possible 4800.

The Illinois team was second with a score of 3630; Oklahoma was third with a score of 3627; Georgia fourth with 3612, and Iowa fifth, with 3582. Honorable mention was given to the Minnesota and New Jersey teams.

New Jersey Boys' and Girls' Club Winners

The New Jersey Agricultural Boys' and Girls' Club were winners for the best herd of Holsteins, Guernseys and Jersey dairy cattle. First place was won in each of the breeds.

In the class for individual honors, Stanley Kagan, of Morris county, took first place with his senior Jersey heifer. Howard Stelle, Mercer county, won second with his senior yearling heifer, and Francis Phillips, Hunterdon county, won third with her junior two-year-old Guernsey.

In the high and vocational school dairy judging competition the New Jersey vocational schools also had a high rating. Their team in judging Guernseys, Holsteins and Ayreshires ranked second, third and fifth.

FREE Valuable Bulletins to Save You Money

They tell how to prevent and control live stock diseases. Diseases cost the farmer over $200,000,000 loss yearly. Reading this information may save you heavy loss.

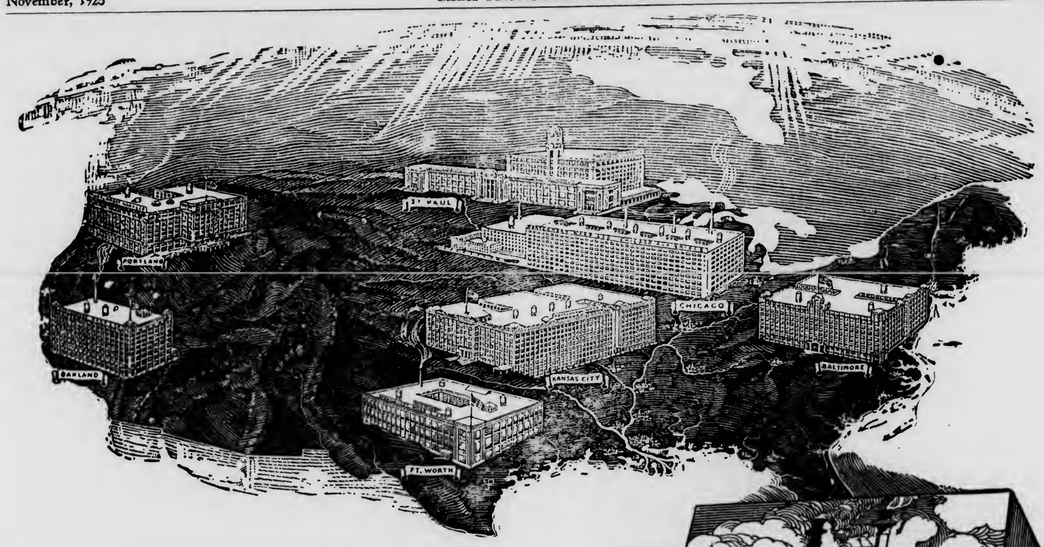
B-K Bacterial

General Laboratories
Dept. L108 Madison, Wis.

A farm inventory is the cornerstone of farm book-keeping.

CARE FOR COWS AND HEIFERS

Cows and heifers soon to freshen should be looked after closely. At this period, cold nights, short pasture, and lack of attention will add greatly to the cost of any milk they produce later. They should be brought to the barn and put into condition on legume hay, some silage, and a suitable grain mixture. Cows handled in this way will make cheaper milk later.



One of Ward's Seven Great Houses Is Near to You

THESE Seven Great Houses were built at big railway and mail centers so that one of them would be near to you—so that your orders would reach us quicker—*your goods would reach you quicker, and with less postage and freight for you to pay.*

Building these big plants in each section of the United States is part of our plan *to give you the quickest and best possible service.*

Their Combined Buying Power Brings You the Lowest Prices

One of these seven big stores could buy goods cheaply and sell goods at low prices, just as other stores do. But acting together, buying all together, their vast purchases enable us to buy and sell *at lower than market prices.*

Each season we go into the market with over Fifty Million dollars in cash. Think of that tremendous advantage. Car load lots, yes even the entire output of a factory is bought; the markets of the world are searched to secure goods of standard quality at prices lower than a smaller organization could possibly buy.

"What makes Ward's low prices possible?"

There you have your answer. *Our big cash buying for you and for over eight million other families.*

A $50.00 Saving For You

Your Catalogue offers you a saving of $50 this very season—but you must use the Catalogue to save this money. Turn to it *regularly* for everything you need to buy. Send all your orders to Ward's and there will be *an average cash saving of at least $50 each season for You!*

We Never Sacrifice Quality to Make a Low Price

The assurance of better quality is yours every time you buy at Ward's. We make sure that every article we sell is dependable—that it will give good service. We would rather miss selling you than to disappoint you. Therefore, we offer no "price baits." Mere cheapness may get your first order—but satisfactory quality makes you our friend.



Use Your Catalogue

The opportunity is yours. One of these seven great Houses of Ward's is convenient to you. You have a copy of our Catalogue. Use your Catalogue. Send all your orders to Ward's.

Your orders are shipped within 24 hours

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your orders reach us quicker. Your goods reach you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Dairy Council Service

The various departments of the Dairy Council are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings.



Milk Makes Healthy Children

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to hundreds of thousands of producers and consumers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Lecturers and Speakers on Health Programs Are Available

Motion Picture Films on Dairy Subjects

Lantern Slides Literature Posters

Short Plays for the Children, Etc. Are Yours for the Asking

Let Us Assist in Planning Your Entertainment

There is no charge for this service at meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Locals, Community gatherings, etc., held within the territory of the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Write us for detailed information and programs

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

R. W. BALDERSTON, *Secretary*
BOYERTOWN BUILDING
1211 Arch Street
PHILADELPHIA

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATIONS NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

To be Held in Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary Wiliam M. Jardine, of the United States Department of Agriculture and Governor Gifford Pinchot, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be the principal speakers at the ninth annual meeting of the National Milk Producers' Federation, which will hold its sessions in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, in Philadelphia, November 24th and 25th.

The remainder of the program for this big meeting will consist of reports by representatives of the member associations from all parts of the country, on the progress of their work and the problems involved.

The most important matter before the Federation will have to do with proposed agricultural legislation in the next session of congress.

"During the past nine years," says Secretary Charles W. Holman, "the Federation has grown steadily in membership and in influence, and today represents practically all of the important co-operative organizations of dairy farmers marketing fluid milk and cream, butter and cheese, and manufactured products. The 28 regional organizaitons now represent over 300,000 dairy farmers, marketing nearly a half billion dollars' worth of milk and its products annually, or about one-fifth of the entire value of dairy products in the United States. The Federation itself is not a trading organization, but is a protective body and a clearing house of information for its member associations.

"The annual meeting of the Federation will follow the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, of Philadelphia, which is scheduled for November 23. The Interstate association is a member of the National Federation and extended the invitation to the National to meet in Philadelphia. Headquarters will be at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel."

The officers of the Federation are: John D. Miller, president, Susquehanna, Pa.; Richard Pattee, first vice president, Newton Highland, Mass.; Harry Hartke, second vice president, Covington, Ky.; Frank P. Willits, treasurer, Ward, Pa.; and Charles W. Holman, secretary, Washington, D. C.

The directors of the Federation are: C. Bechtelheimer, Waterloo, Iowa; John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn.; J. A. Scollard, Chehalis, Wash.; Geo. W. Slocum, New York, N. Y.; Richard Pattee, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Harry Hartke, Covington, Ky.; F. G. Swoboda, Plymouth, Wis.; John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa.; Frank P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; R. Smith Snader, New Windsor, Md.; C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn.; P. S. Brenneman, Jefferson, Ohio; B. Ashcraft, Cleveland, Ohio; N. P. Hull, Lansing, Mich.; W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn.; J. C. Burr, Wauseon, Ohio.

The member associations are: Berrien County Milk Producers' Association, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn.; Co-operative Pure Milk Association, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, New York City; Des Moines (Iowa) Co-operative Dairy Marketing Association; Farmers' Milk Producers' Association, Richmond, Va.; Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Iowa Co-operative Creamery Secretaries' and Managers' Association, Waterloo, Iowa; Kentucky and Indiana Dairies Co., Louisville, Ky.; Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Baltimore, Md.; Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association, Washington, D. C.; Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich.; Milk Producers' Association, Chicago District; Milk Producers' Association of Summit County and Vicinity, Akron, Ohio; Milk Producers' Association of Central California, Modesto, California; Milwaukee (Wis.) Co-operative Milk Producers; Minnesota Co-operative Creameires Association, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.; New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass.; Northwestern Co-operative Sales Company, Wauseon, Ohio; Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association, Cleveland, Ohio; San Diego County Milk Producers' Association, San Diego, California; Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill.; St. Joseph, Minn.; Twin Ports Dairy Association, Superior, Wis.; United Dairy Association of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; and Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, Plymouth, Wis.

BULL BIG FACTOR IN MAKING HERD

Most Important Single Animal in Building Up Good String

The bull is the most important single factor in the breeding efficiency of the herd. The bull is often the means of spreading infections in the herd, and should be watched more carefully than any other one member of it.

There are several points to be remembered on buying or caring for the herd sire. "A bull should always be purchased from a herd as free from breeding troubles as possible. A bull may be backed by wonderful breeding and at the same time be worthless as a breeder. It is advisable to have a newly purchased sire examined by a veterinarian before putting him into regular service.

"The bull must not be too fat, but he must be kept in good flesh, and one way to do this is to give him plenty of regular exercise. A tread-power or treadmill will help keep him in good trim.

"Do not turn the bull out with the herd as this makes it impossible to keep an accurate check on him. It is vital to have an accurate record of his services, and to follow through on the results of each one. There is generally something wrong with a bull which is classed as not a sure breeder. A bull of this type may breed some of the cows successfully, but as a general rule he is a menace to the herd.

"The bull should at least have as good care and feeding as the cows of the herd."

(Cornell University Agricultural Extension Department).

OFFICIAL NOTICE
NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

Monday, November 23rd, 1925

At the Benjamin Franklin Hotel

9th and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AT 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will meet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Monday morning, November 23rd, 1925, at 10.00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
R. W. BALDERSTON, Secretary

PROGRAM

10.00 A. M.—Election of Officers
Report of Officers and Auditors
Discussion of General Market Conditions

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE LADIES

ANNUAL BANQUET

Benjamin Franklin Hotel

NOVEMBER 23rd, 1925 at 6.00 P. M.

Interesting Program Good Music Special Dairy Council Plays

BANQUET TICKETS $2.50

National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation

MEETS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 24, 25, 1925

Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

All dairymen are welcome at these meetings

IF YOU CANNOT ATTEND, SIGN, AND DETACH THE FOLLOWING PROXY AND GIVE IT TO YOUR DELEGATE REPRESENTATIVE. OR MAIL TO THE SECRETARY OR ANY OTHER OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1917

REGISTERED WITH CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PROXY

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents,

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Twenty-third day of November, 1925, and on such other day as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of the said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully as I could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , 1925.

Witness:(Seal)(Seal)

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS WITH PROXY FOR REVENUE TAX

How Concrete Helps the Farmer



FARMERS who have the advantage of permanent, expense-proof buildings save time and money that would otherwise go to keep ramshackle buildings fit for use. Concrete dairy barns mean healthier cows that give more milk; and that means bigger milk checks.

Concrete silos make possible economical, dependable feed the year 'round—which also means more milk.

Concrete manure pits prevent loss of valuable fertilizing elements in manure.

Concrete corn cribs keep out rats and mice. You can't sell these pests so why fatten them?

Concrete feeding floors and hog houses make healthy, profitable hogs.

Concrete protects the home, and other farm buildings against fire.

* * *

Wouldn't you like to know more about Concrete—how to mix and use it, and how to estimate quantities of materials? We will gladly supply you with this information without charge. Write today for your free copy of "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

OFFICES IN 30 CITIES

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION

By EARL M. WHITNEY

An important point to consider in connection with proper management of fowls is that of lighting the poultry houses during the winter months

That artificial lighting of hen houses increases the winter egg yield, is a fact acknowledged by all leading authorities in the industry. So far as the hen is concerned, artificial lighting is past the experimental stage and now has permanent recognition as an improvement which pays for itself in a very short time. Lights are coming into general use among poultrymen.

Different Kinds of Lights

Artificial lighting is not confined to electricity alone. There are now several kinds of gasoline and kerosene lamps being manufactured for this specific purpose, lamps so constructed as to practically eliminate all danger in their operation. They are simple and easy to handle and fuel cost is low.

Lights are intended to prolong the day sufficiently to enable the hen to consume an amount of food equal to that consumed in the springtime, the natural laying season. This enables her to store up surplus material for the manufacture of eggs.

The hen has a long wait between evening and morning feeding during the long nights of winter, her last daylight meal consisting of a grain ration scattered in the litter about 4 p. m. Her crop capacity for food is sufficient to keep the digestive organs busy for about eight hours. After that she must call upon her reserve supply of food to maintain body energy and it is this reserve supply which she uses in making eggs. That is where the benefit of artificial light comes in. An extra meal is supplied along between eight and nine o'clock at night or four and five o'clock in the morning. Many turn on lights for a short period at 8.30 p. m. and again at 4 a. m.

By lengthening the short days of winter so that the birds can consume the same amount of feed they do during the natural laying season, poultry raisers should get the same good egg production that comes in that season.

More Daylight Needed

All fowls need, in addition to comfortable quarters and good feed in winter, more daylight. If the poultryman has healthy, vigorous stock that meets the physical test required in producers, then this combination will assure him of a good profit. It will mean more eggs in the season when they are highest in price.

CLASSES OF FOWLS

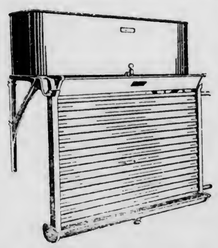
In connection with the subject of good stock, the first of the three big essentials to success with hens, consideration should be given the selection of the best breed for your particular purpose. This article is not an attempt to enumerate all the breeds and their varieties, but merely to give the reader some information regarding those which have the greatest degree of success and popularity in America, and to classify them in such a way that one can choose his "favorite breed" without great difficulty.

For convenience, breeds have been divided into classes that distinguish their origin and the purposes for which as a rule they are best adapted. Take for example, the American class which includes what is commonly called the dual purpose fowl—a bird that is a combination egg and meat producer, here you have varieties that are acknowledged egg producers and at the same time heavy enough birds to make good table fowls. This class contains three very popular breeds in particular —the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes.

The Mediterranean class is another which has strong backing in this country. It includes such breeds as Leghorns and Anconas, the "lightweights" of poultry, and also Minorcas. They are wonderful egg producers and many people choose them not only for their laying qualities but also because of the whiteness of their eggs. For broilers they are excellent, as up to the broiler age they grow about as rapidly as the heavier breeds.

The English class contains a breed that has gained widespread popularity in America, so much so that many poultry raisers look upon it as a full-fledged "American bird—the Orpington. This popular breed comes in four varieties, S. C. Buff, White, Black, and Blue.

In the Asiatic class there has been an American revival of the Light Braham's old-time popularity. It is a grand old variety and well worthy of being kept alive.



Chester Producers' Milk Cooler

All copper, everlasting. Built just like the big Chester Factory Milk Cooler, with seamless copper tubes and brass manifolds. Will stand 150 pounds pressure. Easy to clean. Cools within two degrees of water. Very reasonably priced. Made in four sizes.

Send for our new catalog

Get a copy of the new Chester Milk Producers' Catalog. It is yours for the asking. Keep it on hand for ready reference. It contains a fund of useful information. Send for it today—without obligation of course.

CHESTER DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY
CHESTER Dept. I PENNA.

Make this Test!

and see what happens

Pour some fresh milk through an ordinary strainer, then **pour that same milk through** a Dr. Clark Purity Strainer, and see how much dirt you get. You'll be surprised at the result. Then make the test the other way 'round by using the Purity Strainer first and the ordinary strainer last. That test will convince you that what we say is true. The Purity Strainer is the only one that gets ALL the dirt. That's our guarantee or we'll refund your money.



PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 6½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Used and endorsed by World's largest dairies and condensaries, including Borden's, Carnation, Mohawk, Sheffield Farms, etc. And they use it because it pays. Put your milk in the top-notch price class. Make it clean with a Purity Strainer.

Made in two sizes — 10 qt. and 18 qt. Ask your dealer for the Purity Strainer or write us for circular and prices. Send today!

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. F 1 Battle Creek, Mich.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

Mention the Milk Producers' Review When Writing Advertisers

NEW JERSEY CROP CONDITIONS

Weather conditions during September and early October were generally favorable for harvesting fall crops.

The corn crop has been exceptional in all sections. Sowing of winter wheat was somewhat retarded by wet weather.

The following statistics are available as of the date of October 1st.

Corn—the condition of the crop was estimated at 97 per cent. of a normal, indicating a yield of about 46.6 bushels per acre and a production of 11,314,000 bushels as compared with 8,024,000 bushels last year and 10,429,000, the average production for the last 10 years.

Hay—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of all tame hay this season is estimated at 1.5 tons, indicating a production of 471,000 tons, as compared with 584,000 tons last year and 482,000 tons, the average production for the past ten years.

Pastures—The condition of pastures was about 75 per cent. of normal as compared to 86 per cent. on September 1st and 82 per cent. on October 1st, last year.

Farm Labor—The present supply of farm labor is estimated at 86 per cent. of a normal and the present demand at 91 per cent of a normal, making the potential supply 94.5 per cent. of a normal. The September 1st potential was 93.7 per cent.; August 1, 94.6 per cent; July 1st, 94.3 and on October 1st, 1924, 97.8 per cent.

Wages—The average wages paid for the different classes of farm labor is as follows: By the month with board, $46.00; without board, $72.00; by the day, including piece work, with board, $2.65; without board, $3.65. These prices are almost identical with those of last year on October 1st.

FALL GARDEN CLEAN-UP DESTROYS MANY PESTS

A fall garden clean-up should be made a regular practice just as the spring house cleaning.

Such a clean-up is real life insurance for the garden crops next year. The crop remnants which are usually found about the garden should be raked together and burned, or if burning is not practical, they may be buried deeply. A great number of our most troublesome pests are found in the garden at this season of the year preparing to overwinter under such material as half rotted cucumbers, pumpkins, cabbage and the like. The most outstanding pest of cucumbers will be found in large numbers upon the old cucumber piles and even on pumpkins.

If these insects are destroyed at this time, the number to attack the crop next year will be greatly reduced. Many of the diseases of the garden crops overwinter on these crop remnants, and the clean-up will have a decided effect on the control of these diseases.

Every fall after the vegetable patch and the home grounds have been given their clean-up and all refuse and plant remnants have been gathered in a heap, the gardener faces the question—"To burn or not to burn."

The Pennsylvania State plant disease specialists advise the burning of refuse from such garden plants as are likely to carry disease into the coming year, the refuse from all other plants to be dug under as the soil expert advises.

Among the plants which should go on the bonfire are: Potato and tomato stalks, cucumber vines, beet leaves, beans, asparagus tops, celery refuse, and, from the flower garden, the above-ground parts of hollyhock, all fallen rose leaves, the entire aster plant including the roots, and the old tops of phlox. Among the diseases which this burning will help to control are potato early blight and wilt, tomato leaf spot, cucumber wilt, beet leaf spot, bean anthracnose, asparagus rust, early and late blight of celery, hollyhock rust, rose leaf spot, and phlox mildew.

Plants which may be dug into the garden soil with comparative safety, include: Weeds, the refuse of salsify, spinach, parsnip, onion, horseradish, corn, lettuce, turnip, cauliflower, cabbage and carrot. If additional vegetable material is desired and a good supply of barnyard manure is not available, the leaves of shade or other trees make a good substitute. While these leaves often carry diseases none are likely to affect garden plants and they may be used safely as a source of humus.

NEW JAPANESE BEETLE ATTRACTOR

A new attractive agent, geraniol, for use in Japanese beetle control work, was demonstrated during the course of an observation tour conducted in New Jersey in August. The party consisted of a number of orchardists and entomologists who were especially interested in the work of the Japanese Beetle Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. About 100 acres of demonstration orchards were visited. The orchards consisted of peaches, apples, cherries, and grapes. The demonstration of geraniol was held in one of the orchards, using the attractor to draw the beetles into a limited area, where they could be killed by a contact spray, consisting of oleoresin of pyrethrum and soap. This has been developed at the laboratory during the past season and has given remarkably good results.



Talk can't sell me. It takes Facts!

Give my cows feed? Not on your life. I *sell* it to 'em, for milk.

I guessed around a lot before I took Purina Cow Chow and began to do a little figuring. Now I know that it's the best bet on my farm. Believe me, Cow Chow's got to be right because Purina Mills themselves say, "If Purina Cow Chow doesn't make you more money than any other feed, don't feed it."

100-Page Cow Book—*free*

Write them for a free copy of their 1926 Purina Cow Book—It's a wonder. Get some Purina Cow Chow from the store with the checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF FOODS AND CHEMISTRY

Conditions Under Which Permits Will Be Issued, Under the Provisions of the Milk Testing Law for Removal of Composite Samples of Milk and Cream From the Premises Where They Are Taken, for Testing Purposes.

Where it is at all feasible to make tests for butterfat content at the plants and receiving stations where milk and cream are received, this procedure will be required.

Where it is impracticable, because of the small amount received by milk plants or receiving stations to employ licensed testers at such plants, permits will be issued for the transfering of composite samples of milk and cream for the purpose of making butterfat tests, such tests to be used as a basis of settlement to the producers, only under the following conditions:—

When the receiving stations or plants are so located adjacent to or within the production area that the samples can be collected by a licensed milk tester or his personal representative, and delivered promptly in proper condition for testing purposes, to the laboratories where such tests are to be made.

In all cases where permits are granted the residues shall be held intact for a period of ten days for subsequent checking purposes at the laboratories where the tests are made.

If, upon investigation, it is found that such samples are not kept in proper condition for testing the permits issued will be revoked.



Not all the fairies disappeared after Hallow-E'en, for the "Review" has captured a few of the Good Health Elves to call our attention all through the year to the path to good health. You see them at the top of the page marching along so joyously one wants to snatch up a bunch of celery, an apple and a tooth brush and join the procession.

It is very necessary to a little maid in the first grade that she brush her teeth four times a day, get all the fresh air she should to carry out the rest of the eight health rules. Sooner or later there are other much more important things to do in the evening than go to bed early for her "beauty sleep." Irregular bedtime, possibly too much candy, and various other things tend to upset her balance of good health and before she realizes it the Good Health Elves have disappeared and though she may not know it, she is subjecting her health to much more severe treatment than she should. Health as a conscious aim is pigeon-holed for the time being.

Then, let us hope, the time comes when she must help her own little folks to cultivate their health habits. That she is laying the foundation of another person's health gives the matter an increased seriousness and importance. Right here is where she feels her own ignorance and right here is where the Dairy Council comes to her assistance.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council has made a study of health, focusing its attention on the eight rules which so concretely sum up present-day health teaching. With these rules the Council goes into the schools to teach the children how to grow strong, vigorous bodies and then keep them so. The children are absorbing this knowledge and are carrying much of it back to their homes.

Outside of the cities or in any home where the mother cannot easily get away, there is need for an agency to bring this Dairy Council help. The "Review" had this opportunity and the means of meeting it. For the last three months the idea of a page "All for Health," has been slowly crystallizing until the elves were captured at Hallow-E'en to lead right into the homes of the Inter-State Milk Producers the fund of helpful information that the Inter-State Dairy Council has been accumulating.

With this wealth of assistance brought into our homes by the "Review," we cannot plead ignorance. We cannot use lack of time as an alibi, for are we not to learn how to be well and so better able to get our work finished and have more time for reading? The responsibility is ours to put into practice the rules of the Council that the "Review" is so willingly setting before us. It is as true to-day as two thousand years ago that, "if ye hear these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

FOR NOVEMBER'S FESTIVE DAY

Thanksgiving Day has always been famous for church-going, feasting, and tummy aches. Thanksgiving dinner is an occasion for overeating and afterwards "wishing I hadn't." Though they talk of safe and sane 4th of Julys, there has never been much propaganda in favor of a sane and painless Thanksgiving. But as a matter of fact, they are the only kind for which we can be really thankful. Is it quite in keeping for us to set aside a day in the year for the sake of offering up our gratitude for the Divine goodness to us during the preceeding years, and then to profane that day with groans?

We propose a menu that won't make anyone ill—providing he doesn't overeat. It contains nothing indigestible and over-rich, but is wholesome and delicious. None could complain that it isn't festive enough for the great day, and yet it is a really healthful meal.

Most people seem to shy at the words "wholesome" and "healthful" when applied to a party. It is only when the wholesomeness of a party meal is disguised by dressy little trimmings that one can pass it off successfully. But think what attractive little tricks can be played with cranberry jelly, moulded into fancy little shapes! What a difference bright leaves of all the gorgeous autumn shades make in the appearance of a table! Sweet cider, clear and golden, looks gala in an ordinary tumbler. A pretty salad made of those half pears you preserved last summer stuffed with cottage cheese and a bright cherry—all sitting gayly on some crisp lettuce leaves!

The moulds for the cranberries can be obtained at the 5 and 10 cent store in the village. The children especially love the ones that look like lobsters, fish, stars and all sorts of fantastic shapes. Be sure to prepare the cranberries a couple of days ahead of time so that they will be firm and well set by the time of the great dinner. It takes often more than 24 hours for the jelly to become stiff enough to hold its shape when it is turned out of the mould.

Another picturesque salad is a raw apple hollowed out and stuffed with tiny cubes of apple and celery with a few chopped dates, mixed with mayonnaise. Leave the shiny red jacket on the apple and see whether it doesn't bring forth some compliments. You might even be very original and cut away the skin to leave a design of white in the red background. This could be done very effectively. If you wanted to add to the general hilarity, you might cut a grotesque face on one side of the apple.

There never was a Thanksgiving without roast turkey, duck or goose. That, surely, needs no dressing up. It is a sight for sore eyes as it is carried on a platter, the golden brown skin covering the tender meat and delicious oyster or chestnut stuffing. Doesn't it make your mouth water to think of it?

Roast sweet and white potatoes, giblet gravy, squash or mashed turnips with plenty of butter, creamed onions and celery provide enough variety and choice in the vegetable line.

After the salad comes the pumpkin pie done to a turn, with flaky pastry and well seasoned filling. What could be a more perfect ending to a perfect dinner?

An after dinner mint and a salted nut or two cap the climax and the family will rise from the table and call the cook blessed.

MENU

Roast turkey with oyster or chestnut filling—giblet gravy.
Roast sweet and white potatoes.
Squash or mashed turnips.
Creamed onions.
Celery—cranberry jelly.
Apple or pear and cheese salad.
Pumpkin pie—salted nuts—mints.

CREAM SAUCE FOR ONIONS

Materials	Thin	Medium	Thick
Milk	1 c.	1 c.	1 c.
Flour	1 tbsp.	2 tbsp.	1/3 c.
Butter	1 tbsp.	2 tbsp.	3 tbsp.
Salt	½ tsp.	½ tsp.	½ tsp.
Pepper	⅛ tsp.	⅛ tsp.	⅛ tsp.

Method 1:—Melt the butter, stir in the flour and seasoning, add milk gradually and stir to avoid lumps. Use a double boiler, if possible. Cook 15-20 minutes to improve the flavor.

Method 2:—Mix flour with a little cold milk to make smooth, thin paste. Add slowly to heated milk, add seasoning. Cook as above. Add butter just before serving; the butter flavor is retained better in this way.

PUMPKIN PIE AND CRUST

1½ c. steamed and strained pumpkin	½ tsp. salt
2/3 c. brown sugar	2 eggs (slightly beaten)
1 tsp. cinnamon	2 tbsps. melted butter.
½ tsp. ginger	1½ c. milk

Mix first six ingredients together, add the melted butter and milk last. Line a pie plate with crust—built up around the edges. Bake in a moderate oven until it is set.

PIE CRUST

1 c. flour	1/4 to 1/3 c. hard butter and
½ tsp. salt	lard or other fat
½ tsp. soda	Cold water

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add butter and lard. Mix with back of fork. Add water carefullly, until it barely makes a dough. On a floured board, roll with least handling possible. This is enough for one medium crust.

The cookie jar at Grandmother's must be filled for Thanksgiving, of course.

MOLASSES DROP COOKIES

1/3 c. butter	1 beaten egg
1/3 c. sugar	1 c. flour } sift together
1/3 c. molasses	½ tsp. baking powder } sift together
2 squares melted chocolate	¾ c. chopped nut meats

Cream the butter, add the other ingredients in the order given. Drop from a teaspoon on a buttered pan. Bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven.

OATMEAL DROP CAKES

2/3 c. butter	2 c. rolled oats	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 c. sugar	2½ c. flour	1 tsp. nutmeg
2 eggs	1 tsp. baking powder	1 c. chopped seeded raisins
¼ c. milk	½ tsp. salt	

Cream butter, add sugar, eggs well beaten, milk and rolled oats. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add flour mixture to first mixture, thoroughly mix. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased baking pan and bake in a rather hot oven.

FOOD DEMONSTRATIONS and NUTRITION TALKS
At Health Food Show, Natiol Dairy Show

More than 2,000 people visiting the Health Food Show, at the National Dairy Show, in Indianapolis, October 10-17, were present at food demonstrations and nutrition talks given by members of the Dairy Councils' Nutrition staffs. These cooking demonstrations were given in the Demonstration Room of the Health Food Show Building. They were novel to this type of show, but they were exceedingly well received.

The food demonstrations were given every half hour, from 10 A. M. till 11 A. M., and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. The foods demonstrated, were, in every case, those exhibited at the show. These were the "primal" health foods and were all passed on by Dr. E. V. McCullom, of Johns Hopkins University. He is one of the world's most noted authorities on nutrition. The Health Food Show was planned under his direction and with his approval.

The foods demonstrated included milk, baked wheat foods, butter, cereals, cheese, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, dried fruits, dry milk, eggs and poultry, evaporated milk, meat, oysters, canned vegetables, fresh vegetables and wheat flour.

The recipes used in the demonstrations will be printed in the following issues of the Review. They include the following:—

Milk sherbet.
Cream toast with egg and cheese.
Vegetable platter.
Cereals (cooked).
Cheese sauce on cauliflower.
Orange custard.
Apple and nut salad.
Dried fruit salad.
Scalloped cabbage.
Cream of spinach soup.
Blanquette of chicken.
Cocoa.
Orange and apricot sauce for ice cream.
Broiled steak with vegetables.
Oyster shortcake.
Corn chowder.
Chocolate milk shake.
Fruit egg-nog.
Vegetable chowder.

Dr McCullom also issued statements about the place of each of the primal health foods in a well-balanced diet. These statments will be printed in conjunction with the recipes in "All for Health" page of the later issues of the "Review." They give us a very clear and definite idea of food relationships and will prove helpful to all housewives in planning well-balanced meals for their families.

THE DAIRY COUNCIL EXHIBIT

The Dairy Council's large and inclusive scope of work was well illustrated in the exhibit. Their work is of two distinct types—(1) aids to schools and educational organizations in teaching nutrition, and (2) aids to dealers and farmers in increasing the quality of the fluid milk sold on the market.

The nutrition work was illustrated by means of lectures, slide talks, health stories and plays and a large variety of literature of great appeal. Two miniature stages were set up with dolls representing scenes from two of the little health plays. Every morning, afternoon and evening in a large attractive room members of the Dairy Council Nutrition Staff gave demonstrations of how to cook the different health foods.

On the other hand here were booths illustrating the work of the Dairy Councils in Quality Improvement. There were miniature movies, mechanical devices of all kinds, real moving pictures and attractive panels illustrating window displays. Every phase of the work was represented.

An exhibit of the National League of Commission Merchants was most attractive. They used 1249 applies to make a design of a huge red apple. There was an elaborate display of every kind of vegetable and fruit. The majority of the 37 kinds of vegetables represented were grown in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

The Indiana Condensed Milk Company and the Ladoga Canning Company exhibited many varieties of canned goods. The Indiana Poultry and Egg Association had an exhibit of milk-fed poultry and eggs. The Oyster Growers and Dealers Association of North America exhibited all kinds of seafood. The National Livestock and Meat Board exhibited different cuts of meat.

There was an interesting comparison made by the American Institute of Baking of the ingredients used to make the whole milk and the water (European) bread.

The booth of the Millers' National Federation showed wheat in all the different stages of milling.

Another fruit exhibit was that of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

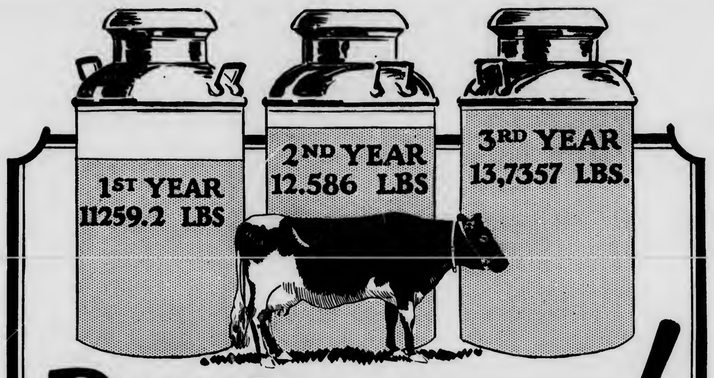
The Kellogg Company had representatives of all its different cereal products.

Cheese of all kinds and all descriptions were exhibited by the Pabst Corporation, Cheese Division, the Kraft Cheese Company, and the National Cheese Association.

The Fountain of Youth—the health fountain of milk—was exhibited by the ternational Association of Milk Dealers

The American Dry Milk Institute exhibited pastry and breads made from their product.

The largest brick of ice cream in the world reposed in a glass case in which a temperature of 12 below zero was maintained. Besides this there were dozens of big and little figures, made from ice cream, representing everything from clocks to cakes and pies. The exhibit was made by the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.



Results *alone can prove a feed!*

The Story of Cow No. 120

Cow No. 120, a grade Holstein, came to the Larro Research Farm January 22nd, 1922. Since that time an accurate record of her performance—weight, ration feed, milk produced—has bee: kept, covering three complete milking periods. From these figures the following table was compiled:

	LACTATION No. 1	LACTATION No. 2	LACTATION No. 3
Date freshened	12/12/21	2/19/23	3/24/24
Weight after freshening	917	1100	1150
Weight at end of lactation	1226	1254	1310
Weight just before freshening	1270	1334	
Highest 10 days' milk	416.4	476.2	564.6
Milk in 330 days	11259.2	12586.1	13735.7

An increase of 2476.5 lbs. in two lactations! And, at the same time, an object lesson for all dairymen!

Here was a cow with a splendid record during her first lactation period—production that would satisfy most dairymen. Yet proper feeding and care brought an increase of 1326.9 lbs. in the second milking period; and a further gain of 1149.6 lbs. in the third.

Dairymen owe it to their bank balances never to take for granted that a particular cow has reached the physical limits of her profit-earning capacity. Every cow owner, of course, wants immediate returns on his feed investment, and Larro brings those returns as in the case of cow No. 120. But Larro also builds the health and condition that make it possible for a cow to yield steadily increasing profits during the succeeding milking periods.

More milk now. More milk next year. More milk in years to come. For thousands of dairymen, scattered over the country, Larro is paying handsome profits over their investment for feed—both in immediate returns and for "the long haul."

Any fair trial of Larro over any reasonable period of time will prove these facts to your own satisfaction.

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BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY STOCK POULTRY
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COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ASSOCIATION
F. E. Martin, Tester

The results of the association for the month of September shows that 24 herds were tested comprising 334 cows in milk and 86 cows dry. Three unprofitable cows were discarded which makes a total of 23 weeded out since the beginning of the new association year. Twenty-nine cows produced over 40 lbs. of fat, while 6 produced over the 50 lb. mark. Cows producing over 1,000 lbs. of milk were 42 and those producing over 1,200 lbs. were 13.

Highest herd average milk production:

Owner	Cows In Herd	Average Lbs. Milk
Ursinus College	13	1037
Rothenberger, A. K.	15	827
Landis, Wm. H.	12	577
Thomas, I. Powell	33	633

Highest herd average butterfat production:

Owner	Cows In Herd	Average Lbs. Fat
Ursinus College	13	34.0
Rothenberger, A. K.	15	28.5
Landis, Wm. H.	12	25.9
Thomas, I. Powell	33	25.5

Highest herd average test:

Owner	Breed	Average Test
Vreeland, Franklin	Jersey	5.6
Hendren, W. J.	Jersey	5.47
Ruth, H. Y.	Jersey	5.1
Bailey, A. L.	Jersey	4.33

The highest testing cow for the month was a P. B. Jersey owned by Wm. J. Hendren, of Trappe, her test being 7.7.

MIFFLIN COUNTY YEAR'S RECORD
Rupert Harshbarger, Tester

Mifflin County Cow Testing Association finished their first year August 1, 1925, with 28 members. Three members were in the association for ten months only. During the year, 37 profitable, and 40 unprofitable cows were sold. Nine cows reacted in tuberculin test and ten cows died during the year. There were 390 cows in the association during all or part of the year the average number of cows for the full period being 280.65. The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7,564 lbs. and of butterfat, 280.0 lbs.

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Ten herds with five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lbs. of butterfat. A complete list follows:

Owners Name and Address	Ave. No. of Cows	Breed	Ave. Lbs. of Milk	Ave. Lbs. Butterfat
J. B. Byler Allensville, Pa.	8.00	R. & G. H.	12049	385.9
Soloman Peachy Allensville, Pa.	10.75	R. & G. H., R. & G.	10967	377.6
E. J. Harshbarger Mattawanna, Pa.	12.00	R. J.	6464	363.3
A. C. Yoder Allensville, Pa.	10.33	R. & G. H.	11392	356.5
J. C. Fleming Belleville, Pa.	10.17	R. & G. H., G. G.	9585	326.8
J. W. Kerns Lewistown, Pa.	13.00	R. & G. H., G.	9048	325.2
R. H. King Belleville, Pa.	8.83	R. H.	9437	315.9
J. W. Zook Belleville, Pa.	8.67	G. H. & G. G.	7531	310.4
B. R. Byler Allensville, Pa.	7.25	Hol.	8319	307.9
R. N. McCullough Belleville, Pa.	17.33	R. & G. H.	8292	300.0

GARDEN SPOT ASSOCIATION
Luke Martin, Tester

The Garden Spot Cow Testing Association, in Lancaster County, finished its second year, October 1st, 1925, with thirteen members. One member was in the association for ten months only. There were 288 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average number of cows for the full period being 220.10.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7653 pounds and the butterfat 304.6 pounds.

Six herds with five or more cows exceeded the average of 300 pounds of butterfat. The list follows:

Owner's Name and Address	Ave. No. of Cows	Breed	Ave. Lbs. Milk	Ave. Lbs. Butterfat
1. J. Howard Brinton Gap, Pennsylvania	13.42	R. & Gr. Gue	8566	397.5
2. W. A. Withers Elizabethtown, Pa.	21.17	R. Hol.	9671	357.4
3. H. Earl Long Landisville, Pa.	13.25	R. Hol.	10206	353.2
4. M. M. Bushong Columbia, Pa.	17.42	R. & Gr. Gue	7619	342.0
5. Clayton H. Herr Mount Joy, Pa.	5.00	R. & Gr. Gue	10501	332.0
6. Masonic Home Farm Elizabethtown, Pa.	61.42	R. Ayr.	8117	310.6

BUTTER MARKETS

During the week, October 12-17, the butter markets developed considerable firmness resulting in price advances of 1 1-2—2c. Short supplies of fresh butter with a fairly active demand from consuming outlets were the chief contributing factors in the advancing markets. The release of the cold storage report for the entire country on October 13 also was of considerable influence on the markets. This report showed holdings of butter on October 1 amounting to 114,167,000 pounds as compared with 153,494,000 pounds on October 1, 1924, and 109,958,000 pounds as an October 1 five-year average. These figures tended to strengthen the markets as the trade had generally estimated holdings considerably heavier than those shown in the final report.

Demand for storage butter showed considerable improvement during the week under review. Holders of storage butter became more optimistic following the release of the storage report and were holding their stocks for slightly higher prices. In some instances offerings were withdrawn entirely in anticipation of better prices later in the season. Out-of-storage movement at the four markets during the week under review was only slightly heavier than for the previous week, amounting to about 1,780,000 pounds. However, this movement is heavy when compared with the corresponding period last year. The absorption of this amount of storage butter in addition to the movement of a fairly large volume of fresh arrivals indicates that consumption still continues quite large in spite of the fact that prices are some 12 to 13 cents above last year.

An easier trend was reported in the foreign situation this week with declines registered in both Canadian and Danish markets. This was due in part to a slowing up in English demand. The greatest change occurred at Copenhagen where a quotation of 412 kroner per 100 kilograms was recorded. This, converted at exchange rate of October 15, was equivalent to 46.38c per pound compared with 49.24c the previous week. In spite of this there is little possibility of imports except for special trade outlets on the basis of price differential now existing between the foreign and domestic markets.—"Crops and Markets."

FITTING FOR FRESHENING
R. H. Olmstead

All good dairymen agree that successful feeding of dairy cows does not begin after a cow freshens. If a cow is to do her best and is to respond to good feeding she must be put in a good condition before freshening. Then, too, cows that have the ability to give large amounts of milk often produce this milk at the expense of certain materials in their bodies. If a cow is to come up to her normal production during her next milking period these materials must be stored back in her body. The time to do this is during the dry period which should last from 6 to 10 weeks. If a cow freshens in a thin condition or is given no rest period she will not produce her normal amount of milk. A cow that is fitted to a good working condition soon pays for the feed fed to her while dry and also pays a larger profit on the feed consumed while milking than the cow that freshens in a thin condition.

The fitting ration should vary somewhat from the regular feeding mixture. With alfalfa or clover hay and silage 200 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds linseed oil meal will make a good ration. If a poor grade of hay is being fed then equal parts of corn, oats, bran, and oil meal should be used. If the ration proves a little laxative, some of the oil meal may be omitted.

The amount of these grain mixtures to be fed will vary from five pounds per day or more depending on the appetite of the cow and her condition.

The day previous to freshening this ration should be taken from the cow and she should be given a good bran mash. This will clean out her digestive tract and cool her system preparatory to freshening.

NO CHANCES TAKEN WITH FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Pennsylvania is not taking any chances with the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Texas. The quarantine against the movement of live stock, live stock products and other possible carriers of the diseases from Texas into Pennsylvania, made effective September 21, 1925, was prompted by the indifference and lack of co-operation of local interests in the infected area with State and Federal authorities, and not by any serious spread of the disease.

Since the first outbreak, which was reported in August, the disease has occurred on a few adjoining ranches but the State and Federal authorities were making excellent progress in the control work, until local interests began to block the work and even go so far as to secure a temporary injunction against the authorities, preventing them from enforcing their quarantine and disposing of diseased animals.

Such action made it necessary for the Pennsylvania officials to establish their quarantine. This State is an important market for Texas live stock and poultry products and likewise all rail transportation of these products to the important eastern markets must pass through the State.

FINED FOR SELLING WATERED BUTTER

Five dealers in Philadelphia were recently fined $100 each for selling butter containing almost 30 per cent. moisture. The State pure food law allows a maximum of 16 per cent. moisture. The lowest amount of moisture found in the five official samples taken from the prosecuted dealers was 26 per cent. and the highest almost 31 per cent.

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MERCER DAIRY AND POULTRY FEEDS
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OUTSTANDING GUERNSEY COWS

The American Guernsey Cattle Club announces the following outstanding Guernsey cows in their respective classes in the Philadelphia territory:

Pennsylvania

The new Guernsey State champion of Pennsylvania in class CCC (Jr. four year old, milked twice daily, carrying calf 205 days of 305 day record) is Merry-Maid of Grass Mere Guernsey Farm 113076, with a record of 8981.7 pounds of milk containing 438.2 pounds of butter fat. She was bred by C. A. Sherwood, Hilliards, and is owned by The William H. Moon Company, Morrisville.

Maryland

The new Guernsey State champion of Maryland in class C (Jr. 4 year old) is Merry Rose Maid 105929, with a record of 13944.3 pounds of milk and 822.3 pounds of butter fat. She was bred and is owned by S. M. Shoemaker, Eccleston.

New Jersey

The new Guernsey State champion of New Jersey in class F (Sr. 2 year old) is Star Gazer's Easter Rose 128023, with a record of 13559.4 pounds of milk containing 675.1 pounds of butter fat. She was bred and is owned by Ruth V. Twombly, Madison.

FAKE COMMISSION MEN

Farmers who intrust the sale of their products to commission men in distant cities are urged by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to be extremely careful about the type of dealer selected.

The farmer who consigns products only a few times a year is the one who is most likely to be careless about the reliability of the commission man to whom consignments are made. Crooked commission men make a special effort to secure the patronage of such occasional shippers. They promise unusual returns, but when final settlement is made (if made at all), the price is likely to be very unsatisfactory. Complaints of such treatment are received by the Department of Agriculture from farmers in many other states as well as Pennsylvania.

The best way to deal with the dishonest commission agent, is not to deal with him at all. There are too many honest men willing to handle the farmer's shipments, to warrant taking any chances with crooks.

Farmers who are not experienced in dealing with commission men and are confronted with the problem of knowing what commission agency to consign shipments to, are urged to seek the advice of their county agents and local bankers or make inquiry to the Bureau of Markets at Harrisburg. It is always best to establish the reliability of a commission man who is handling the farmer's business for the first time, before the first shipment is made.

Lost 11 Calves from Contagious Abortion
Then he used B-K—no more losses
Before he realized what was wrong, Peter Shallow had lost 11 beautiful Guernsey calves from contagious abortion. Then he purchased B-K and began using it on other cows of the herd due to calve in about 100 days. All came out healthy. Here's another thing worth knowing. Mr. Shallow says: "I also found it the greatest thing out for cows that do not clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand, but now I use B-K by injecting every day about a gallon of water and B-K solution, at the rate of 1 oz. to 6 quarts of water, and have never known it to fail in bringing all things right before the fourth day." On thousands of farms B-K is kept on hand constantly for retained after-birth, abortion, calf scours, dairy sterilizing, disinfection of the poultry yard and similar uses. Write for a valuable book treating of "B-K" for live stock. The information it gives has saved farmers many thousands of dollars. Address—General Laboratories, Dept. 108L Madison, Wis.
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And Thousands of Dairymen Have Proved It!
Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a proven milk maker. If you want more milk, and at less cost, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.
The Secret of More Milk
is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.
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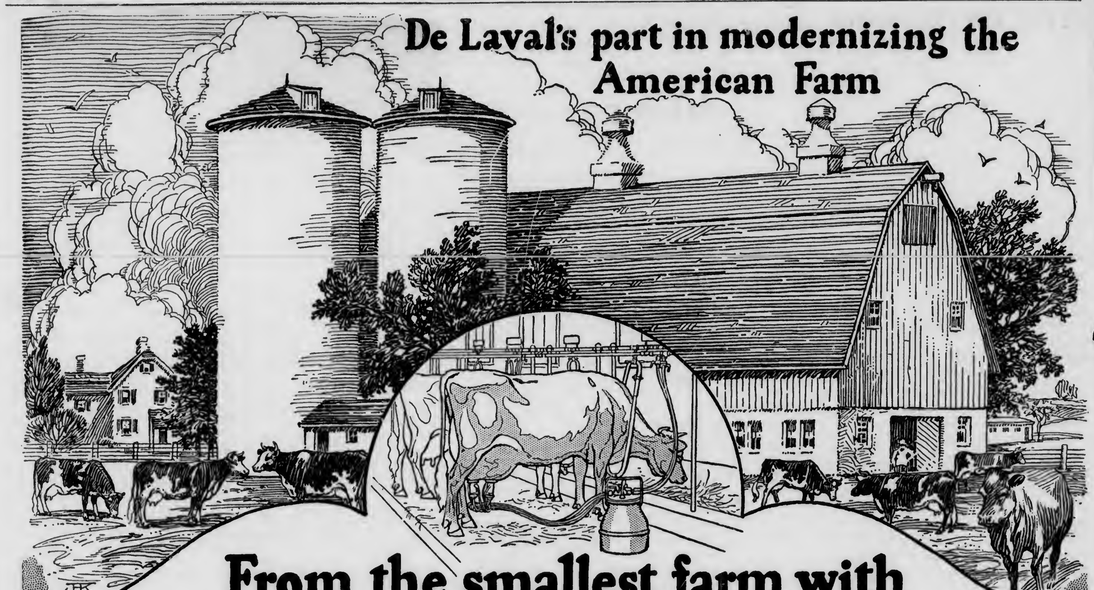
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Inter-State Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., DECEMBER, 1925 NUMBER 8

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION

ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

The annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., November 24 and 25, the meetings being held in connection with the meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which held its annual gathering on November 23rd.

The National Federation is an educational and service organization. It does not engage in business, but acts as a clearing house for its member associations located in many different parts of the United States. The Federation performs a definite service for its membership in a legislative way, both national and state.

Its annual meetings therefore bring to the organization a definite accomplishment in the co-operative marketing of dairy products.

The first session of the Federation was held in the Ball Room of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Tuesday, November 24, John D. Miller, of the Dairymen's League, New York, presiding.

Mr. Miller, in making his annual address, reviewed the field of activities of the Federation during the year (address printed on page 10.)

The various delegates then made reports as to conditions in their respective territories, as follows:

Connecticut District—R. C. Mitchell, President, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn.

Pittsburgh District—H. I. Berlovich, The Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Detroit District—B. F. Beach, Assistant Secretary, Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich.

Washington, D. C., District—John McGill, Jr., Secretary and Assistant Manager, Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association, Washington, D. C.

New England District—Dr. Geo. R. Little, President, New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass.

Governor Pinchot Speaks

At the morning session Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made an interesting address on "Giant Power on the Farms." He said in part—

"The utilization of power falls under two great heads—the use of electricity and of coal. Coal, through the generation of steam, revolutionized the use of power years ago—today electricity is again revolutionizing the use of power, equally as much as steam did in its day. With steam the utilization of power was at its source; with electricity however, the use of power can be transmitted to widely diversified points.

"The wide dissemination of electric power must be controlled. The solution of this problem lies in Giant Power-controlled, so as to prevent monopoly, but as a servant of the people, and at fair rates to the utilities supplying the power.

"The farmer has a special interest in Giant Power. Mechanical power on the farm is a coming necessity. Farming has been practically standardized since the days of Columbus. Farmers have not yet begun to make use of power on

(Continued on page 15)



John D. Miller, Esq., President
National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

LARGEST GATHERING OF MEMBERS EVER HELD

Never before has there been so large a gathering of delegates and members at any Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association than that which attended its Ninth Annual Stockholders' and Business Meeting, which was held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, November 23rd, 1925.

Over 500 delegates and members of the organization were in attendance and took part in its annual deliberations.

The session was called to order promptly at ten o'clock, by H. D. Allebach, President of the Association. The call of the Stockholders' Meeting was read by Robert W. Balderston, Secretary, and on motion, Mr. Allebach and Mr. Balderston were respectfully elected chairman and secretary of the meeting. Following the reading of the minutes and routine business, the chairman appointed the following committees:—

Resolutions Committee

W E. Thompson, chairman; Clarence H. Smith, A. B, Huey.

Nominations Committee

David Crowshaw, New Jersey, chairman; Charles Longnecker, James H. Carter.

Eight Directors, whose terms expired with this meeting, were as follows:—E. Nelson James, J. W. Keith, H. I. Lauver, J. V. Bishop, E. R. Pennington, H. B. Stewart, S. U. Troutman and A. B. Waddington.

The nomination of the following candidates for Directors were made by the committee:—

E. Nelson James, Cecil county, Md.
J. W. Keith, Queen Anne county, Md.
H. I. Lauver, Juniata county, Pa.
E. R. Pennington, Kent county, Md.
H. B. Stewart, Huntington county, Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford county, Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Salem county, N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Burlington county, New Jersey.
R. C. F. Weagley, Washington county, Md.
W. E. Thompson, Sunset county, Del.

Following the circulation of the ballot, the following Directors were chosen to serve for a term of three years:—

E. Nelson James	H. B. Stewart
J. W. Keith	S. U. Troutman
H. I. Lauver	A. B. Waddington
E. R. Pennington	C. C. Tallman

During the morning session reports were read by the Secretary, R. W. Balderston. His report shows the Association to have 19,830 members, affiliated largely in 275 local organizations in 45 counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, presented a detailed report of the Association's financial standing from a report of the Certified Public Accountant. Copies of this report are held in the offices of the organization, where they may be inspected by any member of the Association so desiring.

A formal report of the day's work in the Testing Department was made by F. M. Twining, in charge of that department.

(Continued on page 11)



H. D. Allebach, President
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

ANNUAL ADDRESS

H. D. ALLEBACH, President Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

A few years ago the directors of the Association decided to conduct the business of the Association on a budget system. The beginning of each year we estimate the probable receipts and expenditures for the year, allotting to each department of the organization that amount of money which it is thought will properly take care of its needs and still keep within our estimated receipts.

The officers have carried this out with great care and this year we were able, through this plan and through proper economies, to make a financial statement to you which will show that for the first time since we organized, the stock held by our members is worth its par value. The assets of the Association, as shown by the auditors, will equal in amount the par value of the stock.

Organization

During the past year we have secured 1292 new members. Most of these new members have been obtained in territories where the dealers are co-operating. This has helped to improve our financial standing.

During the year we have instituted a new system to check on our membership, to aid in keeping the office informed as to the selling arrangements of our members, transfers from dealer to dealer, from truck to truck and from farm to farm. We now have on file a record of the amount of milk shipped by each member, month by month. We have already begun to find the value of this information in many ways.

There are so many changes among the dairy farmers, year by year, that a large amount of organization work is necessary to keep the membership up to date.

Supply and Demand

The supply of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the past year has not increased very much over that of 1924, yet, we find that the demand for milk and all its products has increased materially during the same period. At the present time some dealers are looking for a little more milk. No new plants have been opened in our territory during the year but some dealers have sold plants outside of our territory to dealers supplying other markets.

Price

The basic price for the year 1925 has, up to the 16th day of November, been the same as last year, $2.37 per hundred pounds for 3% milk in the 51-60 mile zone. Starting November 16th and continuing until January 15th, 1926, the price agreed upon will be 23c per hundred higher or $2.60 per hundred for 3% milk in the 51-60 mile zone, with the understanding that, if the market in January warrants a further increase in the price, the farmers will receive $.11½ per hundred pounds additional. Under these circumstances the retail price will, no doubt, be adjusted accordingly. If the market does not warrant a further increase in January on account of a large supply of milk, the price will drop, on the 16th day of January, to our former price, with the understanding that some time before the first day of July the price will be re-adjusted to return to the distributors a sufficient amount to give them, over a term of months, their customary spread.

The price to the producer shipping direct to Philadelphia up to November 16th has been $2.94 per hundred pounds for milk testing three per cent. Starting with that date the price f. o. b. Philadelphia will be $3.17 per hundred for three per cent. milk, with the same variations as at the receiving stations.

The surplus price for 1925 has been higher than for 1924, following as it does the range of butter prices. This fall there is less butter in cold storage than a year ago. The price of butter today is about 11½c per pound higher than at the same time last year.

The surplus price for three per cent. milk in Class One, at all receiving stations, during the year ranged from $1.91 per hundred pounds in February to $2.25 per hundred pounds in March and September. During the same period the range of prices per hundred pounds for Class Two surplus milk was from $1.59 in January to $1.87 in March.

Although our basic price did not change this year, the average weighted price is considerably higher than during 1924. The one big factor in improving our average price this year is that we have had less surplus milk than at any time since we started what is known as the "Philadelphia Selling Plan."

While we have not sufficient data to give figures covering the whole territory we can quote the weighted average paid by most of the large Philadelphia dealers. These figures are a very fair guide because these dealers have plants throughout the territory. The report of Dr. Clyde L. King, milk arbitrator, shows a weighted average price of $2.30 per hundred pounds for 3% milk. Our calculation of the average weighted price for the first nine months of 1925 shows substantially the same figures.

1925 INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES, 3% MILK AT RECEIVING STATIONS — 51-60 MILE ZONE.

Month	Basic	First Surplus	Second Surplus
January	2.37	1.52	1.19
February	2.37	1.51	1.19
March	2.37	1.85	1.47
April	2.37	1.72	1.36
May	2.37	1.62	1.28
June	2.37	1.61	1.27
July	2.37	1.61	——
August	2.37	1.65	——
September	2.37	1.85	——
October	2.37	——	——
November 1-15	2.37	——	——
November 16-30	2.60	——	——
December	2.60	——	——

We find that the production of milk in the whole territory has averaged approximately ninety per cent. basic milk during the first nine months of 1925. This is a record which we do not believe any other organization has made. It shows definitely that our members have followed carefully the suggestions which were given them in meetings held a year ago, with regard to regulating their supply in conformity with the demands of the market.

In considering the average price received by our members it is well to remember that an increasing proportion of our members' milk is being bought on a basis somewhat above that of the average price for market milk at receiving stations. This milk, for which the farmer receives a higher price is either produced under special requirements around receiving stations or is shipped direct from the farm to the city plant by truck or train. The demand for these higher grades, however, is necessarily limited. At the present time we have 18 "A" milk plants.

We have no knowledge of any milk dealer in our territory having discontinued business through financial difficulty this year. Quite a number of changes of milk plant ownership, however, have been made throughout the territory.

We still have under discussion the question of a change in the differential in our price for butterfat, which is at present $.04 for every tenth point up or down. So far we have not been able to arrive at any understanding which we feel would be satisfactory.

Testing

Through this department we have corrected many errors in weighing and testing. Many of our members have had corrections made which have been of substantial financial advantage to them. A large majority of the corrections are made by rechecking together with the plant manager.

During the past year we have also given individual members herd testing service, particularly where the average test of their milk was so low as to seriously interfere with the marketing of their milk.

The staff of the testing department, during the past year, has made 972 plant visits and made 63,058 butterfat tests.

When we started this testing work a few years ago many were afraid it would cause ill feelings between the dealers and the producers and, particularly, between the testers of the dealers and of the Association.

We find that this is not the case. On the other hand it has helped more than anything else to bring about a better understanding between buyers and sellers. The testing department is one of the most important activities of the Association today.

"Review"

We trust everyone reads the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, our official organ, which has a circulation at present of 21,121, made up of milk producers, milk dealers and others interested in the marketing of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

This monthly paper is the one means of direct contact between the Association and its whole membership and is the only method by which our members can be kept informed as to market conditions and particularly milk prices in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. These prices are quoted in detail in every issue, so that the opportunity is presented for every member of the Association to check his milk receipts with the price quoted by the Association for market milk at his point of shipment.

The Editor has added several new and interesting features to the paper, to make it more interesting to the families of our members.

The Review is largely supported by its advertisers. Whenever it is possible we hope our members will patronize our advertisers and not neglect, in communicating with them, to state that they saw the advertisement in the Milk Producers' Review.

National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation

This year the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with our annual meeting and will give our members, who are invited to attend its sessions, an opportunity to see how it functions and enable our delegates to take back to their locals an idea of the part it plays in national legislation, pertaining to the Dairy Industry, as well as its influence in the operation and development of its member organizations.

The activities of the Federation in protecting the interests of our organization and all its other member associations during the past year have been, perhaps, more important and far reaching than at any time during its history.

It was very largely through its influence that there was held at the University of Pennsylvania, during June and August, the first session of the American Institute of Co-operation.

Institute of Co-operation

Addresses were made at the Institute by well known authorities on economics from practically all the agricultural states in the Union and representatives of this Association outlined in detail the various principles and practices under which our Association operates. Since the Institute was held in Philadelphia our officers, directors, fieldmen and many of our members availed themselves of the unusual opportunity presented to study co-operative marketing problems.

Three hundred and fifty students were in attendance during all or part of the four weeks period. A large number of the states of the Union were represented and five foreign countries.

Dairy Council

The activities of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council are undoubtedly partly responsible for a substantial increase in milk consumption during this year. The organization has been following very closely the methods which have proven to be satisfactory heretofore, including work with children in our public schools, demonstrations to mothers, general publicity in newspapers, magazines and motion pictures and health plays, and the work of the Quality Control Department.

Quality Control Department

The Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council has co-operated with Departments of Health, milk buyers and members of the Association and has helped to materially improve the average quality of the supply in the territory. During the year the men of this department have visited over 24,932 farmers in connection with this work. The public shows its appreciation of the quality of milk which we are producing, as shown by the increased demand for our product.

Legislation

A large amount of work has been done during the past year in protecting the interests of our members in matters of legislation.

In Pennsylvania an effort was made by Oleo interests to substantially reduce the license fee for the manufacture and sale of Oleomargarine. We co-operated in the defeat of the proposed bill and the Pennsylvania Oleomargarine Bill remains intact.

Another bill prohibited the "dipping" of milk in restaurants, hotels, etc. This bill required that all milk offered for fluid consumption in such places be sold in bottles as originally supplied by the dealers. This bill was passed and today such milk is no longer "dipped," and the consumer can be sure he gets the cream as well as the milk with his purchase.

We were also interested in the passage of a bill to modify the previous law regarding the licensing of those engaged in the butterfat testing of milk. This bill, which had our support and later became a law and is now in effect, requires that all weighers and samplers must have

(Continued on page 13)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

R. W. BALDERSTON
SECRETARY

During the year 1925, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council has continued its work in furthering the consumption of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, and in co-operating with both the milk producers and distributors in that district in maintaining and in improving the high quality of the milk supply. It has proceeded under the same principles and through the same methods as reported last year and at the same time has expanded to a noticeable extent in its work in the public schools and other channels.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council operates through four departments besides the general office staff. These departments are (1), the Quality Control Department, having charge of the sanitary regulations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and co-operating dealers,—this department operates with thirteen fieldmen; (2) the Nutrition Department, with a staff of ten,—this department presents the importance of milk in the diet through the co-operation of schools, women's clubs and other groups; (3) the Dramatic Department with a staff of ten, teaches the importance of milk for health through the medium of stories and plays; (4) the Publicity Department which carries the Dairy Council message through the printed page, motion pictures and literature.

In addition to their regular functions all these departments co-operate in displays at fairs and exhibitions. Much of the Dairy Council exhibit material is loaned to a large number of agencies for independent display purposes in our territory, requiring no personal attention from the Council staff.

The books of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council were audited for the year 1924-25, by William Lewis McGee & Company, and are available for inspection at the offices of the Council.

Quality Control Department

The activities of this department can best be visualized by a group of comparative statistics:—

	1924	1925
Sediment Tests	16,283	12,079
Farm Visits	12,021	24,932
Meetings	163	89
Attendance	14,321	12,417
Movies	93	62
Miles	107,622	183,450
Man Days at Fairs	84	230

From these figures it should be noted that the farm visits have increased over 100%, which illustrates the close touch that is being established between the Quality Control Department and the milk producers. Due to the smoother running of the system the meetings have noticeably fallen off in number. The first year of Quality Control work required an extremely large number of meetings to explain the purpose, functioning and benefits of the regulations, but now that a more complete understanding of the sanitary regulations has been obtained on the part of the producers, the necessity for so many meetings has been eliminated. The fieldmen now are able to make detailed explanations and suggestions through personal visits to individual farms. The number of man days at fairs and exhibits where the work in quality improvement was presented has increased from 84, in 1924, to 230, in 1925.

In addition to the regular work of inspection, sediment testing, etc., the fieldmen of the Quality Control Department have been called upon to lend their advice, time and energies to the many correlated problems that inevitably arise in milk production and distribution. For one month two men made daily visits to farms affected by a ropy milk epidemic which they succeeded in combating. The expert aid of the United States Department of Agriculture was much appreciated in helping us to solve this problem. A few of the associated activities of the fieldmen in the different districts during the past year have been:—

Establishment of a two-day dairy school.
Checking of hauling trucks.
Elimination of garlic and bad flavors in milk.
Elimination of bitter milk.
Special can inspections.
Checking of regularity of hauling.
Three hundred letters to landlords asking for co-operation with tenants.

Of the 155 patrons shut off during the year for failure or refusal to comply with the regulations, 25 were able to be reinstated. During the year, 3,325 temporary permits were issued. Up to the present date, 6,140 patrons hold permanent permits, 3,320 of which were granted during the past year.

Nutrition and Dramatic Departments

During the past year, 696,769 people watched Nutrition and Dramatic Department programs, which is a gain of 153,690 over last year's total attendance. These added people were present when 1,080 more stories, 52 more lectures, 83 more plays and 51 more talks were given than the total number of last year

Publicity Department

During the past year the newspapers in the territory have devoted a large amount of space to stories of our talks, plays and information regarding Dairy Council activities.

The Publicity Department has co-operated with the Nutrition Department in writing weekly health talks which are printed weekly in ten suburban and rural papers. Articles on Dairy Council work have appeared in such trade papers and magazines as the Pennsylvania Farmer, Hoard's Dairyman, the Dairy Farmer, and the Nation's Health.

Publicity Department—Statistical Report

	1924	1925
Moving Pictures—Times Shown (Theatres)	310	822
Attendance	500,000	536,480
Times Shown Schools		280
Attendance		54,852
Mechanical Devices—Times Shown	244	783
Literature	594,324	562,833
Buttons		11,418

Dramatic Department—Statistical Report

	1924	1925
Plays	315	398
Rehearsals		503
Talks	859	910
Exhibits		6
Slides—Movies	28	3
Contacts	57	139
Attendance	332,738	369,433

The Dramatic Department has succeeded in reaching that most difficult of ages—the high school girl. The new Health Fashion Show is pretty enough to appeal to the heart of any girl and to interest her in her own health. Its extreme adaptability is shown by the fact that it can be cast, rehearsed and produced within two hours. This is a great time saver. This play and "The Magic Street," another new play, were demonstrated at the banquet of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, by children from the Glen-Nor High School, Delaware county, Pa., and the Holmes Junior High School, Philadelphia.

Nutrition Department—Statistical Report

The following is a comparison of work this year and last:—

	1924	1925
Interviews	715	955
Stories	1,440	2,520
Lectures	296	350
Slides	51	55
Movies	24	6
Meetings	57	37
Exhibits	14	17
Supper Clubs	88	22
Food Demonstrations	130	108
Attendance	210,341	327,338

During the past year the members of the Nutrition Department staff have reached every child in the public schools, grades 1 to 6, in the following cities:—Atlantic City, Wilmington, Camden, Altoona and a number of other smaller towns.

Two new programs have been started, one working with women's clubs, giving them a series of six food demonstrations and nutrition talks, and the second being carried on in connection with increasing milk service in the schools. Through the co-operation of the Department of Kindergartens of the Philadelphia Public Schools, there have already been placed this fall orders for 5,000 of our new milk service leaflets entitled, "Milk in Schools," to be distributed to parents throughout the 360 kindergartens of the Philadelphia Public Schools.

We have continued working with the Medical Inspection Department of the Philadelphia Public Schools, co-operating in providing programs for the weekly Health Instruction or Nutrition classes. In this way nearly 3,000 children are served milk twice daily and are given intensive health instruction weekly.

Summary

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council feels, that, during the year 1924-25, it has greatly enlarged and increased its general work. It has succeeded in establishing certain definite advances, the outstanding features of which are listed as follows:—

1. The Dairy Council has attained a place in the child health and nutrition world that enables it to give itself to the most productive work without greatly increasing its staff, as little time needs to be spent now in selling its work to the public.
2. The Quality Control Department has demonstrated the soundness of this unique movement.
3. An evidence of the result of the Dairy Council work lies in the improved market for milk and its products in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

We feel that during the year substantial progress has been made. The work of the Dairy Council is becoming concretely adapted to the needs of the industry and through it a closer co-operation in the marketing of milk and its products has been developed. Plans are already under way, which, it is believed, will make next year's work even more successful in every way.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS—FEDERAL LAND BANKS SHOW TREMENDOUS GROWTH

One of the most noteworthy developments of the last decade has been the rise of the Federal Land Banks to a position of power, influence and service to Agriculture. Their statement of Sept. 30th reveals the great strength attained.

According to this statement, the net mortgage loans totaled $989,960,218.89, while the total assets reached the impressive sum of $1,059,486,378.11. The Capital, which is steadily growing, stood at $52,783,832.50; the Surplus and Reserves were $7,650,526.23. Undivided Profits amounted to $5,262,239.00. While the monthly net earnings of the Banks are substantially in excess of $700,000.00.

This showing has been made during about eight years of actual operation after paying $13,209,071.10 to stockholders in dividends, carrying $1,323,953.38 to Suspense Account, and charging off $5,037,769.23 for real estate acquired on foreclosures.

Impressive as the above figures may seem, they are based upon the most conservatice accounting practice. Every piece of land acquired through foreclosure is charged off in toto although the history of the Federal Land Bank System shows that on the average the lands acquired may be disposed of for enough to protect against any ultimate losses from this source.

In the same conservative spirit, every installment payment over 90 days past due is charged off until collected. In the meantime, such items do not appear as admitted assets.

The operating income from the Banks is derived chiefly, from the "spread" between the rate paid on the Federal Land Bank Bonds and the rate charged upon the first mortgage loans. The law permits a spread of 1 per cent., and in practice this has been found ample to pay all operating expenses, write off any losses, build up strong reserves and pay satisfactory dividends to the stockholders.

Although the Federal Land Banks have grown to such size and strength that they must be taken account of in any survey of our banking system, they do not compete to any appreciable extent with the old-established banks. Their loans are made for very long periods, ranging from twenty to thirty-five years. Such loans are peculiarly adapted to the requirements of farmers, because the semi-annual payments of interest and principal can be met from current farm earnings.

Neither commercial nor savings banks are in a position to make loans of this character. On the other hand, commercial banks carrying short-time agricultural paper find the Federal Land Bank System a great stabilizer. Farmers who have placed their major financing upon a sound basis are much better risks for short-time loans.

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Editorial



The Annual Stockholders' and Business Meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held last month, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, in Philadelphia, was a striking example of what co-operation on the part of the farmer can do under a carefully thought out, developed and carried out and understandable program.

Delegates from most of the 275 local organizations throughout the Philadelphia Milk Shed were in attendance, heard the various reports of the Association officials and leaders, discussed plans and programs, both regarding the past as well as the future in the welfare of the Association.

At these meetings there was an entire unanimity of purpose and action in developing a policy which would render the best service to the membership of the Association on the whole.

The officers, directors and leaders, as well as many of the individual members of the Association are confronted with many problems throughout the year, and it was evidenced in these meetings that the carrying on of the problems of the Association was in good hands.

The business of the Annual Meeting was conducted with a general degree of satisfaction and dispatch. The problems before the Association were laid flatly and openly on the table and to the delegates present the problems of the future seemed to be fully appreciated and understood.

The spirit of co-operation as evidenced by the delegates who will carry their message back home to the membership of the Association back on the farm, should result in even a better understanding of the Association's value and should result in even a greater measure of co-operation on the part of the membership, throughout the entire Inter-State territory, than ever before.

The National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation, holding its Annual Meeting in conjunction with that of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, presented to the membership of the latter Association an outstanding opportunity of attending its sessions and seeing and hearing how the Federation (of which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is a member), in its methods, programs and policies, functions and how it represents its member organizations.

It demonstrated its endeavor in no small way, by the outstanding list of eminent speakers on agricultural lines at its various sessions.

This Federation plays an important part in moulding policies in which the agricultural, and particularly the dairy, industry is interested—it also plays an important part in the welfare and development of its member units and their co-operative development.

The membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association should feel honored and privileged in meeting and co-operating with the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation in its annual gathering.

The progress of organization is shown by the meeting in Philadelphia this week of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, which has a membership of 22,000 in the four States of Pensylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. Following this meeting came the annual convention of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. The four-State association is spending something like $150,000 a year to "teach the public that any one who wants to be healthy must use milk and other dairy products every day." The 600 farmers attending the meeting were told of the prosperity of the milk-producing industry and of its success in promoting "better eating habits among the people." The national body has a membership of 300,000 and a "Dramatic Department" which goes into the schools and before all sorts of audiences to show what milk does for the people and what the milkmen's organizations are doing to improve the quality and maintain an adequate supply of their product.—An Editorial echo from the Philadelphia Ledger of November 25th.

1788 MILKERS LEAD TESTED DAIRY HERDS

Thirty-four associations reported 11,761 cows tested. Of this number 730 passed the 40-pound butterfat production mark and 1058 gave 1,000 or more pounds of milk. One hundred forty-five cows produced 50 or more pounds of butterfat during the month and 419 passed the 1200-pound milk mark in the 30-day period.

Eighty-eight cows in the **Carbon-Lehigh** association produced 1,000 pounds of milk or more to give this group the lead in the heavy milker class. The Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association in **Blair** county, with 572 cows, led in number tested.

The highest milk producer, a registered Holstein owned by C. A. Zimmerman of the **Carbon-Lehigh** group, gave 2145 pounds of lacteal fluid. Another registered Holstein, owned by H. R. Paulhamus, of the **Lycoming** County Association, topped the butterfat leaders with 91.8 pounds. **Carbon-Lehigh** also had the highest 10-cow average butterfat production, 58.3 pounds.

MARKET CONDITIONS

The market, during the past month, was somewhat of a problem. There has, in some spots, been a greater demand for milk.

The Association, after numerous conferences, advanced the price of fluid milk 23 cents a hundred pounds. This was done without any price increase to the consumer.

This has temporarily reduced the dealers' spread, and therefore the price would be subject to some readjustment at a later date. This plan was believed the best that could be done under existing circumstances.

This price advance will hold good until January 15th when some further readjustment of conditions will be necessary. Just what this will be will depend upon the then existing conditions.

Consumption of fluid milk in the Inter-State territory appears to be increasing slightly. This may be due to a shortage on the higher prices of other food products. A certain percentage is, no doubt, due to the educational work of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Unquestionably too great a production on the part of producers will have a tendency to hold prices at the old level.

Butter Prices

The range of butter prices during November generally reflected the storage supply during the month. In the 26 cities reporting storage stocks on November 21st, showed 57,884,038 pounds in 1925, as compared with 87,050,000 pounds the same time in 1924. The total United States stocks, estimated for the same period in 1925 was 77,385,000 pounds, and 112,250,000 pounds in 1924. Prices for 92 score butter, New York City, during November, ranged from 50 cents a pound at the beginning of the month to 53 cents in mid-month, declining to 51 cents at the end of the month.

NEW JERSEY FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

New and attractive features pointing to the necessity of making production meet marketing demands will, it is expected, make the annual farm products show during agricultural week at the armory, at Trenton, N. J., more interesting and profitable to the crowds of persons patronizing the annual event this year. Market sales display by retail stores will be one of the features, and for which prize money aggregating $100 will be awarded to the best exhibits. Several retailers have already indicated their intention of participating in this event.

Competition by counties in the corn and potato show will not be emphasized at the show this winter, as plans which have been developed call for stress on the educational point of view in all of the exhibits. Representatives of the State Agricultural College and the State Department of Agriculture will co-operate to develop the outstanding features of the more important branches of New Jersey agriculture. These facts will be brought out in the several exhibits: First, market demands; second, production problems and modern methods of securing economical production; third, commercial marketing practices.

PENNA. STATE FARM SHOW TO HAVE NEW FEATURES

A State-wide horse pulling contest, a pigeon show, and a calf club exhibit are new features which visitors to the State Farm Products' Show in Harrisburg, January 18-22, will see.

Representatives of practically all farmers' organizations in the State, Pennsylvania State College, State Department of Agriculture, State Department of Public Instruction and the farm papers of the State met in Harrisburg recently and made final plans for the Show.

With over 25,000 square feet more of floor space available than a year ago, the tenth State farm exhibition promises to be the biggest in its history. At least 101,000 square feet of space are now in sight for housing the Show next January, according to Henry E. Klugh, manager. Last year's show occupied 76,000 square feet of space. The 1926 Show will be housed in the Emerson-Brantingham Building, Tenth and Market Streets; Harrisburg, Duco Company Building, North Cameron Street; Rendezvous Ball Room and Skating Rink, Fourth and Chestnut Streets, and a portion of the Chestnut Street Market House.

At least 30 teams will take part in the horse pulling contest. These teams have proven their pulling ability by winning in county and district contests, so that the State-wide event promises to make a real spectacle for show visitors.

A show of pigeons will be another new feature. The poultry show, which was cancelled last year because of fowl plague, will be held this year and plans are being made for more entries than two years ago. More space is being set aside this year for the livestock, apple, potato, honey, corn, small grain and wool exhibits than a year ago.

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association

The Pennsylvania Dairymens' Association will hold an all day meeting on Wednesday, January 20th, at which many dairy problems will be discussed, including tuberculosis eradication in cattle, contagious abortion, the financing of tubercular work, better bulls, how to improve the dairy herd, etc.

This organization which held its first meeting last year, is the outgrowth of the old Pennsylvania Breeders and Dairymen's Association.

The organization will hold a banquet on Wednesday evening, January 20th. This will be an allied dairy banquet succeeding the Holstein Banquet, which has been held, for many years during the Farm Products Show. A. A. Borland is the president of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association and Robert F. Brinton is Secretary. The Banquet Committee includes Robert F. Brinton, Chairman; G. H. Truckell, M. T. Grimes, Albert Fox and Henry Fielden.

SAVE THE MACHINERY

Have the farm tools and machines not in use been housed for the winter? Greasing the working parts will prevent rusting and insure more satisfaction when the machine is started next year. If a list of needed repairs is made when the machinery is put away, the parts may be ordered and put on before the Spring work starts.

Storing any ice this winter? A supply of ice on the farm during the summer means dollars to the milk producer in cooling milk as well as being a big factor in the home.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1925. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1924.

During October, November and December, 1925, the basic quantities for 1926 shipments are being made.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

During July, August and September co-operating dealers will pay the following named percentages of basic quantities of milk shipped at basic prices.

July basic—110 per cent. of basic quantity.
August basic—110 per cent. of basic quantity.
September basic—115 per cent of basic quantity.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
November 1-15, 1925
GRADE B MARKET MILK
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

BASIC PRICE
November 16-30, 1925
GRADE B MARKET MILK
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$3.17	6.8
3.05	3.19	6.85
3.1	3.21	6.9
3.15	3.23	6.95
3.2	3.25	7.0
3.25	3.27	7.0
3.3	3.29	7.05
3.35	3.31	7.1
3.4	3.33	7.15
3.45	3.35	7.2
3.5	3.37	7.25
3.55	3.39	7.3
3.6	3.41	7.3
3.65	3.43	7.35
3.7	3.45	7.4
3.75	3.47	7.45
3.8	3.49	7.5
3.85	3.51	7.55
3.9	3.53	7.6
3.95	3.55	7.65
4.	3.57	7.7
4.05	3.59	7.7
4.1	3.61	7.75
4.15	3.63	7.8
4.2	3.65	7.85
4.25	3.67	7.9
4.3	3.69	7.95
4.35	3.71	7.95
4.4	3.73	8.
4.45	3.75	8.05
4.5	3.77	8.1
4.55	3.79	8.15
4.6	3.81	8.2
4.65	3.83	8.25
4.7	3.85	8.3
4.75	3.87	8.3
4.8	3.89	8.35
4.85	3.91	8.4
4.9	3.93	8.45
4.95	3.95	8.5
5.	3.97	8.55

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia, is 7.7 cents per quart.

DECEMBER PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Receiving Stations

The same prices, quoted above for the period ranging from November 16 to 30th, inclusive, are to apply for the month of December, subject however, to any change warranted by market conditions.

BASIC PRICE
November 1-15, 1925
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	$2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.399	2.31
91 to 100 "	.414	2.29
101 to 110 "	.424	2.28
111 to 120 "	.434	2.27
121 to 130 "	.450	2.26
131 to 140 "	.460	2.25
141 to 150 "	.475	2.23
151 to 160 "	.480	2.22
161 to 170 "	.490	2.21
171 to 180 "	.505	2.20
181 to 190 "	.510	2.20
191 to 200 "	.520	2.19
201 to 210 "	.535	2.17
211 to 220 "	.540	2.17
221 to 230 "	.550	2.16
231 to 240 "	.556	2.15
241 to 250 "	.566	2.14
251 to 260 "	.576	2.13
261 to 270 "	.581	2.13
271 to 280 "	.596	2.11
281 to 290 "	.600	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

BASIC PRICE
November 16-30, 1925
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	$2.67
11 to 20 "	.283	2.66
21 to 30 "	.303	2.64
31 to 40 "	.313	2.63
41 to 50 "	.333	2.61
51 to 60 "	.343	2.60
61 to 70 "	.364	2.58
71 to 80 "	.374	2.57
81 to 90 "	.399	2.55
91 to 100 "	.399	2.54
101 to 110 "	.414	2.53
111 to 120 "	.424	2.52
121 to 130 "	.434	2.51
131 to 140 "	.450	2.49
141 to 150 "	.460	2.48
151 to 160 "	.475	2.47
161 to 170 "	.480	2.46
171 to 180 "	.490	2.45
181 to 190 "	.505	2.44
191 to 200 "	.510	2.43
201 to 210 "	.520	2.42
211 to 220 "	.535	2.41
221 to 230 "	.540	2.40
231 to 240 "	.550	2.39
241 to 250 "	.556	2.39
251 to 260 "	.566	2.38
261 to 270 "	.576	2.37
271 to 280 "	.581	2.36
281 to 290 "	.596	2.35
291 to 300 "	.600	2.34

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

1925 Average per month	Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	——
August	2.05	——
September	2.25	——

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November 1-15	6.3	2.37
November 16-30	6.8	2.60

NOVEMBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
2	51 1/2	50	50
3	51 1/2	—	49 1/2
4	51 1/2	50	49 1/2
5	51 1/2	50	49 1/2
6	51	50	48 1/2
7	51	49 1/2	48 1/2
9	51	49 1/2	49
10	51	49 1/2	48 1/2
11	51	49 1/2	—
12	51	49 3/4	48 1/2
13	51 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2
14	52	51	49 3/4
16	53	52	50 1/2
17	54	53	50 1/2
19	53	52	50 3/4
20	53	52	51
21	52 1/2	51 1/2	50
23	51 1/2	50 1/2	50
24	51	50	48 1/2
25	51	50	48 1/2
27	51 1/2	50 1/2	49
28	52	51	50
30	52 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2

CORN YIELD HIGHEST PER ACRE SINCE CIVIL WAR

Reports from all parts of the State to the Department of Agriculture indicate that corn husking was slower than usual this Fall, especially in the northern sections. Husking was well advanced by November 1 in the southern and southeastern counties, and the crop showed up as "one to brag about."

The production for the entire State was estimated at 83,640,000 bushels on November 1, as compared with an estimated crop of 55,692,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 66,567,000 bushels.

The estimated average yield per acre of 51 bushels is probably the highest in the history of the State. Records since the Civil War show that the nearest approach was in 1921 with an acre yield of 48 bushels.

The season favored the maturity of corn of excellent quality. It is estimated that 86 per cent. of the crop is merchantable as compared with only 58 per cent. last year and a ten-year average of 82.8 per cent. Very little corn now remains on farms from the 1924 crop. The supply was estimated at 2.5 per cent. or 1,392,000 bushels on November 1 as compared to a ten-year average of 3.8 per cent. or 2,490,000 bushels.

While there is much discussion about wheat and its relation to farm prosperity in Pennsylvania, corn must not be overlooked. The emphasis on wheat is probably due to the fact that it is a cash crop, but even though corn is fed to live stock, it is still the king of cultivated crops in the State and is always an important pivot upon which farm prosperity turns.

It is our business, as well as our civic duty, to give our forests adequate protection and provide for a systematic and scientific renewal of a forest growth on all soil mainly valuable for growing trees.—Gifford Pinchot.

HOW TO PREPARE, PACK AND SHIP MILK FOR FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

Milk is a food that is easily contaminated. Every care possible should be taken every day in order to produce milk of low bacterial count. It may be, however, that some will wish to take special precautions in preparing milk for a contest.

Milk must be produced from at least four cows and the whole herd may be used. The udders should be washed and wiped with a damp cloth immediately before the milking is done. The milker should wear clean clothing and wash his hands before milking each cow. Use a small top milk pail which has been thoroughly washed and sterilized by boiling water or steam. The milk may then be strained through a sterile cotton filter into a sterile container in which the milk may be cooled quickly to a low temperature. After the milk is cooled and before the cream raises the milk should be put in clean sterile bottles.

In selecting the bottles (four pints are necessary for the exhibit) be sure they are of clear glass and not chipped. The bottles should be thoroughly washed and sterilized with steam or by placing them in boiling water for several minutes, then removed and inverted until they cool. The bottles should be capped immediately after they are filled. Use plain caps which have been dipped in melted parafine just before putting on the bottles. Do not heat the parafine too hot or it may begin to burn and give an off flavor to the milk when the cap is placed on the bottle. Tin foil or parchment paper should then be tied over the tops of the bottles.

If a regular shipping box for milk is not available some of the following suggestions may be of value to you. In packing four or more bottles of milk in a box it is first necessary to prepare them according to rules for contest, wrap each bottle with heavy paper to act as an insulation from both heat and cold, place in the box and pack with enough cracked ice to keep cold till they arrive at Harrisburg. DO NOT USE SALT. Ship all packages of milk prepaid by express to the State Farm Products Show, c/o Swift & Co., Seventh and North St., Harrisburg, Pa. All packages must be in by January 15, 1926.

FARM HORSE AND MULE POPULATION DECREASING

The farm horse population of Pennsylvania has decreased considerably during the past few decades in the face of continued industrial expansion. Tabulations just completed from the triennial farm census returns show 397,349 horses and 51,988 mules on the farms of the State. This is a decrease in both horses and mules since the 1920 Federal census. In 1900, there were 589,754 horses in the State. Taking the United States as a whole, the number of horses has decreased from 19,767,000 in 1920 to 17,589,000 in 1924.

Statistics show that but seven per cent. of the horses on Pennsylvania farms are under four years of age, 41 per cent. from four to nine years old, and 52 per cent. ten years old or over. Officials of the State Department of Agriculture see an opportunity in this present situation especially for farmers who have no convenient market for their roughage and can breed horses of the right type.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The sun always shines brighter on those who are willing to reflect a little of it.

Dairy Council Service

The various departments of the Dairy Council are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings.



Milk Makes Healthy Children

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to hundreds of thousands of producers and consumers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Lecturers and Speakers on Health Programs Are Available

Motion Picture Films on Dairy Subjects

Lantern Slides Literature Posters

Short Plays for the Children, Etc.
Are Yours for the Asking

Let Us Assist in Planning Your Entertainment

There is no charge for this service at meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Locals, Community gatherings, etc., held within the territory of the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Write us for detailed information and programs

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

R. W. Balderston, *Secretary*
BOYERTOWN BUILDING
1211 Arch Street
PHILADELPHIA

NINE YEARS OF PROGRESS IN THE MILK MARKET OF PHILADELPHIA

By Clyde L. King

Nine years ago this Autumn I was made Chairman of the Pennsylvania Milk Commission to work jointly with similar Milk Commissions appointed by the Governors of Maryland and Delaware. I was also chosen Chairman of that Tri-State Commission. From that time to this I have been what may be called an "observer" of the changes that have occurred in this milk market.

In these nine years, progress has been made every day in every way. Every day in every way the Philadelphia milk market situation gets better and better. It has not got better by simply saying so over and over. It has got better because of the hard work of those who represent the dairy producers.

Nine years ago there was only agitation on the part of producers for a fairer price for their milk. Today constructive effort has taken the place of the agitation that talks much and does little.

Nine years ago the price of milk in this territory had for years averaged below and in nowise above the markets prevailing in other similar milk territories throughout the United States. For the past several years the price of milk in this territory has been always equal and usually well above the price of milk in comparable territories in other parts of the United States. Nine years ago the price of milk was below relatively the price of other farm products. For some years past the price of milk has been more favorable than the price of most any other farm product of this territory. Nine years ago there were few good cost records. Today there are many of them. Nine years ago the tests of butterfat were solely at the will of the dealers. Today butterfat testers are licensed and any producer can get an independent test of his milk. Nine years ago the dairy had little show on the farm because it did not pay as compared with other ways of making a living on the farm. Today the dairy is one of the best money producers in the whole territory. Nine years ago farms were run down because dairies did not pay; today farms as a rule are kept up well because dairy herds do pay.

In those days the farmers had no organization worthy of the name. Today the farmers in this territory have one of the best co-operative sales organizations in the whole United States. Nine years ago there were no fundamental principles of economics applied by the farmers because they had no means of applying them other than simply to reduce production each in his own herd. Today fundamental principles of economics are consistently applied to the development of a market for all the milk producers of this territory. Then the market for milk was doubtful and precarious. Today the price of milk is stable and reliable. Nine years ago there was no co-operative adjustment of production to meet market needs. Today there is a united, consistent and fruitful effort to adapt seasonal production to the seasonal demands of the market.

Nine years ago the health authorities were bludgeoning a few farmers who were caught producing milk under loathsome sanitary conditions. Today the farmers themselves have undertaken the obligation to see that the health standards of the milk they produce are maintained well above those the health authorities could get by any compulsion of law no matter how many paid inspectors they put at the job. The farmers did not understand the reasons for sanitary precautions in caring for milk nine years ago. Today, the milk producer is as careful of the life of the children in the city that may be menaced by his carelessness in handling milk as he is of the children in his own family. Today there is quality by co-operation—the best milk quality in the land.

Today every milk producer in the territory is contributing out of his own pocket to help advertise the high quality of milk this market has for sale. Nine years ago there was nothing taught in the schools as to the food value of milk. Now the food value of milk is taught in every school in the whole territory, urban or rural. Nine years ago the club women of the city knew only that milk was something that somehow got to their doorsteps every morning. Today the housewife of the city and particularly their leaders in the clubs are fully informed as to what the farmers are doing to get the splendid quality of milk city children are now receiving; and they know enough about the difficulties of the milk producer to be sympathetic with his problems. Nine years ago the milk producers of this territory were putting no money into educational work. Now they are putting $125,000 per year into educational work out of their own pockets. Nine years ago it was no one's business to keep before health authorities, physicians, nurses, school teachers, clubwomen, and public leaders the food value of milk. Now a highly competent, thoroughly specialized, capable staff performs this service every day.

Nine years ago there was no informal leadership among the farmers. Today the wise leadership furnished by the first president of this organization, Frank Willits,—now secretary of agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania; the shrewd leadership given by H. D. Allebach, the present head of the milk producers' organization; the capable leadership given by R. W. Balderston as secretary to the milk producers' organization and the hard working and efficient head of the Dairy Council work; today the leadership of these and others like them finds few equals and no superiors in the whole United States.

Nine years ago the milk sellers' side was weak; the milk buyers' side was strong. Today the milk sellers have a bargaining power fully equal to that of the milk buyers. Nine years ago there was too often an air of indifference among some of the milk dealers as to the farmers' needs. In the race for profits each milk dealer then cared only for himself and the sheriff took the hindmost. Today the responsible and reliable milk dealers are glad to work with the capable representatives the milk producers have to secure a high quality of milk at fair and stable prices.

Nine years ago the farmers of the whole country could not see the way out of their economic difficulties. Today, through the success of just such organizations as the milk producers' organization of this territory, the farmers of the country see that their way to economic

(Continued on page 13)

CO-OPERATION AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HON. WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary
United States Department of Agriculture

The relationship of the Government to a movement like agricultural cooperation must depend upon the purposes of the movement and its importance in the national life. Cooperation aims to go beyond the mere selling of the farmers' product and the distribution of the proceeds. It aims to eliminate wastes in marketing and distribution, to set up standards by which farm products will be graded and sold, and to adjust production to demand. This means not only the adjustment of the quantity of products to market demands in so far as that is possible, but, what is perhaps more important the production of products of such kind and qualities as meet the requirements of the consumers, and as can be marketed with a minimum of waste. The very fact that farmers are able to organize in a businesslike way to market farm products points to other accomplishments through cooperation. Insurance and the purchase of farm supplies are established cooperative activities. Farmers are learning also that they can meet their credit problems more effectively through cooperation.

At the same time, the social significance of the cooperative movement should not be overlooked. One of the great needs in country life is a community consciousness. An organized community will seek to improve not only economic conditions but the educational opportunities and social life of the people. Cooperation means working together not for one object, but for many objects. It should add dignity to country life and the business of farming. In other words, co-operation contemplates an organized agriculture that will produce efficiently and sell efficiently. It contemplates a stabilized agriculture that will give every opportunity for the development of a high type of rural civilization, and at the same time will produce and distribute economically the products necessary to supply our cities with food.

The cooperative associations in the United States are engaged in a far-reaching undertaking which we believe to be vital to the welfare of agriculture. From this point of view, there should be no question of the attitude of the Federal Government toward cooperation. The movement deserves encouragement and support, and this encouragement and support must be dynamic and positive. The co-operatives demand, and from their position in the scheme of production and marketing have a right to expect, active assistance from the Federal Government, particularly from the Department of Agriculture.

The policy of the Department of Agriculture in this as in other enterprises has been and will continue to be one not of direction but of service in the lines in which farmers themselves have become convinced that service is needed. The Department was established for promotion of American agriculture and it seeks to give farmers constantly the service which they themselves have found essential to progress.

Various other services of the Department, not directly based on the co-operative marketing studies, are nevertheless of value to co-operative organizations. Estimates, forecasts, and statistics of crop and livestock production are provided. A comprehensive market news service is given, reporting shipments, receipts, prices, and condition of commodities. Well defined and generally accepted standards for farm products have been established and shipping point inspection is being extended rapidly. This type of service is vital to the fullest development of co-operative marketing. The licensing of public warehousemen under the United States Warehouse Act administered by the Department has assisted co-operative marketing organizations in enabling them to secure improved credit facilities and to develop more orderly marketing. Studies of cost of production and cost of marketing are likewise of value, while closely akin to these are studies in accounting systems adapted to agricultural needs.

Recently intensive surveys and analyses of the operating, financial, and marketing problems of particular co-operative associations have been carried on. These studies have been of value not only in themselves, but because they have proved a valuable guide to co-operative organizations in setting up operating standards and methods. In short, it is a method of developing in the agriculture field the scientific business study which has proved so valuable in corporations and other industrial organizations.

From 1919 when a wave of organization activity began to sweep agricultural America, until the present time, co-operation has grown among farmers until this year it is conservatively estimated that $2,500,000,000 worth of farm products will be marketed co-operatively. This is a phenomenon of which no one interested in American agriculture or in the American nation can fail to take cognizance. Investigations, services, and theories sufficient for past conditions must be modified and expanded in the light of contemporary circumstances. The co-operative movement demands the increasingly thoughtful attention of those governmental agencies which are directed toward the end of agricultural service.

What the co-operative movement needs is a pooling of the resources and intelligence of the farmers themselves, of the leaders of their organization, of the State colleges and experiment stations, of public and semi-public institutions, and all individuals, that have anything to contribute to the movement. Only in this way will we manifest the fundamental basis of all co-operation; namely, the will to work together. United action is the basis of co-operation, and we who are interested in the movement must set to all men the example of united action. I am greatly encouraged by the development of institutions like the American Institute of Co-operation which met in this city last July and August.

It is because of my firm conviction that we shall accomplish nothing in promoting co-operation unless we co-operate among ourselves in every respect from the very beginning that I should be unwilling to suggest any program for this important field unless it were based on conference with co-operative leaders and others who have a background of study and experience. Such a program has been worked out in this way during the past few weeks. It purposes nothing revolutionary. It is not sensational What it contemplates doing is simply to ascertain facts useful to co-operative organizations, to supply these facts, and, when necessary, interpretation of them, to the organizations, and to afford a means whereby representatives of co-operative organizations can come together efficiently for conference with each other and with specialists in the Department of Agriculture and in other institutions.

The plan does not contemplate direct financial aid to co-operative associations by the government. The experience of foreign co-operative organizations has shown that direct financial aid from the Government, and the control that goes with it, are not desirable. Financial aid has a tendency to bolster up weak concerns and conceal their debts. Money offered for organization purposes may bring associations into existence where they are not needed, and may attract persons into the movement whose chief desire is to tap the treasury rather than to effect improvements in marketing. On the other hand, strong efficient co-operative associations would be inclined to reject financial aid, from a wish to avoid the supervision and control that would necessarily go with it. Thus the movement would tend to divide into an efficient part capable of standing on its own feet, and an inefficient part nursed by subsidies and in constant danger of collapse.

Furthermore, it is my firm conviction, and in this I believe that members of co-operatives generally agree with me, that an essential to success in co-operation is a fundamental belief in its advantages. People who do not believe in co-operation sufficiently to testify to their belief by financial and other support will not be able to form vigorous and effectual organizations.

Nor do regulations and restrictions by the Government help in fostering co-operative organizations. Co-operation in the United States has developed from the needs and experiences of the farm people. It rightly begins as an economic movement of the rural communities, and should be free to develop in accordance with their needs and the opportunities for service.

On the other hand, it is clear to co-operative leaders that the movement is of so much present and potential significance to agriculture that the Government would be failing to fulfill its duty to the farming population were it to adopt a mere "let alone" policy, or even were it to refrain from expanding its present efforts to serve the co-operative movement.

Division of Co-operative Marketing

The request has come from the co-operative organizations themselves that

(Continued on page 12)

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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1925

Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation

By John D. Miller, Esq.

You are assembled at the Ninth Annual Meeting of your Federation. The twenty-eight regional Milk Marketing Associations that compose this Federation being the only national association of dairymen.

In the beginning, may I briefly review the work of the past year?

Under your instructions, we prepared for the hearing before the Tariff Commission as to the tariff rates on butter. Exhaustive investigations were made, a wealth of valuable material was obtained, experts being employed for this purpose. This mass of data was condensed and tabulated and then presented to the Tariff Board at the public hearing.

In the field of legislation, the past year has been a critical, and, in some ways, an epochal one. During the closing weeks of the last session of Congress, there was precipitated a struggle that, growing in interest and ever becoming more intense, lasted until the adjournment of Congress.

The Chairman of the President's Agricultural Commission caused to be introduced in Congress a bill known as the Commission Bill. The principles of this Bill are so well known to you that they need not now be stated.

Suffice to say that it contained provisions that would have crippled co-operative marketing associations and were similar to provisions of bills that in the past have been introduced into some of the State legislatures, in that it provided for long distance bureaucratic control of the business of these associations.

In order to defeat that Bill and in order that any legislation adopted might be constructive, your Directors caused another bill to be written which was introduced by Congressman Dickinson, of Iowa.

In due time a motion was made to substitute your Bill for the Commission Bill. This was the test vote. Such motion to substitute was adopted by a vote of 203 to 178 and immediately thereafter your Bill passed the House by a still larger majority. All bills, however, died in the Senate, there being no time for their consideration.

All co-operative associations are awake to the danger of long distance bureaucratic control of commercial organizations and insist that if the Government is to enter this field that they first try it out with old line commercial concerns and not experiment with co-operative marketing associations.

Recent conferences of your representatives with those of other co-operative associations and with the Secretary of Agriculture now make it seem probable that an agreement will be reached as to the form of such legislation and with agreement finally reached it is recommended that you authorize your representatives to support the bill thus agreed to.

For the present prospects of harmonious action, Secretary Jardine deserves a high degree of credit.

As to prospective legislation it may be stated that a committee having the work in charge will report to you as to the necessity for legislation relating to cheese standards. This is a subject that should receive careful consideration as the present cheese standards are far from satisfactory.

A new revenue act, will, undoubtedly, be adopted by the incoming Congress. Efforts are being made by your representatives and by those of other co-operative marketing associations to make more clear and broad the provisions exempting co-operative marketing associations from paying income taxes and from making reports.

Many of these associations make no profit. They therefore have no taxable income. Others have small incomes that it is claimed are taxable under the present law but in few instances is the tax levied sufficient in amount to warrant the expense to the Government of its collection, while in all cases the preparing and submitting of voluminous and technical reports is a real burden on the co-operative marketing associations.

The experience of your representatives before the Tariff Commission shows that the so-called flexible provision of the Tariff Law is not working satisfactorily. It has failed to meet the expectations of those who proposed and favored it. It was designed to permit quick change in tariff rates to meet changed business conditions. In this it has wholly failed. The casein case has been before the Commission about four years, final briefs were filed about fifteen months ago and no conclusion has yet been announced.

It was designed to take the tariff question out of politics but instead it has plunged the tariff question into politics of a subterranean and therefore dangerous character.

The defects are in the system and not in the men appointed to administer the system.

The expectations of its advocates have not been met and the delegation by Congress of its power to establish tariff rates is at the best a highly questionable policy.

Whatever is done with such provision, the Tariff Commission should be continued under its organic law by the provisions of which its functions are to collect data for the information of Congress.

The dairymen of New England are seeking to organize a New England-wide merchandising association. The new organization is incorporated under the law of New Hampshire. Several of the other New England States have what is popularly known as Blue Sky Laws, being laws designed to prevent the sale of stock in fraudulent concerns. The States other than Vermont decided that the plans and purposes of the proposed New England System placed it far without the scope of the provisions of the Blue Sky Law and promptly issued license, permitting the associations to operate in the State.

Vermont alone has refused to do this. The official of Vermont charged with the duty of administering the Blue Sky Law has publicly exonerated the proposed New England System and the men advocating it from all fraud, but refuses license because in his judgment the contract is unwise.

In the beginning co-operative associations were forced to battle for amendments to State and Federal Anti-Trust Laws in order that they might not exhaust their energies and their funds in defending their right to live.

If other States in the Union follow the example of Vermont, then may another campaign be necessary in all of the States to so amend the Blue Sky Laws that they may not be invoked to cripple co-operative marketing

Without attempting to lay before you the measure of progress of the many marketing associations making up this Federation, it may be stated that the most of them are making substantial progress, notwithstanding the fact that the most of them are opposed by like hostile interests and with like propaganda.

Enemies of the movement are still seeking to keep dairymen divided, knowing full well that with the substantial unity of dairymen middlemen will have forever lost their old time dominance and control of the dairy industry.

You, in your daily vocation, find each morning on your desk, calling for immediate solution, problems always important, sometimes vexations, but if you will raise your eyes toward the horizon you will see that you are doing something more than selling milk. You are building that, which, if well built, will be a lasting benefit to mankind.

May it be given to us to see to it that the foundations for this building be laid deep and wide and that the structure be symmetrical in all its parts. May the sunshine of justice and fair dealing enter its every nook and crevice and may there be walled in no hate, no envy, nor any purely selfish purpose.

The wet Fall has shown many farmers what tile drains are worth to them.

Your Bank Balance and the Concrete Silo

A good silo means a good supply of succulent fodder. That, in turn, means more and better milk during the winter months. And you know how that helps to fatten your bank balance.

A Concrete Silo is a good silo all the way up and all the way 'round. It is fireproof. It is windproof. It is built to last.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

Directors Organize

The Directors, including those elected at the morning session, formally organized in a special session following the meeting. The following officers were chosen:—President, H. D. Allebach, Montgomery county, Pa.; Vice-President, Frederick Shangle, Mercer county, N. J.; Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, Chester county, Pa.; Secretary, R. W. Balderston, Delaware county, Pa.

Executive Committee

H. D. Allebach, chairman; Frederick Shangle, E. Nelson James, Robert F. Brinton, A. B. Waddington, Frank P. Willits, E. H. Donovan.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was given to formal reports of the President, H. D. Allebach, whose address is printed elsewhere in this issue. Robert W. Balderston, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, made a report of the work of the Council during the year, including detailed reports of the various departmental work.

Following these addresses there was some discussion of various topics of interest, the afternoon session closing with an address by Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (See page 6 this issue).

Ladies' Entertainment

The ladies of the members and guests of the Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association met at the Association's Headquarters, in the Boyertown Building, 1211 Arch St., where they were entertained by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, on the morning of November 23rd.

About 100 ladies attended, and, after educational demonstrations by the Nutrition Department of the Council, were served with luncheon, prepared by that department.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the annual meeting—

Whereas, In view of the possibility of unusually advantageous milk market conditions in Philadelphia during 1926, incident to the Sesqui-Centennial,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized and empowered by the stockholders in Annual Meeting assembled to make such changes in the operations of the regular Philadelphia selling plan as may be necessary to have for the conditions of the market during this period.

RESOLVED, that the Association approve all efforts being made to secure standard adequate legislation in all States for regulating the traffic in oleomargarine.

RESOLVED, that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is opposed to any effort on the part of the Government to license supervising or in any way exercise control over the business affairs of co-operative associations by means of Federal Boards or Commissions. We favor, however, sympathetic assistance through educational work by the United States Department of Agriculture.

RESOLVED, that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association approves the effort of the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation to secure more complete exemption of co-operative marketing associations from the payment of Federal income taxes, and we urge our representatives in the Federal Congress to lend their aid to this effort.

RESOLVED, that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association congratulates the Trustees of State College on establishing a department of Rural Economics. We suggest that this department put great stress on the problems of co-operative marketing and buying of farm supplies. We pledge our support to constructive work of this character.

WHEREAS, the tuberculosis eradication problem is a National one, therefore, be it resolved that we, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to pay the full indemnity per cow.

RESOLVED, that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association unanimously endorse the action of the last Legislature of Pennsylvania in appropriating $2,-240,000 for tuberculosis eradication and the splendid work being done by the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture in administering this work We would urge that the State of Pennsylvania continue to give this splendid work its support until the bovine tuberculosis is entirely eradicated. And further be it resolved that we urge in the three other States in the Philadelphia Milk Shed—New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland—equally ample funds be provided in the future to care for this work in the interest of the public and rural health. If this same progress of appropriating be continued for another four years the complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis in the State of Pennsylvania will be assured.

WHEREAS, of the 202,000 farms in Pennsylvania, but 3% are supplied by electricity by public service corporations and these said corporations operate under charters which give them a monopoly in their respective chartered districts. THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association here assembled petition the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania to issue a ruling requiring the Public Service Companies to supply at reasonable rates both installation and current to all inhabitants of the chartered areas of the said electrical companies. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Public Service Commission.

Annual Banquet

Over 650 members, delegates and their friends, attended the Seventh Annual Banquet of the Association, which was held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, on Monday evening, November 23rd.

F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a former President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, acted as toastmaster.

Brief addresses were made by the following—

Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

John D. Miller, President of the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation and Vice-President of the Dairymen's League, Susquehanna, Pa., and N. Y. C.

Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of Public Health in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor M. S. McDowell, Director of Agricultural Extension, State College, Pa.

Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, Riverton, N. J., Women's Editor of the "Pennsylvania Farmer."

Mr. George W. Slocum, President, Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Milton, Pa., and New York City.

Robert Harbison, Harbison's Dairies, Philadelphia.

Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State of Pennsylvania.

The entertainment features of the evening were presented under the direction of Miss Del Rose Macon, of the Dramatic Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. These included two Health Plays, "The Magic Street," presented by children from the Holmes Junior High School, Philadelphia; "The Fashion Show" cast by pupils from the Glen-Nor High School, Glenolden, Pa., and the "Milk Maids Chorus," presented by a Dairy Council staff.

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PROSPECTIVE MILKERS NEED GRAIN

Cows that are to freshen next month should have some grain now. When the cow freshens she cannot be put on full feed immediately. Usually it is four weeks before she can be fed all the grain she needs, depending upon the condition of her udder. During that time the cow must draw upon her body reserves. Feeding grain before freshening builds up the reserve.

FARM LABOR IN NEW JERSEY

The present supply of farm labor in New Jersey is estimated at 85 per cent. of a normal and the present demand is 93 per cent of a normal, making the present potential supply 91.4 per cent. of a normal as compared with 94.5 per cent. the October potential and 94.3 the potential supply on November 1, 1924.

PENN STATE TO HOLD 34TH DAIRY COURSE

For the thirty-fourth time in its history the Pennsylvania State College will offer a short course in dairy manufacturing this coming winter, C. D. Dahle, in charge of the dairy manufacturing instruction work, announces. The entire course will cover six weeks from January 7 to February 20, 1926.

Three distinct divisions of two weeks each will be made to accommodate those wishing to take special work. A general course in testing work and butter and cheese making will run from January 7 to 23. Ice cream making will be offered January 25 to February 5, and a market milk and milk condensing course will follow from February 8 to 19.

Last year 18 men took the first course, 30 the ice cream making, and 15 the milk course. With Pennsylvania leading the nation in the production of ice cream, it is expected that the ice cream making course will again be very popular. It is pointed, however, that there is always a need of trained men in the milk business. This is the greatest single branch of the dairy industry, nearly 50 per cent. of the milk produced going to market as fluid milk.

An excellent opportunity for practice is afforded short course students in the college creamery. During the past year this plant manufactured 200,000 pounds of butter, 55,000 pounds of cheese, and 50,000 gallons of ice cream and bottled 200,000 quarts of retail milk and 100,000 quarts of cream. Large quantities of cottage cheese and condensed milk were also prepared for the market.

Since the last short course a new and larger condensing pan, an ice cream freezer, and a milk pasteurizer have been added to the creamery equipment.

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CO-OPERATION AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

By HON. WILLIAM M. JARDINE

(Continued from page 7)

the research, educational and service work of the Department in co-operation should be strengthened. In conference with co-operative leaders, it has been decided that this can be done by the establishment of a Division of Co-operative Marketing. The establishment of such a division will give to the co-operative study of the Department stability and permanence that it has not possessed heretofore. The plan provides for a personnel in the Division of Co-operative Marketing to carry on research in co-operation, and render service to co-operative organizations.

The needs are twofold. On the one hand is the necessity of greatly strengthening our scientific studies not only in co-operative problems themselves but in production, distribution, and other problems that are of special interest to co-operatives. This information, however, cannot be of value unless it is made clear and actually applied by the agricultural population. For this reason we need to carry on a second line of work—that of disseminating fundamental information so that it is actually effective.

Among the scientific problems to which we need to give further attention is the problem of marketing and distributing the products that the co-operative associations handle.

The business organization and management of co-operative associations will always be of great importance. The business analysis studies that have been begun may be profitably extended. If the co-operative associations are to reach the same plane of efficiency as private organizations, they must have the advantage of studies similar to those made by great corporations.

Our scientific investigations must not be confined exclusively to problems directly under the control of farmers or farmers' organizations. The co-operative organizations are interested likewise in every problem which concerns, on the one hand the building up of their own membership, and on the other hand the marketing of farm products.

To strengthen the potentialities of co-operative organizations better financing of small farmers is of great importance, although credit agencies are being developed to take care of the commodities handled by co-operatives, still greater attention must be given to this phase of agricultural finance. There is a great need, moreover, to give the right sort of assistance to the one crop farmer like the cotton grower. This is a weak place in our financial system. In relation to this problem unbiased studies must be made and definite facts secured which may be presented to the proper agencies for providing remedies.

In connection with the marketing of farm products, the other point which I mentioned, congestion in the terminal markets and inadequate and antiquated terminal facilities have greatly increased the cost of handling the products. There is loss of time there is waste of perishable commodities. This cannot continue. The neck of the bottle must be made larger. Agricultural products must have adequate access to the public that wants them.

Proposed New Plan

To make our scientific studies of direct use to the organizations, we need a much closer link than we now have between the research workers and the leaders and members of the co-operative associations. The plan which has been worked out in conference with representatives of co-operative organizations contemplates the employment of commodity specialists, who would be familiar with the needs of the co-operative organizations, on the one hand, and with the research and service work of the Department, on the other hand. These men would form a link between the associations and the Department, and would disseminate correct crop and market information, and data regarding price trends, conditions of supply and demand and other important matters. At the same time, they would be instrumental in guiding the research work of the Department toward a closer study of the special problems of co-operative associations.

It is important not merely to disseminate crop, market, and similar information, but also to supply facts regarding the principles and aims of co-operation. This is necessary in order to forward the development of sound co-operation, and to prevent the spread of spurious and doubtful schemes masquerading under the name of co-operation. The Department can make an important contribution in this field. The employment of specialists in co-operative education, to work with the State agricultural colleges and the associations in developing special courses for members, officials and employees of co-operative organizations, as well as non-member farmers, is included in the proposed plan, and should be helpful in promoting a sound point of view toward the movement.

What we now need and what we now contemplate is a definite plan which involves the securing of all the facts possible that may be of value and interest to co-operatives and the interpretation of these facts and the placing of them before the co-operative associations. A further essential factor of the plan provides for close correlation, for close contact between the co-operative associations and the Department of Agriculture. It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may call advisers to counsel with them regarding the needs of any agricultural product marketed by co-operative associations or regarding the legal, financial, or any other phase of co-operation.

The State institutions have been given, through the Purnell Act, additional funds which they may use in investigations of incalculable value to co-operative associations. They also have facilities, through their extension work, for carrying valuable information to the farmers of their respective States. Certain of the work that is contemplated can be best done by these institutions, certain of it by the co-operatives themselves, and certain of it by the United States Department of Agriculture. By correlating our efforts we shall all be brought together, which will lead both to sounder and more economical results in our studies, investigations, and dissemination of information and to a better knowledge of each other—an end perhaps equally important We shall go slowly, carefully, but we shall go surely and we shall go together.

By these means co-operative effort will be built on the basis of ascertained facts rather than preconceived theory. It will be worked out in the last analysis by the people who are most deeply interested in it and most thoroughly concerned with it; namely, the farmers themselves.

On an average, an agricultural worker in this country is now able to care for about three times as many acres of crops as an individual could handle seventy-five years ago. This is mainly because of the increased use of mechanical power and of labor-saving machinery.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

H. D. ALLEBACH, President

(Continued from page 2)

licenses, as well as those actually engaged in Babcock butterfat testing.

We were particularly interested in the bills providing for adequate appropriations for the testing of tuberculous cattle and for adequate indemnities to be paid for those animals which react.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated $2,249,000 for this work for the next two years. We believe that this fund, which is very substantially above that appropriated before, will go a long way toward cleaning up the tuberculous cattle in the state of Pennsylvania.

We have also made some effort lately to see if it would not be possible for additional funds to be appropriated to indemnify for their loss such milk producers who may wish to test for tuberculosis on the eastern shore of Maryland. The appropriation made by the last Legislature of Maryland will be exhausted on the western shore when the tuberculosis testing of Baltimore shippers' cows will have been completed. The state of Maryland has directed its attention to that district which supplies the Baltimore market because of the recent passage of an ordinance by that city, requiring all producers shipping milk into that market to have all their cattle free of tuberculosis.

We have taken this matter up with the proper authorities of Maryland but up to the present time have no assurance that anything will be done on the eastern shore until the Legislature meets and provides the necessary funds.

In New Jersey and Delaware there were few legislative problems of interest to our members. The officers and directors of the Association have always endeavored to take care of the interests of our members in this matter in the four states comprising the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

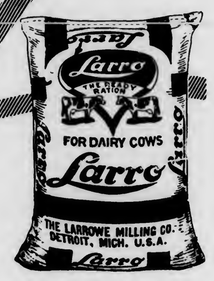
Conclusion

The outstanding features of our work for the past three years are:

1. The increasingly uniform supply of milk which our members marketed at an improved weighted average price.
2. The protection of our members' interests through the operation of our system of check testing.
3. The improvement in the Philadelphia milk supply, through the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council.
4. The improved market conditions, due to the increased consumption of fluid milk and other dairy products, in which the Dairy Council through its educational work, has played an important part.
5. Service work of the Association including the adjustment of complaints, providing market information through the Review, collection of bills, and improvement in the system of marketing through the establishment and direction of truck routes.

These activities have been carried out most faithfully and intelligently by the various departments of our organization, as instructed by the Board of Directors, which has met bi-monthly throughout the year and through its Executive Committee, which has met at frequent intervals. The Board and the Executive Committee have, individually and collectively, been most careful and earnest in the consideration of the many weighty problems presented to them.

The SAME name means ... the SAME feed whether you buy Twice or a Thousand Times!



When you buy a dairy ration for the first time, you buy because you believe it will make more milk and more money for you than the ration you have been using.

Perhaps you have been convinced by the argument of your dealer, perhaps by advertising you have read, perhaps by the experience of neighbors who have themselves found it productive and profitable.

But once a feed has proved highly satisfactory to you, you specify the same brand the next time because you want the same feed—not only the same in name, but the same in composition, in quality, in results.

Do you always get it? With Larro—yes!

Builders of open formulas may change them at will as the prices of ingredients advance or go down. Manufacturers of feeds made solely to meet a price may substitute materials when one feed-stuff or another is scarce or costly. But Larro, day in and day out, year after year, is of unvarying high quality, absolutely uniform in manufacture, always dependable.

When you specify Larro by name, you get the same feed you got before, whether it is your second purchase or your thousandth.

The formula by which Larro is produced has been tested and proved; it will be changed only when a new formula is developed that will insure more profit to feeders. At the same time, exclusive blending, weighing, mixing and cleansing processes enable us to produce each year millions of sacks of Larro, the last of which is identical in every way with the first.

Thus Larro offers users a double guarantee—not only that *one* lot of Larro will produce milk in large quantity and profitably, but that *every* lot can be depended upon for the same results, regardless of when or where purchased. Any number of tests—the experiences of any number of feeders—will demonstrate this.

Ask the nearest dealer.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN (612)

Larro
The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows
Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for chickens as Larro Dairy Feed is for cows.

NINE YEARS OF PROGRESS. By Clyde L. King

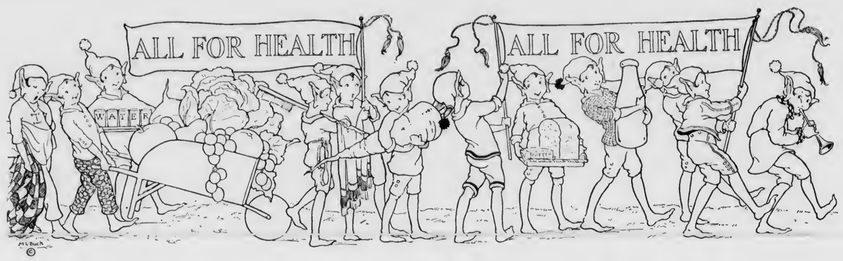
(Continued from page 6)

equality is through co-operatives sales organizations that bring to them a skill in selling that equals the skill of those who buy. Nine years ago there were no representatives of farmers in this territory, nor anywhere in the country, skilled in selling milk. Today the representatives of the farmers in the Philadelphia territory can match their knowledge and their skill in selling milk with the knowledge and skill of the shrewdest buyers the territory puts up.

The farmers in the Philadelphia territory have had the good sense to keep the same leaders at the head of their organization for all these years. Nine years ago no organization lasted long enough for its leaders even to learn their job. The leaders of today know their job, and stay at it day and night with the result that the milk market situation in this territory surpasses that of any other farm product, or of milk in any other territory. Nine years ago those chosen as directors of this association were too often only the "talkers." Today the directors represent one of the biggest business in the country, and they are selected for their business ability.

Such is the progress nine years have brought through the capable and determined efforts of ever watchful leaders, aided by a rank and file of farmers who every year realize more and more that they are actually in business. The next few years can bring even greater progress built upon the broad shoulders of these who have thus achieved. Much has been done. Much more remains to be done.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association points the way to the betterment of agriculture thoroughout the United States. What has been done for milk in this and other territories can be done with every product of the farm. Through enlightened co-operative self-help of this kind lies the way to a better agriculture and through a better agriculture better farm homes in this country.



"LET GOOD HEALTH WAIT ON APPETITE"

With Santa Claus just around the corner, we must begin to make gala for celebration of Christmas. Have you begun to gather greens to decorate the house for the Christmas season? There are innumerable greens of all kinds that will serve the purpose. Take a walk some day to your favorite spot for holly, ground pine, foxtail, spruce or cedar, and pick enough to dress up the house in holiday attire. And don't forget to choose a nicely shaped little scrub pine, spruce or cedar for a Christmas tree. If there aren't any children, perhaps you'd prefer to cut the top off a small tree and trim it for the center of the dining room table.

As for tree decorations, try stringing popcorn and winding it in a loose spiral about the tree. The children will be making chains of links of colored paper; they will make stars and figures of all kinds and all these will do famously for trimming the tree. You really should get several yards of shiny bright tinsel to make the tree gay. By using the tinsel to make your own ornaments you will succeed in making your tree very individual. Have you ever tried cutting pretty colored pictures out of magazines, mounting them on cardboard, and pasting tinsel around the edges? They make pretty ornaments for a Christmas tree, very gay and full of color.

There is the table to decorate for the feast. Any party is made more cheery by bright and appropriate table decorations. A very novel centerpiece is made from a bright orange winter squash. Let it rest on whatever side it looks best and then cut off the top third. After hollowing it out, fill it with red apples, bright oranges, bananas and nuts. If you use this for the central decoration, you might carry out the idea on the rest of the table. Do you know the charm that candle light adds to any scene? If you will only try it at Christmas dinner, I am sure you will never have a party afterwards without using them. For candlesticks you can use fat yellow carrots. Take four of the biggest and most regularly shaped, stand them up on end and cut straight across the leaf end so that they stand up firmly without toppling. Next, hollow out the top end enough so that a candle will stand up in it, and there you are. These four gay candlesticks bearing their white candles on high do much to add to the beauty of your table.

Another way to decorate your table is to use greens of any kind, some with red berries if you can find them. Use them for the center decoration with a sprig also at each plate.

Your Christmas menu must be festive but do not have it so rich that you will all be glad later that Christmas comes only once a year. The following suggestions are for well balanced and delicious dinners.

MENU NO. 1

Fruit Cup
Roast Turkey with Chestnut Dressing
Giblet Gravy Cranberry Jelly
Mashed Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes
Turnips
Celery Olives
Mince Pie and Cheese
Coffee
Nuts Hard Candy Mints

MENU NO. 2

Roast Chicken with Bread Stuffing
Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
Squash
Creamed Onions
Head Lettuce Salad and French Dressing
Steamed Pudding with Hard Sauce
Coffee
Nuts Hard Candy Mints

FRUIT CUP

To make the fruit cup, cut oranges in half, remove the pulp and clean out the membranes so that nice white lined orange cups remain in which to serve the chilled fruit.

- 1 cup orange sections
- 1 cup grapes
- 1 cup pineapple dice
- ½ cup orange juice
- ½ cup pineapple syrup
- Few grains salt
- ½ cup sugar

Remove membrane from orange sections and skins and seeds from grapes. Mix fruit, orange juice and pineapple syrup; add salt and sugar. Chill thoroughly. Serve in the orange cups garnished with maraschino cherries.

CHESTNUT STUFFING

- 3 c. chestnuts
- ½ c. butter
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- ¾ cup cream
- 1 cup cracker crumbs

Shell and blanch chestnuts. Cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and mash, using a potato ricer. Add one half the butter, salt, pepper and cream. Melt remaining butter, mix with cracker crumbs, then combine mixtures.

BREAD AND CELERY STUFFING

- 3½ c. stale bread crumbs
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 tbsp. poultry seasoning
- 1½ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- ¾ c. finely cut celery
- ½ c. melted butter

Pour water over bread and let stand 20 minutes, then squeeze out all the water that is possible. Add remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly.

FRENCH DRESSING

French dressing should be used on the salad used as a course of a large dinner as it is less rich and filling than other types of salad dressing.

- 1½ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- ½ tsp. sugar
- ½ tsp. dry mustard
- 1 tsp. onion juice
- ½ c. salad oil
- ¼ c. vinegar or lemon juice

Mix dry ingredients thoroughly. Add other ingredients and beat with a fork until well mixed.

MINCE PIE MEAT

- 4 lbs. lean beef
- 2 lbs. beef suet
- Baldwin apples
- 3 quinces
- 3 lbs. sugar
- 2 cups molasses
- 4 lbs. raisins, seeded and cut in pieces
- 2 quarts cider
- 3 lbs. currants
- ½ lb. finely cut citron
- 1 quart grape juice
- 1 tbsp. cinnamon and mace
- 1 tbsp. powdered clove
- 2 grated nutmegs
- 1 tsp. pepper
- salt to taste

Cover meat and suet with boiling water and cook until tender, cool in water in which they are cooked; the suet will rise to top, forming a cake of fat, which may be easily removed. Finely chop meat, and add it to twice the amount of finely chopped apples. The apples should be quartered, cored, and pared, previous to chopping. Add quinces finely chopped, sugar, molasses, cider, raisins, currants and citron; also suet, and stock in which meat and suet were cooked reduced to one and one-half cups. Heat gradually, stir occasionally, and cook slowly two hours; then add grape juice and spices.

STEAMED PUDDING

- ¼ c. butter
- ½ c. molasses
- ½ c. milk
- 1 egg
- 1½ c. graham flour
- ½ tsp. soda
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 c. raisins, dates, or figs cut in fine pieces

Melt butter, add molasses, milk, egg well beaten, dry ingredients, mixed and sifted, and dried fruit. Turn into butter covered mould and steam 2½ hours. Serve with hard sauce. A large baking powder can may be used as a mould in which to steam the mixture.

HARD SAUCE

- 1/3 c. butter
- 1 c. powdered sugar
- 1/3 tsp. lemon juice
- 2/3 tsp. vanilla

Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually and flavor.

THE DAIRY COUNCIL ENTERTAINS VISITING LADIES

The ladies visiting Philadelphia with members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association were entertained at the offices of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council on November 23rd. Nearly 100 ladies assembled in the morning to become acquainted with each other and with the type of work the Dairy Council is doing.

Mrs. Robert F. Brinton presided at the meeting which was opened with the singing of health songs.

Dr. Lyons gave a most cordial welcome on behalf of the Council and explained the growth of the idea of good health. She told about the nutrition classes carried on in the Philadelphia schools. In these classes the children are weighed regularly and the weights charted so that each child can easily see whether he or she is gaining or losing. In connection with the weighing the children are taught how to build up good health.

Miss Keenan outlined some of the health stories told in the schools and showed the little devices used to emphasize each story. "David and the Good Health Elves," "The Food Fairies," and the "Teeth That Jack Built" can all be furnished on application to the office of the Dairy Council.

Miss Macan offered the help of the Dramatic Department in the form of short plays which can be produced by any school. The costumes are furnished free of charge within the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association territory.

Mrs. Northup, representing the Nutrition Department, showed the various steps in the preparation of cocoa paste which is used for cocoa and chocolate milk drinks. Then she put together a sandwich loaf. This is a very attractive substitute for sandwiches and salad at any social gathering.

A talk entitled "Food For the Whole World" was illustrated by the chalk-talk artist, Miss Lucille Philbrook, who told about the different kinds of diets.

Miss Madge T. Bogart, of State College, head of Home Economics Extension for Pennsylvania, explained the Extension Service and gave a cordial invitation to the meeting to make full use of it.

Then came luncheon, planned, cooked and served by the Dairy Council Staff.

Lamb à la King
Potato Chips Vegetable Salad
Graham Rolls
Ice Cream Wafers
Coffee Cocoa

This gave the group a pleasant opportunity to meet the guests from other districts. Good company and a good meal attractively served makes a delightful climax to an unusually interesting meeting.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

the farm, most of the farm work has been done at the expense of muscle, both human and animal, but things have been gradually changing. Under equitable conditions, Giant Power, brought to the farm, should contribute a large source of the farm labor in the coming day.

"Farmers, through Public Service Commissions and Giant Power, should get service at equitable rates.

In this work, he said, "we are gradually reaching a point where we can see ahead. Farmers are using more electrical power and the use of electrical power in the home means much to the farmer's wife. It takes the household drudgery out of her life.

"I look to the day when the electric wires in this state will extend to every farm home in the Commonwealth and when rates for this service will be equitable, both to the utilities furnishing the power and to the consumer alike. This is a big work and I am deeply interested in seeing the rights of the people of the Commonwealth thoroughly safe guarded."

Further addresses were made by representatives from other associations.

Cleveland, Ohio, District—B. Ashcraft, Director, Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Milwaukee District—C. F. Dineen, Secretary, Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

On Tuesday afternoon, Hon. William M. Jardine, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, made an outstanding address on the Program and Policies of the National Department of Agriculture. This address is printed at length in another column.

Following Secretary Jardine's address, further reports were presented by delegates from the member associations of the Federation including:

Philadelphia District—H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cincinnati District — Harry Hartke, member of the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Pure Milk Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Dairymen's League District—Chester Young, Treasurer, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., New York City.

Baltimore District—I. W. Heaps, Secretary-Treasurer, Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Baltimore, Md.

Tuesday Evening Session

This session was confined to delegates from the various member associations and was largely routine business.

At its business session the delegates admitted to membership The Miami Valley Milk Producers' Association, of Dayton, Ohio, and elected C. F. Dineen, of Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary of the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, as a new director. The following directors were re-elected: John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa.; C. Bechtelheimer, Waterloo, Iowa; J. A. Scollard, Chehalis, Wash.; George W. Slocum, New Yory, N. Y.; Richard Pattee, Newton Highlands Mass.; Harry Hartke, Covington, Ky.; F. G. Swoboda, Plymouth, Wis.; Frank P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; R. Smith Snader, New Windsor, Md.; C. E. Hough Hartford, Conn.; P. S. Brenneman, Jefferson, O.; B. Ashcraft, Cleveland, O.; N. P. Hull, Lansing, Mich.; J. C. Burr, Wauseon, O.; John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn.; and W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn.

All of the present officers were re-elected for another year. They consist of : John D. Miller, President; Richard Pattee, first vice-president; Harry Hartke, second vice-president; Frank P. Willits, treasurer; and Charles W. Holman, secretary.

The executive committee was created by the board of directors as follows: John D. Miller, Richard Pattee, Harry Hartke, Frank P. Willits, and N. P. Hull.

Resolutions Adopted

The delegates unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the creation of a division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture, with powers to assist but without any powers to regulate coopertaives. This resolution followed several conferences between representatives fo the Federation and Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture, and was in harmony with the recommendations of the Secretary made in his address to the convention.

The delegates also unanimously called upon Congress to repeal the flexible provision of the Tariff Act, and limit the activities of the Commission to fact-gathering for Congress.

They opposed reduction of federal appropriations for eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and urged that adequate federal appropriations be spent cooperatively with state appropriations in indemnifying farmers whose dairy cattle are found infected.

They asked for clarification of the present Internal Revenue Act to give agricultural cooperatives exemptions to which they are entitled but denied by Treasury regulations.

They endorsed the work fo the American Institute fo Cooperation, and recommended that another session be held in 1926.

They vigorously denounced attempts of state authorities to use so-called "Blue Sky" laws for the purpose of thwarting the efforts of cooperatives to organize.

They endorsed the present system of crop reports and statemnets issued by the Department of Agriculture, urging the perfection of such reports and further distribution by the Department over the radio.

Editors' Meeting

The editorial and advertising departments of the various member associations of the Federation, held several conferences in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel during the meetings.

On Tuesday morning a breakfast session was held, when 16 attended. Following the breakfast addresses were made by I. W. Heaps, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association; B. F. Beach, Michigan Milk Producer, and F. M. Tibbitts, Dairymen's League News. Informal addresses were made by C. E. Hough, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association and others.

A further session of the group was held on Tuesday evening for an informal discussion.

D. J. Carter, of the Dairymen's League News was elected chairman and H. I. Berlovich, Pittsburgh Dairymen's Price Reporter was elected Secretary to serve for the next year.

462,624 DOGS LICENSED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, indicates that 462,624 dogs have been licensed individually in Pennsylvania during the first nine months of 1925. This number is 9,551 more than were licensed during the same period in 1924 and 84,273 more than during the same period in 1923.

Forty counties show an increase in the number of dogs licensed this year over the same period last year. Counties in which more than 10,000 individual licenses have been issued to October 1, include Allegheny, Berks, Cambria, Chester, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

A total of 1,652 claims for damages done by dogs have been received by the Department of Agriculture up to November 1 and a total of $60,532.30 has been paid to owners of livestock and poultry, after careful investigation of the claims.

Damage claims as a result of sheep being killed or injured by dogs show a reduction this year over previous years, due principally to the vigorous enforcement of the dog law in the sheep raising sections of the State.

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed is a GUARANTEED Extra Milk Producer

And Thousands of Dairymen Have Proved It!

Stop experimenting! Put your herd on a proven milkmaker. If you want more milk, and at less cost, International Special Dairy Feed is your one best buy. One dairyman, with 16 cows, says that he increased his milk check $87 in 30 days by using Special Dairy instead of another feed, costing the same price. $87 a month is over $1,000 a year! Remember: no more feed, no more expense! Special Dairy was the complete answer.

The Secret of More Milk

is simple if you use Special Dairy. Protein, molasses and fat scientifically processed and combined in proper proportions provide the necessary nutrients and energy for maximum milk production. This great feed is digestible—cows eat it readily. You can bank on 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack of Special Dairy Feed as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

Try a Ton!

Do what thousands of other dairymen have done. Make a test on your own herd. That will prove to you that International Special Dairy Feed is the best feed on the market—best for your cows—best for your pocketbook. See your local dealer today and start making extra milk profits right away.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO. Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis
Live Agents Wanted
With 2% Bone-Building Material

FREE

Write for a copy of our great book, "Feeding the Dairy Cow for Profit." It will pay you well.



Get Those 20 Extra Quarts

POWER MILKER Complete $35 Pails It

READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT!

Send for sensational offer! Milks 10 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—2 year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!



Ottawa Mfg. Co. Box 4311 411 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas Wagon Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FERN-DELL GUERNSEYS—Blood will tell



For increased production put a Fern-Dell Guernsey sire at the head of your herd. This yearling bull's dam is just finishing test and will show over 19,500 lbs. of milk and 775 lbs. butter fat. Write for sales list. Come and see what Fern-Dell is doing

Lucinda's Lord of Fern-Del (107417)

LARSEN'S FERN-DELL GUERNSEY FARMS A. W. Fox, Mgr., Green Bay, Wis. Box 918E



Extra quarts from every cow by stopping feed waste

AFTER the change from pasturage to the heavier, drier winter feeds four cows out of five fail to fully digest and assimilate all of the milk-making values in the food they consume.

You can stop this waste and add extra quarts daily to the production of your cows by giving them the aid of Kow-Kare in their regular diet. This all-medicine invigorator has a wonderful stimulating and building-up effect on the entire set of milk-making organs. Kow Kare rescues many feed dollars that otherwise would be wasted.

Do not confuse Kow-Kare with highly stimulating concentrates and so-called stock feeds. It is not a food, and provides none of the elements of forced feeding. It is a medicine that the average cow's system urgently needs to convert nature's foods into a paying volume of milk, especially in winter.

A tablespoonful in the feed at intervals, governed by conditions, puts more milk in the pails—and all the while it is building sturdy health into your cows.

FREE BOOK On Cow Diseases

For cows "Off Feed" or suffering from such ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., Kow-Kare is the safe and sure corrective. Used by thousands of dairymen for thirty years. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," filled with dairy information, free on request.

Kow-Kare comes in two sizes, $1.25 and 65c—at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Sent by mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc. Dept. 29, Lyndonville, Vt.

Always in this Can
Two Sizes



A Money Making Package for Your Dairy

DAIRY & POULTRY FEEDS

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Stamp Out Abortion!



By using Aborno, the pioneer guaranteed remedy. Easily administered—rids animal's blood of abortion germs — stops losses — prevents barrenness. Write for valuable free booklet, with letters from users all over the United States.

ABORNO LABORATORY 32 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

Years Ago These became old fashioned



And Now This



THE De Laval Milker is rapidly eliminating hand milking and has already done so on thousands of farms in all parts of the world.

No one would think of harvesting grain in this day and age with a cradle, and there is little plowing done by oxen or seed sown by hand. Yet a De Laval Milker will save more time in the course of a year than a grain binder or any other labor-saving machine on the farm. A De Laval Milker not only saves time twice a day—730 times a year—but because of its stimulating and soothing action almost invariably causes cows to produce more milk than by any other method, either hand or machine; and in addition produces cleaner milk.

If you are milking five or more cows by hand a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself.



$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits



See Your De Laval Agent

De Laval Milker

The Better Way of Milking

De Laval Cream Separator



The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 9838
Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
New York, 165 Broadway

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Name_____

Town_____ R. D._____

State_____ No. Cows_____

INTER-STATE

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THI

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA UMBER 9

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 18 TO 22

With over 100,000 square feet of floor space and twelve halls for conventions and business meetings available, the Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 18-22, promises to continue the rapid expansion made during the past few years.

More space is being provided in practically all departments than a year ago when only 80,000 square feet of floor space was available. The greatest expansion will likely be in the poultry, egg and pigeon department which will occupy one-half of the Chestnut Street Market House. The pigeon section is new this year. Elaborate plans are being made for the poultry and egg exhibits and numerous attractive trophies in addition to cash prizes will be divided among the winners.

Location of Exhibits

H. E. Klugh, Show Manager reports the location of the various exhibits as follows:

Apples, Potatoes, Honey, Butter, Milk—Emerson-Brantingham Building, 10th and Market Streets.

Corn, Small Grains and Wool—Vance Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle and Sheep—Duco Company Building, 38 North Cameron Street.

Poultry, Pigeons and Eggs—Chestnut Street Market House.

State Educational Exhibits: Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Forests and Waters, Game Commission, Department of Health, Department of Welfare, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Highways, State Parent-Teachers' Association and Parents' Congress—Vance Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Live Stock Features Varied

Livestock enthusiasts will have the opportunity of seeing a more varied show than in past years. The feature exhibit will, no doubt, be the 54 head of baby beef cattle exhibited by the Adams County Baby Beef Club. The animals entered in the exhibit will be judged on their merit Wednesday morning, January 20, and be sold at public auction Thursday morning.

Plans are being made for the exhibit of 150 sheep and an exhibit of dairy cattle representing each of the dairy breeds. These exhibits will be housed in the Harrisburg Duco Company Building at 38 North Cameron Street.

The statewide horse pulling contest, announced as a feature of the Show when preliminary plans were being made, has been cancelled because of the dangers involved in shipping horses long distances during the extreme winter weather.

The Duroc, Poland China, Berkshire and Chester White swine breeders have scheduled sales starting Tuesday afternoon at 1.30.

Fruit and Grain Exhibits

Fruit, potato, corn and wheat exhibits promise real competition because of the high quality of these crops in most sections of the State and the wide interest taken in showing this year. Reports to the superintendents of the various departments from many counties indicate that a large number of the winners at local farm products shows will enter their prize-winning products for statewide honors.

The wool show which a year ago exceeded anything of its kind in the East, will be even more extensive this year.

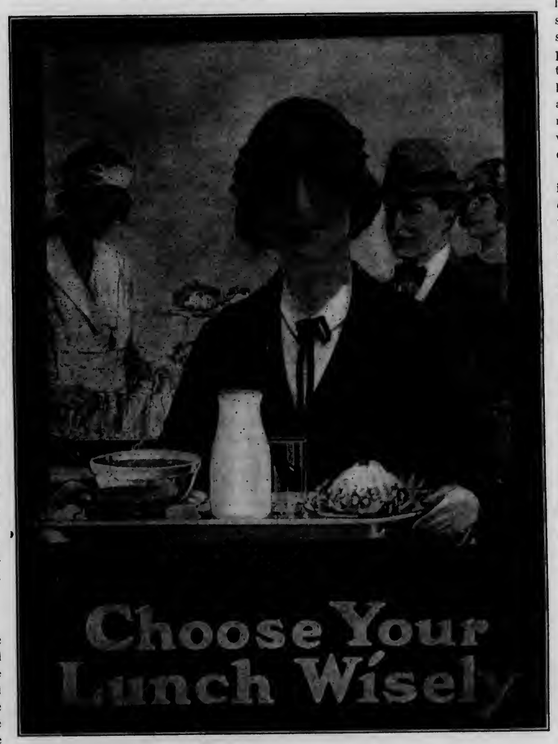
Special effort is being made to secure an exhibit of dairy products—butter and milk, that will be representative of the extensive dairy industry of the State. The dairy organizations of Pittsburgh District Sales Co. and Inter-State Milk Producers' Association are both offering special prizes for exhibits of milk produced in their respective districts.

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NATIONAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES DAIRY PROGRAM

By Dr. C. W. LARSON

The American people consume enormous quantities of dairy products, and their use of these products is rapidly increasing. One of the principal objects of the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture is to develop through investigations methods that will meet this growing need through economical production, through improved sanitary measures, and through scientific methods based on experimental work. The bureau aims constantly to improve the quality of these dairy products and to work out the best methods for utilizing the by-products of the industry.



A Typical Dairy Council Poster
Used in School Lunch Rooms, Restaurants, etc.

In his first annual report Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the bureau, said that no greater funds were available for the work during the year, but the enlarging of the fundamental lines of research to solve these problems has been made possible by cutting down the service and field work in the States. Notable results have been accomplished.

In the field of production the problem is to develop more efficient cows, and to do this special lines of investigation are being carried out. A very large and comprehensive study of the relation of heredtiy to milk production involving more than 500 cows is under way. This includes such experiments as give light on the kinds of mating that will best insure the uniform transmission of high milk and butterfat producing capacities.

Anatomical studies of the dairy cow with reference to the relation between her outside body measurements and the size of her internal organs have been started on some 300 cows in various parts of the country. The purpose of this work is to see if there is a relation between the form of the cow, the size and shape of the internal organs, and milk production, with the view of developing a scientific basis for selecting dairy cows by their conformation.

In addition to improving the producing ability of our cows, the report indicates the expansion of work in nutrition which will lead to more efficient feeding of dairy herds. The new nutrition barn and laboratory and the additional cows at the Beltsville Station will greatly facilitate these investigations. The care and management of dairy cows have also had their place in the work of this new bureau.

The work of the research laboratory includes investigations on the bacteriology and chemistry of milk, fundamental problems in the manufacture of butter, cheese of the various types, ice cream, condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder, and the utilization of dairy by-products. Some new ways of utilizing skim milk have been developed by devising methods of concentrating sour milk. A process of preparing poultry feed from this concentrated product has been established in a number of commercial factories, and already a very large quantity of skim milk that formerly was wasted has been converted into a marketable product.

An important feature of the work of the bureau is that performed by the dairy introduction office, a branch of the bureau which is responsible for carrying to the field the results of investigations that have been worked out at the laboratories and at the farms and that they have proved to be of practical importance. A notable example of this line of work is the progress that has been made during the past year in the very great expansion of the use of the culture method of making Swiss cheese as worked out by this Bureau and the recognition for quality that cheese made by this method has met on the market.

Economical production is stressed through the work of cow-testing associations, bull associations, purebred-sire campaigns, and improved feeding methods. Better manufacturing practices are introduced by specialists who assist creameries and other establishments in making a higher grade product. Organized educational work for the pro-

(Continued on page 6)

REPORT OF FIELD AND TESTING DEPARTMENT

By F. M. Twining

During the eleven months covered by this report and the month of November 1925, the Field and Testing Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has endeavored to make at least eight regular Babcock test investigations at each one of the co-operating plants in our territory. With very few exceptions, this program has been carried out.

The nine regular men of the department staff have visited 162 different plants during the year. They have tested 63,058 samples of milk. There were 972 complete plant investigations made, in addition to many special visits to plants for the benefit of our members. There were 1212 membership contracts turned in by the field department out of the total of 1292 received during the year. Ninety four Milk Producers' Meetings were attended by the fieldmen, having a total attendance of 4873. The number of calls made on farms in organization, adjustment and testing work was 4037.

Improved Condition Found

We find there is a constant improvement in testing conditions throughout our territory. There are several more receiving stations having a perfect score this year than last. The percentage of errors in testing, defective scales, and bad samples found is decreasing each year.

We are greatly indebted to the departments of agriculture of the four States in which we operate, particularly those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the assistance they have given us in enforcing the laws relating to the operation of the Babcock Test, also to the Sealers of Weights and Measures in the various counties who have always been ready to have faulty scales either corrected or condemned.

Supervision of Sampling

It is the purpose of this department to go farther than to simply check test the composite samples found at dealers' plants. Our men themselves take fresh samples for average comparison with composites and endeavor to ascertain whether or not dealers' samples are properly taken and properly kept.

It makes no difference how carefully a sample of milk be prepared for testing, nor how accurately it be tested, the care and accuracy expended is lost if the sample itself is not a truly representative one of all milk delivered.

Weighing

Likewise it is the purpose of this department to go farther than simply test the accuracy of the milk scales found at plants. We have from time to time weighed the milk of our members en route to plants for comparsion with recorded weights at receiving stations.

Our members can themselves be of great assistance in furthering this service we are conducting for them, by immediately reporting to us any irregularities that may come under their observation.

Babcock Test Law

This department materially assisted in the preparation of a new Babcock Test Bill which was passed by the last session of Legislature of Pennsylvania and which became operative August 7, 1925.

This law requires:

1. That all weighers and samplers of milk, as well as testers be licensed.
2. That all tests be posted in plants or that patrons be notified by mail within two days after tests are made.
3. That itemized statements or daily weight slips be furnished.
4. That samples shall not be carelessly removed to distant points for testing.

There are, in this new Pennsylvania Law, many other good provisions. New Jersey also has a very good Babcock Test Law which is well enforced. We would very much like to have a similar Law passed for the benefit of our members on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Delaware has a fairly good law but unfortunately their law does not provide any revenue for its own enforcement.

Organization

The proportion of time given to soliciting new membership contracts was diminished somewhat this year. Six intensive membership campaigns were organized and carried out in different sections of our territory in addition to the work done by each man in his own district.

Filing System

A new filing system which has been installed during the past year for keeping records of commissions paid by members. We have also installed an inexpensive system for keeping records of organization calls on non-members, which we believe will greatly enhance the efficiency of our work in the field.

Herd Testing

The apparent value to our members of the Herd Testing work started last year, has been responsible for its rapid growth this year. Many of our members by eliminating the abnormally low testing cows from their herds, have increased the average butterfat content of their milk materially or enough to be safely over the minimum requirements for the various grades of milk.

Each one of our men has been furnished with one or more of these outfits and is prepared to call at the barn of any one of our members wanting this branch of our service.

I wish to express on behalf of the department, our thanks to the officers of our Association for their wise counsel and leadership and to the Board of Directors and the many members who have been so ready to assist our men in the field. We wish also to express our appreciation to the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for their splendid cooperation and to the dealers and receiving station men throughout the territory who have without exception treated our men with consideration and courtesy.

SOME OUTSTANDING GUERNSEY COWS IN DELAWARE

Breidablik Mary Ann 103478 is the new Guernsey State champion of Delaware in class BB (Sr. four year old, carrying calf for 265 days of 365 day record). She produced 8968.4 pounds of milk containing 477.4 pounds of butter fat. She was bred and is owned by H. J. Krebs, Wilmington.

The new Guernsey State champion of Delaware in class FF (Sr. Two year old, carrying calf 265 of 365 day record) is Fourth Emily of Breidablik 129544, with a record of 9993.9 pounds of milk containing 514.7 pounds of butter fat. She was bred and is owned by H. J. Krebs, Wilmington.

DIRECTORS MEETING INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the organization headquarters in Philadelphia, on Monday, December 28th, for the consideration of future plans and programs for the conduct of the associations business during the coming year.

The following directors were present: H. D. Allebach, Frederic Shangle, Robert F. Brinton, secretary, R. W. Balderston; J. H. Bennetch, Ira J. Book, E. Nelson James, E. H. Donovan, H. I. Lauver, S. Blaine Lehman, A. R. Marvel, Albert Sarig, S. K. Andrews, J. W. Keith, Chas. Preston, H. B. Stewart, S. U. Troutman, R. I. Tussey, F. M. Twining, F. P. Willits, A. B. Waddington, C. C. Tallman, and J. B. Meixsel, representing Ivo V. Otto.

Secretary Balderston read the minutes of the preceeding meeting and also the minutes of the various executive committee meetings, which were approved by the board.

Robert F. Brinton, treasurer, made a detailed statement of the financial condition of the association and the bills and accounts paid since the last meeting of the directors were approved.

The budget for the 1926 expenditures was in preparation but not fully completed. Expenditures will continue on the 1925 basis until the budget for the coming year is completed and approved by the board.

Market Conditions

President H. D. Allebach, made a detailed statement as to conditions in the milk market. From information received as to production it was shown that there was little general increase in the output. On the other hand however, it was pointed out that consumption was on a somewhat smaller basis.

What the outcome will be during the next two or three weeks will depend very materially on climatic conditions and this will have a very important bearing on the movement of prices on January 15th when the present arrangement regarding prices which have been in effect since November 15th, 1925, will have to be readjusted. Other factors may also influence this situation and it is difficult to forecast the market in the immediate future.

Directors Report

Following the transaction of the general business of the meeting, individual reports were made by the directors. In the majority of cases production was reported as making no important gains. Considerable attention was given in the various territories in the matter of tuberculosis eradication in dairy cattle. This movement is making pronounced gains throughout the whole milk shed. In a number of instances it was pointed out that farm feed and roughage were becoming short.

C. I. Cohee, director of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, made a statement as to the work of the department and indicated that there was a much greater degree of cooperation in carrying out the enforcement measure.

Pennsylvania placed third among the nation's great dairy states when 261 Keystone dairy herds won places on the National Three Hundred Pound Honor Roll for performances of the past year. Many other herds by a little weeding and better feeding can win a place on this honor roll next year.

COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE GOES TO MINNESOTA IN 1926

Announcement has recently been made that the second summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation, will be held in 1926, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota, extending from June 21st to July 17th, inclusive.

The second session will cover even a greater range of educational work than was possible at the first session, which was held at the University of Pennsylvania during the summer of 1925. The list of lectures and conductors of special courses will comprise the most distinguished group of cooperative experts ever gathered together.

The Institute, which is incorporated as an educational enterprise to serve as a clearing house of information regarding the cooperative movement, and to encourage progress in more definite and practical training of persons who intend to become workers in cooperative associations. It is both a training school and a conference body, and it now has among its participating organizations practically the entire body of organized agriculture and organized officilas who deal with the cooperative movement. It has also the official support of both the federal Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce.

Officers and Trustees

The recently elected officers and trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation include:

Richard Pattee, Newton Highlands, Mass., Chairman; B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C., Vice Chairman; L. S. Tenny, Washington, D. C., Treasurer; Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., Secretary.

Trustees

Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; William P. Bullard, Atlanta, Ga.; A. W. Gilbert, Boston, Mass.; Chas. W. Holman, Washington, D. C.; B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C.; Ralph P. Merritt, Fresno, Cal.; John W. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa.; E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C.; Richard Pattee, Newton Highlands, Mass.; George M. Putman, Contoocook, N. H.; A. R. Rule, New York City; A. H. Stone, Dunleith, Miss.; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb.; L. J. Tabor, Barnesville, Ohio; H. C. Taylor, Falls Church, Va.; Porter R. Taylor, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dan A. Wallace, St. Paul, Minn.; G. R. Wicker, Chicago, Ill.; Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco, Cal.; R. W. Burgham, Louisville, Ky.; Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. S. Tenny, Washington, D. C.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY USED ON PENNSYLVANIA FARMS

Farmers in Pennsylvania are gradually increasing the use of gas and electricity for power purposes on the farms and in their homes. Figures compiled by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics show that 1,342 or about one per cent. more of the total farmers of the state have electric lights and power. The number of farmers having gas engines is estimated at 328 more than a year ago.

The state's total indicates that 36,739 farms or 43 per cent. are equipped with gas engines and 20,619, or 10 per cent. have electric lights and power.

DON'T LET CORN FREEZE

Is your seed corn safe from the danger of freezing? The wet weather last Fall has prevented proper curing so that a freeze may result in serious trouble to the seed corn supply. A little extra pains may save a corn crop.

PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

TO MEET DURING FARM PRODUCTS SHOW WEEK

One year ago, at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association in Harrisburg, Pa., it was amicably agreed that the dairy interests would withdraw from that organization and form the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association. At the same time, it was agreed that the usual Holstein-Fresian Banquet, held during Farm Products Show week, should instead of being representative of a single breed, should become the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, and thus represent the dairy breeds collectively.

Under the direction of A. A. Boreland, president and Robert F. Brinton, secretary of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, a meeting has been arranged for Wednesday, January 20th, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harriburg, Pa., at 9.00 A. M.

PROGRAM

9:00. "Present and Future Status of the Tuberculosis Prevention and Eradiction Work in Pennsylvania."
Dr. S. E. Brunar, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.
9:30. "Discussion."
Led by:
Hon. E. P. Brown, Montrose, Pa.
Hon. W. A. Haines, Bristol, Pa.
R.H.Engle, County Agent, Erie, Pa.
P. G. Niesley, County Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.
10:00. "Pennsylvania Plan for the Prevention and Eradiction of Bovine Infectious Abortion."
Dr. M. F. Barnes, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.
10:30. "Discussion."
Led by:
Mr. A.A. Thompson, Uniontown, Pa.
Mr. James B. Robertson, Paoli, Pa.
Hon. W. S. Wise, Meadville, Pa.
11:00. "Financing the Tuberculosis and Abortion Eradiction Work."
J. L. Passmore, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.
11:15. "Discussion."
Led by:
Hon. W. A. Haines, Bristol, Pa.
Hon. Walter K. Sharpe, Chambersburg, Pa.
Mr. R. R. Welch, Grove City, Pa.
11:30. "How Better Bulls Reduce the Cost of Producing Milk."
S. J. Brownwell, Dairy Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania State College.

Wednesday Afternoon

1:30. Business Meeting.
2.00. "How Shall I Conduct a Five-Year's Program to Improve My Dairy Herd?"
C. G. Gearhart, Dairy Extension Specialist, State College, Pa.
2:30. "The Factors that Determine the Market Price of Milk."
George W. Slocum, President of the Dairymen's League, Milton, Pa.
3:00. "A Balanced Pocket-Book-Milk vs. Feed."
R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Extension Specialist, State College, Pa.
3:30. "Will the Returns for a Higher Quality of Mlik Pay for the Increased Cost of Producing It?"
C. I. Cohee, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Philadelphia, Pa.
4:00. "Dairy Barn Improvement."
N. S. Grubbs, Agricultural Engineer, Philadelphia.

Wednesday Evening

7:00. Dairy Banquet—Masonic Temple
Speakers:
R. W. Balderston, Secretary of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia.
C. L. Burlingham, Assistant General Manager of Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
H. E. VanNorman, President of American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago, Ill. Formerly President of the National Dairy Exposition and the World's Dairy Congress.
Impromptu Talks.
Announcement of Winners in Market Milk and Dairy Products Ehibits.
Presentation of Awards to Owners of High Producing Herds in Cow Testing Associations.

NOTE—Secure tickets prior to 1:00 p. m. at Booths of the different Breed Assocatiions, at Harrisburg, Duco Company Building, 38 N. Cameron St., or at the morning session of the Dairymen's Association at the Hall, House of Representatives, State Capitol.

PLAN TO HANDLE SURPLUS FARM PRODUCTS

By HON. W. M. JARDINE, National Secretary of Agriculture

Now that the plan to aid co-operative organizations has been placed before Congress I feel that further and more definite attention can be directed to the agricultural surplus problem.

During the past several weeks I have had under consideration with co-operative marketing organizations, a plan for aiding and assisting co-operative effort. A bill embodying this plan and carrying practically the unanimous endorsement of the entire co-operative movement in this country has been introduced in both branches of Congress. This plan, as I have often times stated, should stand upon its own merit and not be confused or considered in connection with other agricultural measures.

Discussing agricultural surpluses in my Annual Report released on December 7, I laid down certain broad principles, which, in my opinion, constitute the basis of any plan for the solution of this perplexing problem now facing American agriculture. Dealing broadly with the subject I stated that it "is one of the major economic problems of the Nation. It does seem essential that this issue should receive broad recognition as a problem of national importance and, second, that public agencies should make every proper effort to co-operate in sound workable programs looking to its solution." I am opposed, as stated in my report, to any plan of Government price fixing or the handling of farm products by Government agencies or officials. On the other hand, I said that "farmers through their organizations have a most powerful instrument to control the movement of surpluses into consumptive channels."

Again referring to my annual report, I stated that "the discussion of the problem of surpluses is entering more and more upon common ground and I look forward to an agreement upon the principles of a solution along the broad lines here suggested." I believe that, as things stand today, the most effective machinery in sight exists in the co-operative marketing movement. Any sound plan directed to the surplus question will be practically certain, in my judgment, to recognize the co-operative movement and carry the approval of co-operative leaders.

A number of plans have been proposed which warrant thoughtful attention. Former Governor Lowden, of Illinois, has referred to a plan which, as I understand it, would have surpluses handled by co-operative organizations assisted by a Federal Farm Board of parallel importance to the Federal Reserve Board but in which there would be no governmental price-fixing and no buying and selling of farm products under the control of Government officials. Secretary Hoover made an almost exactly similar proposal two years ago with the idea of building up for agriculture the same stability as in industry. C. R. Noyes, of St. Paul, also has given a great deal of thought to this question and has worked out the details of a plan. Other proposals have been introduced in Congress and others are in the course of preparation.

With the sincere feeling that a further crystallization of thought and development of a common aim can and should be secured on this vital problem I have decided to call to Washington from time to time a number of leaders who can make a contribution looking to the laying down of a sound and effective plan. I have already issued an invitation to the agricultural editors of the country to come to Washington to discuss the surplus problems among other things in order that I might have the value of their knowledge and experience as reflected in different sections. I propose to call other leaders starting immediately.

NEW JERSEY FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The eleventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention and the Farm Products Show, will be held in Trenton, N. J., January 12-13-14 and 15, 1926.

During these days meetings will be held by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agricultural, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, New Jersey State Poultry Association, Holstein-Fresian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Jersey Cattle Association of New Jersey, New Jersey State Potato Association, New Jersey Alfalfa Association, New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, New Jersey Swine Association, New Jersey Home Bureau and the Country Church Conference.

Farm Products Show

The theme of the exhibits this year, which will be shown in the Armory Building, is "Adjusting Production to Market Demands." Joint exhibits of important New Jersey crops by the State Agricultural College and Experiment Stations and the State Department of Agriculture are features, centering about a graphic map showing the State's agricultural industries. These exhibits show the potential markets, essentials in production and preparation for sale.

Other extensive exhibits are presented by the State Poultry Association, State Potato Association, Beekeepers' Association, Corn, Apple and Sweet Potato Growers, Fish and Game, etc. Retail stores and farm sales stands will make important exhibits. The Japanese Beetle Laboratory and the Department of Conservation and Development will also be important exhibitors.

The various agricultural organizations will hold important meetings throughout the period of the Farm Products Show, at which important speakers will make addresses.

The Holstein-Fresian Cooperative Association will hold its meeting in the Moose Hall Auditorium on Thursday, January 14th.

The Jersey Cattle Assaciation meets on the same date, in the Library of the Moose Hall. While the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, meets in a lodge room in the same building.

Dairymen's Banquet

The Dairymen's "Get Together Banquet," will be held on Thursday evening, January 14th, at the Stacy-Trent Hotel, at 6.30 P. M.

This banquet should be of importance to all dairymen, not withstanding their breed affiliations. Outstanding speakers and a good time is promised all those who attend the banquet.

BUILD DAIRY HERD ON QUALITY BASIS

Soundness, type, and performance are the three qualities for which to look in buying cows or bulls to build up a herd. To largely increase the production of a herd is a slow process, but it is much more difficult when the original animals are not carefully selected.

The three characteristics listed, meaning freedom from disease, outward evidence of breed character and dairy ability, and the recorded ability to produce milk and butterfat economically are the prime requisites for which the dairyman should look.

Professor H. A. Hopper, of the state college of agriculture at Ithaca makes these statements, and follows them with remarks on breeding. He says it takes a highly prepotent bull to get good offspring from a herd of scrubby females. He says that a good sire may be expected to overcome some deficiencies in the cow, but that not all sires are worthy of such confidence.

"Moreover, it is wasteful to use a bull of great merit on inferior cows when the effort would be so much more productive on cows of higher quality. The lower the quality of cows used, the less the proportion of offspring worth keeping. For economic reasons such a procedure is not worth while where more satisfactory cows are readily obtainable.

"Get cows which have at least fair type, and give promise of the ability to produce. This latter point can be confirmed by testing them. It adds to their value if they have good dairy points and are out of families which carry these qualities in a high percentage of cases. This indicates that such factors are well fixed and may be expected to appear in the offspring. This is fully as important as selecting the sire. Dont overlook health."

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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August A. Miller, Editor

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Editorial



The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, through its official organ, THE MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW, extends to its members and to all the readers of THE MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW, its best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

A great measure of our success during the past year has been due to the spirit of cooperation and fair dealing evidenced by the membership on the whole, as well as on the part of the buyers of our product and it is hoped that this spirit may continue and grow, year by year, so that the continued success of the Association as well as those in the industry, with whom we are cooperating, may be assured.

And with the opening of the season comes New Year Resolutions. Not a bad thing after all, particularly if we carry on long enough to see that some of our real efforts have a value.

Better dairying, better farming and better methods generally, if carried on for a reasonable time, will prove to be money makers, and of course every producer wants to realize a profit on his undertaking.

Farming and dairying today is a business. It always has been, but farmers have been rather inclined, in many cases, to believe that his farm was his castle—where he could do as he pleased. He can do so today, but to be successful, farming and dairying must be conducted upon sound economical practices.

Its just as easy to do things along sound business like lines and if you have not already been following that plan, well the beginning of a new year is a good time to start in.

If you do not know just where to begin—ask your county agent or some of the leaders in the various lines of agricultural endeavor. If they can not help you, they can at least direct you where you can get information on any line in which you may be interested.

Think this over—it's a good idea, start in with the new year.

Beginning with January first cooperating dealers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed will again make their purchases of fluid milk under the Philadelphia selling plan.

During October, November and December milk producers established their Basic Quantities for 1926. This represents the average monthly shipment of milk during those three months.

This quantity represents the average amount of milk, shipped by the various producers during the above named months. On this amount of milk the full basic price will be paid during 1926.

Producers, shipping more than that amount, and equal to it in quantity, will be paid the first surplus price, represented by the average price of 92 score solid packed butter, New York City quotations, plus 20 per cent.

Such producers who ship more than the equal amount of basic milk as first surplus, will be paid the second surplus price equal to the flat 92 score, solid packed butter price, New York City, without the 20 per cent bonus.

In other words if a producer having established a basic quantity of 3000 pounds, ship 7000 pounds during any one month, the apportionment during the latter month would be

3000 lbs. basic price.
3000 lbs. surplus price.
1000 lbs. second surplus price.

The price established for basic upon market condition, based upon conditions of supply and demand.

CORPORATION ACQUIRES FARMERS HEADQUARTERS

In fulfillment of a promise made several years ago, title to the national farm organization headquarters at 1731 Eye St., Washington, D. C. is to be transfered to a corporation, especially created, for the holding of the title and management of the headquarters. This corporation is known as the Temple of Agriculture. Its organization has been completed with six trustees to serve for one year. They are Charles S. Barrett, chairman, Union City, Ga., president of the National Farmers' Union; George H. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va., secretary of the Virginia Farmers' Union; John A. McSparran, Furniss, Pa., past master, and Phillip H. Dewey, Gainesville, Pa., master of the Pennsylvania State Grange; John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, and I. W. Heaps, Pylesville, Md., secretary-manager of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association of Baltimore. Charles W. Holman, of Washington, D. C., was elected secretary of the corporation, and John A. McSparran, treasurer.

It was voted to accept the deed to the property, which has been ready for some time, and which takes the responsibility of the trust from a group of individuals and places it in the corporate body. The idea behind incorporation is to make permanent the maintenance of the property as a headquarters for farm organizations in the National Capital.

MARKET CONDITIONS

From information obtained it is evident that there has not been any marked general increase in production during the closing month of 1925. In some cases increases are noted in a few sections, but there are largely offset by decreases in others.

While the flow of fluid milk has been no larger yet consumption has decreased and dealers are carrying some slight surpluses. Part of the decreased consumption, no doubt, is due to the Christmas Holiday season, when consumption usually falls off.

A continuance of the cold weather, experienced during the Holiday season may further decrease production and thus bring supply and demand on a more equal basis.

Much speculation attends the probable price movement for fluid milk after January 15th. Conferences with buyers will be held prior to that date, but it is too early, at this time, to venture any forecast on the probable trend of prices.

Several great mergers of distributors have been under way during the past six months and the new units of these big organizations are inclined to mark time for the present. The middle west, the south and the east are all subject to mergers of distributors at this time and the scope and outcome will be watched with interest.

The Butter Situation

There was a gradual decline in the price of butter during the greater part of December. Ninety-two score butter at the beginning of the month held around $.51½, New York City. There was a gradual decline up until the holiday season, when $.48 was touched. During the holidays the price ranged up to $.50½, but weakened at the close of the month.

Butter in storage from 26 cities on December 26th showed stocks at approximately 41,235,473 pounds as compared with 55,577,000 pounds, one year ago, representing a decrease of 14,341,525 pounds.

CHANGE IN DAIRY COUNCIL PERSONEL

Mr. W. B. Flory, who has been employed for sometime by the Quality Control Department, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, working in the district surrounding Altoona, has been appointed as assistant to Lewis W. Morley, Director of Extension and Register of Merit for the American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City. Mr. Flory goes to his new position with the best wishes of his co-workers in the Quality Control Department, as well as the entire forces of both the Dairy Council and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. His many friends among the producers throughout the territory in which he has been working will be gratified to learn of the appointment of Mr. Flory to this important position.

Mr. J. J. Camp, who is the son of a practical Indiana County farmer, has been appointed to the position made vacant by Mr. Flory's resignation. Mr. Camp was born and raised on a farm, and has spent his entire life on the farm with the exception of the years he attended Pennsylvania State College where he received his training in dairy husbandry. The appointment of Mr. Camp is in keeping with the Quality Control Department's policy of employing practical men who have the farmers' view point, as well as the necessary technical training to equip them for the important work they are doing.

BIG CORPORATIONS ACQUIRE MANY LARGE MILK PLANTS

For some months there has been under way a consolidation of a number of the great milk distributing companies of various cities. The movement has been wide spread, involving dealers and ice cream manufacturers through the country.

A number of the companies in this district are reported to have gone into one or another of these great organizations. In this territory newspapers have carried regarding the formation of the National Dairy Products Corporation. This organization includes among others the Hydrox Corporation of Chicago, The Reick-McJunkin Company of Pittsburgh, The Sheffield Farm Company of New York, Supplee-Wills-Jones Company of Philadelphia and local papers now carry the announcement that the Breyer Ice Cream Company has become affiliated with it.

The United States Dairy Products Company, organized sometime ago, has been spreading for some time. Reported organizations affiliated with this corporation are the Scott-Powell Dairy Company, Philadelphia, together with some of the smaller local dairy units, the Burdan Ice Cream Company, Pottstown, Pa., with local branches in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Lebanon, etc., in Pennsylvania, Wilmington, Del., Camden, N. J., Long Island, New York, etc., associated also with the United States Dairy Products Company, it is said, is the Colonial Ice Cream Company of Philadelphia and other local units.

The Southern Dairy Products Corporation is another such great combination, operating, it is understood, largely in the Southeastern part of the United States.

These great corporations, capitalized at millions of dollars are now taking a very large share of the milk and ice cream production and distribution in the eastern half of the United States.

Few details of these organizations are available—Publicity for the most part coming through the dairy newspaper or by advertisement involving the sales of bonds and other securities involved in the various transactions.

It is currently reported that some of these corporations are still making bids for the amalgamation of some of the other milk distributors in this territory.

DELAWARE COUNTY FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The Delaware County, (Pa.) Farm Products Show, held in Media, Pa. during the first week of December, was an unqualified success. There was an elaborate display of farm products of all kinds. The women's exhibit was reported as being the best in years.

The following awards were announced for the fluid milk displays: Market Milk, first Pennecrest Farm; second Delaware County Home; third Arthur Stromgren; fourth Roland M. Conard, and fifth Michael McKenna.

Exhibits were made by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

SAVE SPRING WORK

Hauling the manure out and spreading it daily on the field during winter saves double work in the spring when every day counts. The manure also does more good to the land than when lying in the barnyard.

When you can't find anything wrong with a job why not admit it and make the chap who did it feel happy?

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1926. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1925.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat New York, 92 score, solid pack, butter price, for the month.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
December
GRADE B MARKET MILK
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$3.17	6.8
3.05	3.19	6.85
3.1	3.21	6.9
3.15	3.23	6.95
3.2	3.25	7.0
3.25	3.27	7.0
3.3	3.29	7.05
3.35	3.31	7.1
3.4	3.33	7.15
3.45	3.35	7.2
3.5	3.37	7.25
3.55	3.39	7.3
3.6	3.41	7.3
3.65	3.59	7.35
3.65	3.43	7.4
3.7	3.45	7.45
3.75	3.47	7.5
3.8	3.49	7.55
3.85	3.51	7.6
3.9	3.53	7.65
3.95	3.55	7.7
4.	3.57	7.7
4.1	3.61	7.75
4.15	3.63	7.8
4.2	3.65	7.85
4.25	3.67	7.9
4.3	3.69	7.95
4.35	3.71	7.95
4.4	3.73	8.
4.45	3.75	8.05
4.5	3.77	8.1
4.55	3.79	8.15
4.6	3.81	8.2
4.65	3.83	8.25
4.7	3.85	8.3
4.75	3.87	8.3
4.8	3.89	8.35
4.85	3.91	8.4
4.9	3.93	8.45
4.95	3.95	8.5
5.	3.97	8.55

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia, is 7¾ cents per quart.

BASIC PRICE
January 1-15, 1926
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$3.17	6.8
3.05	3.19	6.85
3.1	3.21	6.9
3.15	3.23	6.95
3.2	3.25	7.0
3.25	3.27	7.0
3.3	3.29	7.05
3.35	3.31	7.1
3.4	3.33	7.15
3.45	3.35	7.2
3.5	3.37	7.25
3.55	3.39	7.3
3.6	3.41	7.3
3.65	3.59	7.35
3.65	3.43	7.4
3.7	3.45	7.45
3.75	3.47	7.5
3.8	3.49	7.55
3.85	3.51	7.6
3.9	3.53	7.65
3.95	3.55	7.7
4.	3.57	7.7
4.1	3.61	7.75
4.15	3.63	7.8
4.2	3.65	7.85
4.25	3.67	7.9
4.3	3.69	7.95
4.35	3.71	7.95
4.4	3.73	8.
4.45	3.75	8.05
4.5	3.77	8.1
4.55	3.79	8.15
4.6	3.81	8.2
4.65	3.83	8.25
4.7	3.85	8.3
4.75	3.87	8.3
4.8	3.89	8.35
4.85	3.91	8.4
4.9	3.93	8.45
4.95	3.95	8.5
5.	3.97	8.55

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia, is 7¾ cents per quart.

JANUARY PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Receiving Stations

Quotations for the first fifteen days of January, 1926, are given above. Prices to be paid for the second half of January, 1926, are subject to conferences between buyers and sellers and therefore cannot be announced at this date.

BASIC PRICE
December
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity 100 lbs.	Freight Rates 3% milk	Price
1 to 10 incl.		.268	$2.67
11 to 20 "		2.83	2.66
21 to 30 "		.303	2.64
31 to 40 "		.313	2.63
41 to 50 "		.333	2.61
51 to 60 "		.343	.260
61 to 70 "		.364	2.58
71 to 80 "		.374	2.57
81 to 90 "		.389	2.55
91 to 100 "		.399	2.54
101 to 110 "		.414	2.53
111 to 120 "		.424	2.52
121 to 130 "		.434	2.51
131 to 140 "		.450	2.49
141 to 150 "		.460	2.48
151 to 160 "		.475	2.47
161 to 170 "		.480	2.46
171 to 180 "		.490	2.45
181 to 190 "		.505	2.44
191 to 200 "		.510	2.43
201 to 210 "		.520	2.42
211 to 220 "		.535	2.41
221 to 230 "		.540	2.40
231 to 240 "		.550	2.39
241 to 250 "		.556	2.39
251 to 260 "		.566	2.38
261 to 270 "		.576	2.37
271 to 280 "		.581	2.36
281 to 290 "		.596	2.35
291 to 300 "		.600	2.34

BASIC PRICE
January 1-15, 1926
Country Receiving Station
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity 100 lbs.	Freight Rates 3% milk	Price
1 to 10 incl.		.268	$2.67
11 to 20 "		2.83	2.66
21 to 30 "		.303	2.64
31 to 40 "		.313	2.63
41 to 50 "		.333	2.61
51 to 60 "		.343	.260
61 to 70 "		.364	2.58
71 to 80 "		.374	2.57
81 to 90 "		.389	2.55
91 to 100 "		.399	2.54
101 to 110 "		.414	2.53
111 to 120 "		.424	2.52
121 to 130 "		.434	2.51
131 to 140 "		.450	2.49
141 to 150 "		.460	2.48
151 to 160 "		.475	2.47
161 to 170 "		.480	2.46
171 to 180 "		.490	2.45
181 to 190 "		.505	2.44
191 to 200 "		.510	2.43
201 to 210 "		.520	2.42
211 to 220 "		.535	2.41
221 to 230 "		.540	2.40
231 to 240 "		.550	2.39
241 to 250 "		.556	2.39
251 to 260 "		.566	2.38
261 to 270 "		.576	2.37
271 to 280 "		.581	2.36
281 to 290 "		.596	2.35
291 to 300 "		.600	2.34

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	1925 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	——
August	2.05	——
September	2.25	——

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1924		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.8	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November	6.3	2.37
December	6.3	2.37
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November 1-15	6.3	2.37
November 16-30	6.8	2.60
December	6.8	2.60

DECEMBER BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	52	51 1/2	50 1/2
2	52	51	50 1/4
3	51	50	50 1/4
4	51	50	49
5	51	50	48 3/4
7	51 1/2	50 1/2	49
8	51 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/4
9	51 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2
10	51	50	48 1/2
11	50	49 1/2	48
12	50	49	46 1/2
14	48 1/2	48 1/2	46
15		47 1/2	
16	48	47	45 1/2
17	48	47	45 1/4
18	48 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/4
19	48 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/4
21	48 1/2	47 1/2	46
22	49	48	46
23	50	49	46 1/2
24	50	49	46 3/4
28	50 1/2	50 1/2	48
29	50 1/2	50	47 1/2
30	50 1/2	50	47
31	49 1/2	48 1/2	47

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24% Protein

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Formula

Corn Gluten Feed	500
34% O. P. Oil Meal	200
Brewers Dried Grains	300
43% Cottonseed Meal	260
Standard Wheat Bran	200
Ground White Oats	180
White Hominy Feed	200
Standard Middlings	100
Calcium Carbonate	20
Steamed Bone Meal	20
Salt	20

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COST LESS — PRODUCE MORE

NATIONAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES DAIRY PROBLEM

By Dr. C. W. Larson

(Continued from page 1)

per use of milk in the diet is also carried on.

Studies have been continued on the dairy sanitation investigations which have to do particularly with the causes and means of prevention of milk contamination. They also include the study of systems of control used by States and municipalities to procure a safe, clean milk supply under practical farm conditions.

DIVIDE THE FLOCK FOR BEST RESULTS

Pullets and Hens Should be Separated Pullets Need Lots of Milk Green Feed Good

Separate pullets from hens say poultrymen from the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca New York. Older hens are apt if allowed to keep the pullets from their feed and boss them around so that they do not get a fair chance to develop as they should. Separation also lessens the risk from disease spread

Skim milk is one of the biggest known aids to egg production, and should be used to the limit. Every pullet should always have all the milk, sour or sweet, that she can drink. Cleanliness is a big factor in handling poultry successfully, and the college poultrymen suggest not only washing the milk dish every time before use, but also cleaning the roosts, the floors, and the self-feeds frequently. Some men clean the dropping boards every day, but this is not absolutely necessary.

With plenty of milk, the hens do not need so much water, and a few farmers claim better results when no water at all is given if the hens always have access to milk The milk gives them not only water, but also much-needed proteins and minerals

Whole cabbages hung in the scratch pens make fine green feed, but other greenstuffs are also good It is a serious mistake to throw any large quantity of green roughage on the floor where it is apt to be wasted by getting moldy and dirty

For the mash which pullets should always have before them, equal parts of bran, middlings, yellow corn meal, ground heavy oats, and beef scraps generally give the best results. If the chickens have all the milk they can drink, the meat scraps allowance can be cut in two. The house itself should be dry and well-ventilated. Every poultryman knows the importance of keeping his stock free from lice and mites.

Litter in the scratch pens should not be too deep at first, as the pullets do not know how to scratch deep yet. Yellow cracked corn is as good a scratch feed as anyone needs, but one-third of any other wholesome grain can also be added.

Add to these aids and precautions a good culling program, say the state college men, and any poultryman should be able to get both pleasure and profit from handling his flock.

The little things count in egg production, they say. They believe these practices, if followed, will increase noticeably the production of every hen in the state. They are not, of course, in favor of a greater total production of eggs, but less hens and more eggs is the combination that means money in the poultryman's pocket.

161,371 CATTLE IN 177 TOWNSHIPS TB TESTED

A total of 161,371 cattle in 177 townships have been tuberculin tested by the township area plan during the present year, up to November 13, according to the latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture. Records indicate that 11,098 cattle reacted to the test.

Townships in which work will be in progress during December, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian, include twenty-nine located as follows; Beaver, 2; Blair, 1; Bradford, 1; Elk, 1, Erie, 2; Franklin, 8; Indiana, 3; Mifflin, 1; Northumberland, 5; Tioga, 3; Union, 1; and Wayne, 1.

The following table shows the number of townships area tested, the number of cattle tested, and the number of reactors found and covers the period from January 1 to November 13, 1925:

County	Number Twps. Tested	Number Cattle Tested	Number Reactors
Beaver	4	2,270	215
Bedford	..		
Blair	2	2,048	159
Bradford	5	9,054	495
Butler	29	19,732	541
Cameron	2	604	6
Center	2	1,168	38
Chester	..		
Clarion	7		
Clearfield	10	4,889	52
Clinton	..		
Columbia	15	7,660	152
Elk	2	350	
Erie	11	27,122	3,090
Fayette	7	5,692	329
Forrest	1	296	1
Franklin	..		
Huntingdon	..		
Indiana	20	14,664	257
Lancaster	..		
Lawrence	14	11,619	579
Luzerne	..		
McKean	8	5,426	149
Mifflin	..		
Monroe	3	581	8
Montgomery	..	31	6
Northumberland	..		
Perry	..		
Potter	..		
Snyder	..		
Somerset	1	2,129	31
Susqehanna	18	23,977	3,146
Tioga	2	4,306	132
Union	4	3,005	408
Venango	..		
Warren	5	5,605	264
Washington	..		
Wayne	..		
Westmoreland	5	9,152	968
Wyoming	..		
York	..		
TOTAL	177	161,371	11,098

FEED BIRDS MASH AND GRAIN

The proportion of mash and grain eaten by the farm poultry flock may be controlled by the method of feeding used. The dry mash should be in hoppers before the birds at all times. The grain is fed by hand. The birds like grain and will eat it first. If they eat too much grain cut down on the amount fed to get a greater mash consumption.

Uncle Ab says he notices a lot of young fellows doing twenty-mile stunts carrying a ten-pound gun and a lot of other equipment, and he wonders if a pitchfork would be any easier to handle if it had a trigger on it.

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There is a saving of $50 in cash this season for you—if you *use this Catalogue*—if you send all your orders to Ward's. And this saving is a real saving because—

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A copy of our Wall Paper Sample Book will be sent you free if you are interested. Shall we send you a copy?



When Edward Bok visited Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the doctor showed him his well equipped carpenter shop, explaining—

"You know I am a doctor," he explained, "and this shop is my medicine. I believe that every man must have a hobby that is as different from his regular work as it is possible to be. It is not good for a man to work all the time at one thing. So this is my hobby. This is my change. I like to putter away at these things. Every day I try to come down here for an hour or so. It rests me because it gives my mind a complete change. For, whether you believe it or not," he added with his inimitable chuckle, "to make a poem and to make a chair are two very different things."

"Now," he continued, "if you think you can learn something from me, learn that and remember it when you are a man. Don't keep always at your business, whatever it may be. It makes no difference how much you like it. The more you like it, the more dangerous it is. When you grow up you will understand what I mean by an 'outlet'—a hobby, that is—in your life, and it must be so different from your regular work that it will take your thoughts into an entirely different direction. We doctors call it a safety-valve, and it is. I would much rather," concluded the poet, "you would forget all that I have ever written than that you should forget what I tell you about having a safety-valve."

If this is good advice for a young man it is even better for the busy housewife whose duties are so hard to "standardize" sufficiently to furnish any leisure time.

We are keeping the Eight Health Rules before us as our ideal for health and "Play outdoors for a part of each day" applies to grown-ups and children alike. Work with chickens and garden may give plenty of fresh air but we must not miss the chances to get farther afield with the children.

The meadow, woodlot and creek bank hold riches in the way of nature study that equal any of Gene Stratton Porter's, Samuel Scoville's or Thornton Berger's stories. As a hobby or "outlet" as Dr. Holmes calls it—help the children to study the animal tracks in the snow, habits of the birds and the flowers. Winter nature study is very different and just as fascinating as the study of our summer companions.

Old furniture and old china are both absorbing lines of study. Local history becomes as thrilling as any fiction when one delves into it.

In our own family we are resetting our town and its surrounding farms into colonial backgrounds with the help of a book involving local characters.

To reach farther out the school, the boys and girls calf, pig and chicken clubs, farmers clubs, grange and church activities are all worthwhile lines of outlet.

These are a few of the many outlets to be found near at hand, and it is necessary for us to have some "outside" interest to help us keep our mental balance on the days when things are at "sixes and sevens," and to give us something new to think about when there is nothing especially pressing going on.

On the mothers' shoulders rests the smooth running of the household, and it is for her to show her children how to keep the gears oiled and in order.

Health is the first consideration in a family for without it the whole outlook on life is warped.

Later we will learn other ways to maintain our 100 per cent. health but it will be enough this month to cultivate our hobby or outlet, and in doing so to "play part of each day out of doors."

THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE USES CHEESE

At the National Dairy Show held at Indianapolis in October were exhibited only primal health foods. This was done by the co-operation and with the supervision of Dr. E. V. McCollum, of John Hopkins University. He approved of each food exhibited as being one of the foods vital and essential to human life. The women readers of the "Review" will no doubt be interested in reading what Dr. McCullum has to say about these foods, what is the place of each in a well balanced diet, and the nutritive value of each. They will also welcome the recipes collected by the Nutrition Department of the Dairy Council, which were well tested and demonstrated at the Dairy Show. Hundreds attended these demonstrations by our dietitions, and profited greatly from learning how to use these primal health foods in appetizing and palatable forms varying a bit from the average menu. The preparation, serving and nutritive value of the various foods were demonstrated and explained to the audience at the Dairy Show. In the next twelve months, the Review plans to cover each of the health foods for the benefit of those housewives who were unable to be present at the Show. In this way will be analyzed cheese, poultry, meat, fish, butter, eggs, milk, ice cream, fruits, vegetables, cereals and breads. This month we will deal with cheese.

According to Dr. McCollum, "Cheese more nearly represents whole milk in its dietary value in respect to those factors which are desirable for the improvement of vegetable foods, than does any other manufactured product of milk." Cheese contains most of the protein, fat and a large part of the lime contained in milk. But a food as extremely concentrated as cheese should not be taken in large quantities at one time as it is likely to be indigestible. It is best used in combination with vegetables and cereal foods where it is very nourishing and easily digested.

Dr. McCollum sums up as follows the value of cheese in the diet:

1—It is an excellent source of bone and tooth building material.

2—It is an excellent source of muscle building material.

3—Whole milk cheese contains a growth and health promoting substance (Vitamin A).

4—Cheese adds flavor and variety to the diet.

One of the most palatable forms in which to serve cheese is as a sauce over vegetables or in combination with toast or crackers. In cooking cheese care should be taken not to use a high temperature which would make it stringy. Heat just sufficient to melt cheese is the ideal heat.

CREAM TOAST WITH EGG AND CHEESE (Individual serving)

Toast bread
Pour over bread white sauce
Then place on top of this a scrambled egg.
Sprinkle with grated cheese and paprika
Brown in oven and serve hot.

WHITE SAUCE

2 tablespoon butter — 1 cup milk
3 tablespoon flour — ¼ ts.p salt
Pepper

CHEESE SAUCE and CALIFLOWER

1 cup milk — ¾ c. cheese grated
2 tbsp. butter — ½ tsp. salt
2 tbsp. flour — Paprika
1 small cauliflower

Put butter in sauce pan, stir until melted and bubbling. Add flour mixed with salt and stir thoroughly. Pour in milk gradually, stirring constantly. Add cheese—stir until cheese is melted and smooth. Pour over cooked cauliflower. Sprinkle with paprika.

SCALLOPED CABBAGE

¼ c. flour — 1 tbsp. sugar
½ c. butter — 1 qt. cooked cabbage
½ tsp. salt — 1 c. bread crumbs
1½ c. hot milk

Cook cabbage until tender, drain. Heat milk in double boiler, mix butter and flour together, and hot water, stirring meanwhile. Then add the cooked cabbage, the salt and sugar. Let come to boiling point and turn into baking dish. Cover top with bread crumbs and bake 15-20 minutes.

Cheese is very tasty used in combination with cereals such as macaroni or rice.

MACARONI and CHEESE

1 c. macaroni broken in 1 inch pieces
2 quarts of boiling water
1 tbsp. salt
2/3 c. cheese (well flavored) cut into small pieces.

CREAM SAUCE

2 c. milk — 2 tbsp. flour
2 tbsp. butter — Salt and and pepper

Cook macaroni in rapidly boiling salted water, 20 minutes or until soft. Drain, and rinse in cold water to prevent sticking. Into a buttered baking dish place one-half of the cooked macaoni seasoned with salt and pepper one-half of the cream sauce, and one-half the cheese. Repeat, and put buttered crumbs on top. Bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly heated and well browned.

Cooked green peppers, pimentos, a bit of onion juice or finely cut parsley may be added to baked macaroni and cheese. Thin strips of bacon may be placed on top. Spaghetti, rice or hominy may be used in placed of macaroni.

This dish may be prepared in advance up to the point of baking.

AMERICAN CHEESE AND RICE

1 tbsp. butter — 1 c. milk
1 c. grated cheese — 1 tsp. salt
1 c. cooked rice — 1 egg

Melt butter and cheese. Use top of double boiler if possible. Add rice and milk, season to taste. Then add slightly beaten egg. Chopped pimento adds attractive color and flavor. Bake in modcrate oven until custard is set

RICE and CHEESE CROQUETTES

½ c. rice — ½ tsp. salt
½ c. boiling water — Yolks of 2 eggs
1 c. scalded milk — 1 tbsp. butter
2 tbsp. grated cheese

Wash rice, add to water with salt, cover and steam until rice has absobed water. Then add milk, stir lightly with fork, cover and steam until rice is soft. Remove from fire. Add cheese and stir slightly until cheese is melted. Add egg yolks and fat. Put in shallow pan to cool. Shape in balls, roll in crumbs, dip in eggs, again in crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Drain and serve with tomato sauce.

RICE and CHEESE with TOMATOES

Follow directions for rice and cheese croquettes, but instead of making croquettes pour tomatoes over rice and heat in oven a few minutes, or make a tomato sauce and pour over rice and cheese as it is served.

Cream Cheeses

The above recipes of course apply to the regular American cheese. Soft cheeses such as cottage and cream cheese are frequently used in preparing salads, spreads for sandwiches or crackers, or as a side dish at a meal. They offer a delicious variety of flavors which add color to a meal.

STUFFED PRUNE SALAD

Through a lengthwise cut remove stones from large cooked or steamed prunes. Fill with cottage cheese seasoned and mixed with sweet or sour cream. On crisp lettuce leaves arrange stuffed prunes star fashion around a small mound of cottage cheese. Serve with Russian or any desired dressing.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COW TESTING ASS'N
F. B. Martin, Tester

Three hundred and seventy cows in the Montgomery Cow Testing Association were tested during November. This number represented 24 herds.

Thirteen unprofitable cows were sold as were also three profitable cows, by members of the association during the month. Forty six cows produced over 40 pounds of fat and 73 cows produced over 1000 pounds of milk during November. Ninteen cows made over 50 pounds of fat and 41 produced over 1200 pounds of milk.

Highest herd average milk production:

Owner	Cows in herd	Average Lbs. Milk
Landis, Wm. H.	17	1128
Gearhart, Owen	24	1002
Rothenberger, A. K.	17	866
Ursinus College	13	832

Highest herd average butterfat production:

Owner	Cows in herd	Average Lbs. Fat
Landis, Wm. H.	17	40.7
Gearhart, Owen	24	35.6
Rothenberger, A. K.	17	30.0
Ursinus College	13	29.7

Highest herd average test:

Owner	Breed	Average Test
Freeland, Franklin	Jersey	5.75
Hendren, W. J.	Jersey	5.56
Ruth, H. Y.	Jersey	5.30
Bailey, A. L.	Jersey	5.25

NEW JERSEY CROP CONDITIONS

Recent statistics compiled by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and cooperating bodies, show that the area seeded to winter wheat in that state last fall is estimated at 62,000 acres, as compared to 59,000 acres one year ago. The condition of the crop on December first 1925, was about 87 per cent of normal, as compared to 82 per cent last year and 89 per cent. the average condition for the past ten years on December first.

It is also estimated that 21 per cent. of all farm land has been plowed last fall, for this year's crop, as compared to 18 per cent. at this time last year and 19 per cent. in 1923.

Farm Labor Conditions

The farm labor supply on December first, 1925, was estimated at 85 per cent. of a normal and demand 92 per cent. of normal, making a potential labor supply on December first, 92.4 per cent, as compared with 91.4 per cent. in November and 94.5 per cent. the October potential and 100 per cent. the potential supply on December 1, 1924.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY AND MILK INSPECTORS

Two days session, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 19th and 20th, will be given to meetings during the Farm Products Show, by the Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors These meetings will be held in the Public Service Commission Building, 112 Market St., Harrisburg.

A very comprehensive program has been arranged and addresses and discussions on many topics of interest to both producers, distributors and consumers of milk will be made by various authorities.

The annual banquet of the Association will be held in the University Club, Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening, January 19th, at 6.00 o'clock P. M.

7 Years on Larro!

Every Cow a Profit Maker!

15 Cow Jersey herd averages 9059.9 lbs. of 5.5% milk and $279.84 profit over feed cost in C. T. A. work.

In the seventh consecutive year during which Larro was the grain ration of the Jersey herd at Smith and Preston's Valley Farm, Conotton, Ohio, official C.T.A. records for the test period recently ended credit these 15 cows with an average monthly production of 754.9 lbs. of milk per cow—9059.9 lbs. per cow for twelve months. Remember—these are Jerseys giving 5.5% milk.

More important than pounds of milk is the fact that these cows averaged $279.84 profit over all feed costs for the year. They produced $5528.39 worth of milk at a total feed cost, including Larro, roughage and pasture, of $1586.68. A profit over feed cost of over 240%.

Could any more convincing evidence of the value of Larro as a steady ration for your own cows be offered?

Could any but a high quality, absolutely uniform ration build and maintain the health and condition necessary to enable a cow to produce milk profitably over so long a period of time?

Take some of the individual stars from the Valley Farm herd as an example. Sabina, 5 years old—fed Larro all her life—produced 11,599.9 lbs. of milk and 702.1 lbs. of butter during the test period. Benigna, also 5 years old—also fed Larro continuously produced 9327.9 lbs. of milk and 539.7 lbs. of butter. Matie Owl, 4 years old—four years on Larro—produced 10,250 lbs. of milk and 589.8 lbs. of butter. They couldn't have done it if they hadn't been handled and fed properly.

Impressive as these individual performances are, the herd record is of more importance to dairymen. It shows that every Valley Farm cow returned a profit over feed cost, ranging from $176.25 for Carroll Girl in 9 months, to $426.87 for Sabina. There, after all is the true measure of the value of any feed—profit for the man who uses it.

Be honest with yourself. Compare these records with those of your own cows. If your cows aren't doing as well as the Valley Farm cows, try Larro. You'll find it just as productive of profits for you as it is for every dairyman who feeds it regularly. And remember this—the true value of a dairy ration isn't shown on the price tag—it is profit, not first cost, that counts.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

We'll be glad to send complete C.T.A. Records of every cow in the Valley Farm herd to anyone interested. Write for a copy.

Ask Your Dealer (613)

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for cows.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A. Larro

NEW MEMBER OF TESTING STAFF

Luther K. Shoemaker, Mifflinburg, Pa., a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, Class of 1925, has recently been added to the testing staff of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Shoemaker was raised on a farm and made an exceptional record while at State College. For the present he has been assigned to work in the Inter-State testing laboratories.

FEED AND HOUSE COWS

Milk pail results will show that it pays to keep the cows sheltered on cold days. They also indicate the difference between good and bad feeding. Some cows are only boarders at the best but good cows pay well for plenty of good feed.

TRADE MARK NICE REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

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OH, WELL—IT MAY BE TRUE

D. C. Welty, a dairyman of Texarkana, Tex., puts on a barn dance once a week in the loft above his cows. When the cows are milked while the dancing is on they average a quart more milk per cow than on other evenings of the week.—Toledo Blade.

Kerlin White Leghorn CHICKS $6.73 net profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen. Hardy, Vigorous, Wonderful Winter layers. Large white eggs—top prices 200-331 Egg record stock. Large Type—Heavy Boned. Bargains in CHICKS—STOCK—SUPPLIES. Free feed with chicks. Big discount now. Valuable catalog free. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 707 Center Hall, Pa.

When Answering Ads Mention the Milk Producers' Review

Dairy Council Service

The various departments of the Dairy Council are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings.



Milk Makes Healthy Children

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to hundreds of thousands of producers and consumers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Lecturers and Speakers on Health Programs Are Available

Motion Picture Films on Dairy Subjects

Lantern Slides Literature Posters

Short Plays for the Children, Etc. Are Yours for the Asking

Let Us Assist in Planning Your Entertainment

There is no charge for this service at meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Locals, Community gatherings, etc., held within the territory of the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Write us for detailed information and programs

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

R. W. Balderston, *Secretary*
BOYERTOWN BUILDING
1211 Arch Street
PHILADELPHIA

PENNA. STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

(Continued from page 1)

Commercial exhibits will be located in the various exhibit buildings so that the farmer may have the opportunity of seeing the latest developments in equipment for his dairy, home, orchard, barn, etc.

Many Organizations Meet

Among the organizations which have scheduled their annual meetings during Show Week are: State Council of Agricultural Associations, Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Pennsylvania Threshermen's Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, Vegetable Growers' Association, Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Pennsylvania Hereford Breeders' Association, State Association of Market Masters, Pennsylvania Veterinary-Medical Association, the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey Breeders' Association, the Duroc, Poland China, Chester White and Berkshire Breeders' Association, and the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.

Vocational Day Planned

The Bureau of Vocational Education, Department of Public Instruction, is planning to hold a Vocational Day on Wednesday, January 20, for vocational boys and girls who wish to visit the Farm Products Show. An opportunity will be given to see the Farm Products Show in the morning and a program of entertainment will be arranged for the afternoon. One of the features of this program will be the presentation of the gold and silver medals to the winners in the junior and senior project contest. This group of boys and girls will also be given the opportunity to meet Governor Gifford Pinchot and Dr. Francis B. Haas, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

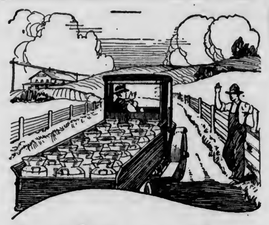
Members of farm organizations desiring to take advantage of the reduced railroad fare to Harrisburg meetings during Show Week, are advised to procure certificates from their county agent or their organization secretary at once.

LOW GRADE FERTILIZERS BAN EFFECTIVE JAN. 1

The amendment to the State Fertilizer Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which prohibits the sale of extremely low grade fertilizer, will become effective Janary 1, 1926. Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, warns all fertilizer manufacturers and dealers to become familiar with the provisions of the new law.

The law as it now reads prohibits the sale in Pennsylvania of any mixed fertilizer or mixture composed of two or more ingredients containing less than 14 per cent of total plant food. It likewise provides that no commercial fertilizer should be sold which contains less than one per cent of ammonia, one per cent of available phosphoric acid or one per cent of water soluble potash.

Another valuable feature of the amendment is the fact that the number of brands of mixed fertilizer will be greatly reduced and farmers will find it less confusing to make purchases.



SELL MORE MILK with the same Feed Cost

Without stuffing more feed *into* your cows—there's a sure way of getting more milk *out* of them. Milk income in the winter months depends on the cow's ability to completely *assimilate* and turn into milk the ration you have to feed her.

Few cows go into the winter in a sufficiently robust condition to do this without aid. That's why thousands of dairymen now use Kow-Kare regularly along with the winter feed. Just a tablespoonful of this wonderful medicine-tonic twice a day, one week each month, will keep your cows in top-speed production. A few cents thus invested in regulating the cows milk-making machinery accomplishes more than many dollars spent in forced feeding.

And all the while you are using Kow-Kare you are insuring your herd against disease and expensive disorders. Kow-Kare acts directly on the digestive and genital organs. It helps you win your battles against such ailments as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc., by strengthening the organs where these troubles originate.

Begin now to reap the benefits Kow-Kare is performing for other cow owners. Give it a practical test and you will form new ideas of winter dairying. Large size Kow-Kare, $1.25; medium size 65c—at feed stores, general stores and druggists. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. We pay postage.

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

Dairy Association Company, Inc.
Dept. 29 Lyndonville, Vt.

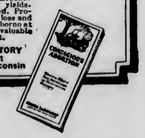


21 Habitual Aborters Dropped Healthy Calves After Treatment With Aborno

After five years of lost calves, this happy result made C. G. Richter of Lincoln, Mo., a life time booster for Aborno. Other farmers from coast to coast report wonderful success. "Treated 20 cows and didn't lose a calf", writes Ally Bartlett of Alexandria, Minn. "Had 100% live calves to date", E. F. Acken, LaGrangeville, N. Y. "If every farmer in the state used Aborno we would soon have contagious abortion stamped out", says W. N. Noone, Mt. Hope, Wis. Hundreds of similar experiences are told in letters in our booklet and files.

ABORNO
The Pioneer Guaranteed Remedy
FOR CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Treats this dread disease right, by ridding the animal's system of abortion germs. Jones no cows for big milk yields. Positively guaranteed. Protect your herd against loss and barrenness by using Aborno at once. Write today for valuable free veterinary booklet.



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AN ECHO OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Many of our members who attended the recent annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, have expressed themselves as being particularly well pleased with the efforts of the officers and directors, in conducting the business affairs of the organization.

The officers and the directors appreciate these expressions of good will.

It may be of interest to our members, and to our readers generally, to know how one of our visitors, one well versed in agricultural affairs expressed himself to the association, shortly after the annual meeting.

COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA
Governor's Office
HARRISBURG

Mr. R. W. Balderston,
Secretary,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Assn.,
1211 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Robert:

Thanks for keeping me in touch with the action of the Inter-State Milk Producers. I want to extend my hearty commendation of the advanced stand your organization has taken in connection with the cleaning up of tuberculosis, which means so much from both a health and economic standpoint. It is most gratifying to know of the splendid position the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has taken and that this movement will continue to have its united support.

How greatly this contrasts with producers in Chicago where, if one may judge from the papers, the producers have not taken an advanced stand and lined up for tuberculosis eradication. Without question this will hurt the market for the product and place producers under a severe handicap, for they will be producing milk from diseased animals which cannot be efficient, and will then find the market outlet for their product limited.

It was most gratifying to me that we could make $2,249,000 available for indemnity toward tuberculosis eradication in Pennsylvania during this biennuim. I feel that at last we are launched on a definite program of eradication which I assure you will continue to have my fullest support.

With congratulations to your entire membership, directors, and to yourself for the good work that you have done, and with best wishes for your continued sucess, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Gifford Pinchot

STATE SECOND IN POTATO RANKING

With an estimated crop of 28,314,000 bushels Pennsylvania, for the first time in recent years, ranks as the second largest potato producing State. Maine with a prospective crop of 30,976,000 bushels, is the only state outranking Pennsylvania this year. The usual rank of the Keystone State is fifth or sixth, but this year New York, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, all important potato producing states, have fallen below.

The estimated crops in the leading States as compared with the 1924 estimated poduction are:

	1925	1924
Maine	30,976,000	41,175,000
Pennsylvania	28,314,000	28,792,000
New York	27,231,000	46,620,000
Minnesota	26,384,000	44,352,000
Michigan	26,300,000	38,252,000
Wisconsin	23,632,000	31,460,000

The quality of the Keystone crop is reported as unusually good and digging reports of the State Department of Agriculture from the important potato counties show yields per acre to be heavier than expected. The estimated crop increased 1,400,000 bushels between October 1 and November 1 and prospective production now stands only about two per cent. below the bumper crop of 1924 and seven per cent. above the average crop of the last five years.

The unusual rank of Pennsylvania this year is due to the favorable season and high acre yields, and in the face of decrease in acreage. This situation coupled with an unfavorable season, low acre yields, and decreased acreage in other important producing states, has brought Pennsylvania into second place. In other words, the high rank is a seasonable situation and not likely a permanent shift in potato production.

While it is impossible to predict the future trend of potato prices, the shortage in the crop for the entire country makes it certain that a price level higher than the abnormally low one of last year will prevail throughout the marketing season. The total United States crop is 346,500,000 bushels or 17 per cent. less than the average crop of the past five years.

WASTING THE CORN PLANT

A. L. Haecker

Economy and industry are now becoming poular. Waste and extravagance are going out of date. All departments of both Government and business are paying attention to the wise axioms of thrift, and rural affairs are receiving their share of attention.

The greatest waste in agriculture is that of the corn plant. We annually waste a billion and a quarter dollars worth of corn stalks and leaves. Figuring our corn crop worth something over $3,000,000,000, 85% is used for the growing of corn grain and 15% for forage and silage, only 6% going into the silo. Yet the silo is the only way to save practically all of the plant, and as 40% of the nutriment and value of the plant is found in the stalk and leaves, the forage of the 85% grown for grain is being largely wasted. This loss totals over a billion dollars.

Corn stalks left in the field and allowed to weather are of little food value. Such forage cannot be used until the corn is all gathered and this means that it is not utilized until late in the season, long after frosts and winds have weathered the plant and wasted its substance. The ravages from corn stalk disease, exposure to severe weather and the indigestible character of the feed often causes more damage than good to the animals turned on stalk fields. It is safe, therefore, to conclude that the forage is largely wasted when subjected to this kind of treatment.

The 6% of the corn used for the silo is housed in our half million silos, and every acre so used is worth two acres left in the field. It would not be possible or practical to turn all of the corn plant into silage, but as 85% of the corn grown in this country is used on farms as feed for domestic animals, certainly more than 6% should be used as silage. This past year a large per cent of the corn crop in the northern States was unfit for anything but silage.

Get More Money for Cleaner Milk

You can't expect the creamery or condensary to pay you the top-notch price for your milk when it contains dirt and sediment. And if you think it is entirely clean, make this simple test.

Pour some fresh milk through an ordinary strainer, then pour that same milk through a Dr. Clark Purity Strainer, and see how much dirt you get. You'll be surprised at the result. Then make the test the other way 'round by using the Purity Strainer first and the ordinary strainer last. That test will convince you that what we say is true. The Purity Strainer is the only one that gets ALL the dirt. That's our guarantee or we'll refund your money.



DR. CLARK'S PURITY STRAINER

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Used and endorsed by World's largest dairies and condensaries, including Borden's, Carnation, Mohawk, Sheffield Farms, etc. And they use it because it pays. Put your milk in the top-notch price class. Make it clean with a Purity Strainer.

Made in two sizes — 10 qt. and 18 qt. Ask your dealer for the Purity Strainer or write us for circular and prices. Send today!

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

"Special Dairy" Gets More Milk

20 Extra Quarts Guaranteed!

Sell your share of the big corn crop for double price. Why sell at low big-crop prices when you can get more by turning corn into MILK with SPECIAL DAIRY!

Special Dairy is a scientific, tested mixture of choice feeds, minerals and molasses. Feed SPECIAL DAIRY as an entire grain ration or with corn or other home grown grains and insure maximum results from every cow. Special Dairy produces extra milk . . . that extra milk is PROFIT. Market prices on milk go up and down, but the cut IN PRODUCTION COSTS that comes from feeding

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed
Equals a Permanent Raise in the Price of Milk

Thousands testify that it pays to feed Special Dairy. Corn alone will not produce milk economically, but by feeding SPECIAL DAIRY with it you can sell every bushel of corn for double market price. Do this — MAKE EVERY BUSHEL COUNT! You can get more milk with fewer cows, with less feed cost . . . less investment . . . less work. Thousands of shrewd money-making dairymen are feeding SPECIAL DAIRY NOW. You can get lighter feed costs, and bigger milk checks, too.

See local feed merchant today or write direct to us for name of nearest International dealer.



Insist on the Sack with the Red Sawtooth Border

FERN-DELL GUERNSEYS—Bleed will tell



For increased production put a Fern-Dell Guernsey sire at the head of your herd. This yearling bull's dam is just finishing test and will show over 19,500 lbs. of milk and 775 lbs. butter fat. Write for sales list. Come and see what Fern-Dell is doing

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JARDEN'S FERN-DELL GUERNSEY FARMS
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LET US DESIGN YOUR STATIONERY

PEDIGREE CATALOGS OUR SPECIALTY

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BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

POWER MILKER $35
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT Puts it Within Reach of Every Farmer



Send for name of local offer! Milks 10 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Quits milker in detail. Easy to clean. Milks the bumper cow—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial. 10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

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WANTED—Bags. Highest cash prices paid. No quantity too large, none too small. To get the most money for your empty bags write for our prices.

OWASCO BAG CO.
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KERLIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Beautiful, Wonderful Winter Layers
Large White Eggs. Always command top prices. 266-331 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. Hardy—Vigorous Bargains in Baby Chicks—Stock—Supplies. Free feed with chicks. 10c discount if ordered now. Delivery when wanted. Our Illustrated Valuable Catalog Free. Write today. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 999 Center Hall, Pa.

PUREBREDS LEAD MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCERS

Blood tells in dairy production. The three best milkers and the three leading butterfat producers in Pennsylvania cow testing associations during October were all purebreds, according to the monthly report of the dairy extension service of the Pennsylvania State College.

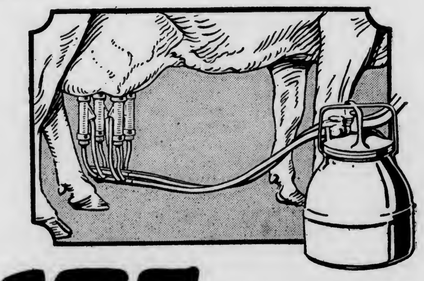
A registered Holstein, owned by L. A. Zimmerman of the Carbon-Lehigh association produced 2,700 pounds of milk for first place. Registered Holsteins owned by A. B. Craig of the Allegheny association and Harrington and Company of the Sullivan County group, respectively produced 2,437 and 2,272 pounds for second and third honors.

To L. A. Zimmerman's registered Holstein also won the honor of leading the butterfat producers, with 83.7 pounds. Henry Rosenberger's purebred Ayrshire in the Middle Bucks association produced 78.7 pounds and Jesse Kurtz's registered Holstein in the Cumberland group made 77.2 pounds for runner-up honors.

Of 10,788 cows tested in the 33 associations reporting, 789 produced 40 or more pounds of fat and 1,014 gave more than half a ton of milk. Of the 40 pounders, 204 topped 50 pounds of butterfat, and 475 of the 1,000-pound milkers gave 1,200 or more pounds of milk.

10th ANNIVERSARY of De Laval Milker

10 Years of Service — Thousands of Satisfied Users



IN 1916 the first De Laval Milker was sold. Before that 20 years had been spent in its development and perfection. When the De Laval Milker was put on the market it was a perfected machine.

Today more than half a million cows are milked the De Laval Way—and the number is increasing so rapidly that hand milking will soon be as old-fashioned as harvesting grain with a cradle.

De Laval first gave the world the centrifugal cream separator, which has done so much to make the dairy industry the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture.

Now the De Laval Milker removes the drudgery of hand milking, saves time and labor, does better milking, and produces cleaner milk.

$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

See Your De Laval Agent

OR MAIL COUPON

De Laval Milker
The Better Way of Milking

De Laval Cream Separator



The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 9852
New York, 165 Broadway San Francisco, 61 Beale Street Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard

Send catalog checked — Milker ☐ Separator ☐

Name_____

Town_____ R. D._____

State_____ No. Cows_____

INTER-STATE Milk Producers' Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTE

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., NUMBER 10

PENNA. FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

OUTSTANDING DISPLAY OF FARM PRODUCTS MANY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD MEETINGS

From every viewpoint the Tenth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show and Agricultural Educational Meetings, held in Harrisburg, during the week of January 18th, surpassed, in every way, any of its predecessors.

Not only was this evident in the character and scope of the various exhibits, displayed in several large buildings, with an aggregate space of some 100,000 sq. feet, but also by the large number of important meetings of agricultural organizations held during the period of the show.

Vocal selections were rendered by the Department of Agriculture Quintet.

Secretary Willits in opening the meeting, stressed the value of the Farm Products Show and the attending agricultural meetings as being of the greatest value to the farmers of the state as well as presenting to the general public the scope of this undertaking and products.

Henry Klugh, director of the Farm Products Show, made a brief address outlining the work and development of the show and its various features.

RURAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE

PENNA. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION HANDS DOWN FAVORABLE RULING

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission has issued a general order of outstanding importance, both to the electrical industry and to the farmer. Its intent is to "facilitate the securing of electric service by farmers and others in rural territory." It is known as General Order 27, and becomes effective March 1, 1926.

The Order, in general, prescribes rules and regulations applicable throughout the State, under which extensions must be made into rural territory. The meat and kernel of the Order is the provision that extensions must be made at Company expense into all territory where there are three or more pledged consumers per mile. The number of consumers is not averaged over an entire distribution line. Each mile stands on its own feet. On any given mile where there are less than three consumers the cost of construction is divided between the consumer and the company, the latter contributing $300 per consumer. This means that, on the miles financed at company expense, the average number will be more than three—probably five or six.

Pennsylvania is not the pioneer in this field. Other States have promulgated rules for rural extensions. A decided contribution to the problem, however, has been made by the above provision as to the essential condition, under which extensions must be made.

The practice heretofore in most sections of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, was to make rural extensions conditioned upon a relation between construction cost and estimated annual revenue. A common rule was to make extensions when, and only when, the estimateed gross annual revenue was one-third the cost of construction. At least three serious objections to such an extension rule have developed in practice.

1. Each extension requires agreement between the utility and the consumers upon certain difficult and disputable questions of fact, both as to the character of construction, cost of construction properly chargeable to the rural line, and probable revenue. A small rural community is under enormous disadvantage in such negotiations and if it becomes necessary to refer the matter to the Commission this disadvantage increases.

2. The tendency of the ratio principle is to base the estimated revenue upon the immediate future, and to take too little account of the large possible development of rural business thus preventing much desirable development from getting started.

3. The ratio rule limits service to the most lucrative communities and leaves other territory without service. The obvious principle that a public service company is entitled to a fair re-

(Continued on page 9)



Exhibit of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. Also View of Milk Exhibit

The public, both in the elaborate turnout of the farm folk from many parts of Pennsylvania as well as from nearby state and the heavy turnout of the citizens of Harrisburg and nearby cities, indicated the interest which this great show has on the public at large.

While the exhibits were informally opened for inspection on Monday, January 18th, the formal opening of the weeks program was made on Tuesday evening, when an opening convocation, representing a joint meeting of all associations was held in the Chestnut Street Auditorium, with Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as chairman.

This meeting opened with a music and song fest period, instrumental music was furnished by the West Lampeter, Lancaster County, Vocational School Band.

John M. McKee, deputy secretary of Agriculture, spoke to the young farmers of the state. He made a plea for the advancement and continued expansion of the project work as it is being carried on by the vocational schools of the State.

Governor Gifford Pinchot made a brief address on the subject "What Was on His Mind", voicing his opinion of various political situations throughout the state, the work of the extra session of the Legislature. He stressed particularly the development of rural electricity and the recent report of the Public Service Commission in conection with rural electric service.

Hon. L. Dickinson, member of the National House of Representatives from Iowa, made an interesting address, outlining the situation of the Iowa farmer in National Legislation and outlined the

(Continued on page 10)

PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, which now embraces the organization of all the dairymen of the State, irrespective of their affiliations with the different breed associations held an important all day meeting, including a banquet on Wednesday evening, January 20th, at Harrisburg, Pa.

The meetings were held in Felton Hall at which there was an average attendance of from 150 to 175 persons.

The morning session opened at 9:00 o'clock with an address by Dr. G. E. Bruner, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Bruner spoke on the "Present and Future Status of the Tuberculosis Prevention and Eradication Work in Pennsylvania."

Dr. M. F. Barnes, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, made an address on the Pennsylvania Plan for the "Prevention and Eradication of Bovine Infectious Abortion."

J. L. Passmore, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, spoke on "Financing the Tubercular and Abortion Eradication Work, while S. J. Brownell, Dairy Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania State College, made an address on "How Better Bulls Reduce the Cost of Producing Milk."

Afternoon Session

A business session of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association was held in Felton's Hall, at 1:30 P. M.

The formal adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, was the first business considered.

The association was organized as a State organization covering all phases of the dairy industry, permitting sectional organizations to hold their own identity and meetings, under the general supervision of the association. Sectional meetings of these groups, such as the Holstein Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayreshire breeders, the ice cream manufacturers, the condensed and evaporated milk and other group organizations holding individual meetings. This method will, it is believed, tie up for educational and legislative welfare all the groups in the Dairy Industry under one general head.

The officers elected to serve for the insuing year are: Prof. A. A. Boreland, president; Dr. L. M. Thompson, first vice president; M. L. Phillips, second vice president; W. F. Shrum, third vice president; secretary and treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, West Cheeter, Pa.

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted during this session:

The dairymen of Pennsylvania are in the midst of a marketing improvement program which includes:

Economical production.
Tuberculosis eradication.
Higher standards for dairy products.

There is a state-wide need of research to assist our dairy farmers in adapting the present farm building to most economically help develop this program.

Therefore be it resolved that the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, in annual meeting assembled urges that the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment station assist the dairy industry of the State through research.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, The Pennsylvania State College.

Addresses during the afternoon session included the following:

How Shall I Conduct a Five-Year's Program to Improve My Dairy Herd?—C. G. Gearhart, Dairy Extension Specialist, State College, Pa.

The Factors that Determine the Market Price of Milk—George W. Slocum, President of the Dairymen's League, Milton, Pa.

A Balanced Pocket Book—Milk vs. Feed, R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Extension Specialist, State College, Pa.

Will the Returns for a Higher Quality of Milk Pay for the Increased Cost of Producing it?—C. I. Cohee, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Phila.

Dairy Barn Improvement—N. S. Grubbs, Agricultural Engineer, Philadelphia.

Following the meeting a two act playlet, on the value of records in the production of milk was presented by representatives of the Ralston-Purina Co.

Dairymens' Banquet

The annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, was held in the banquet hall, of the Masonic Temple, over 300 participating.

A. A. Boreland, as toastmaster, in addressing the meeting, gave credit to the Holstein Friesian Association, which had abandoned its usual banquet to permit this gathering of the dairymen of all the breeds.

The speakers at the banquet included the following:

Fifty Years of Rural Pennsylvania—R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

Problems and Prospects for Pennsylvania Dairymen—R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Interstate Milk Producer's Association and the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Changing Order—F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Taking the Blue Sky Out of Dairy Records—C. L. Burlingham, Assistant General Manager of the Breeders Gazette, Chicago, Illinois.

"The Farmer and the State"—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Awards of ribbons were made by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association to dairymen in Pennsylvania, who attained special merit in cow testing association work during 1925, for high average fat production, in herds of five or more cows. These ribbons were in three classes, red, blue and purple, representing respectively 300 to 350; 350 to 400 and above 400 pounds fat.

The members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in the various classes were as follows:

Herd average 300 to 350 pounds;

RED RIBBON

Niesley, C. G., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Wilson, G. E., Boiling Springs, Pa.
Morrow, D. A., Tyrone, Pa.
Gerhard, O. C., Palm, Pa.
Stoltzfus, David, Elverson, Pa.
Kauffman, Theo., Mifflintown, Pa.
Koontz, C. E. & Son, Lutzville, Pa.
Matthews, Morris, Pottstown, R. D., Pa.
Sell, O. O., Kutztown, Pa.
Lloyd, E. K., Elverson, Pa.
Mertz, William, Lyons, Pa.
McAfee, W., Glen Moore, Pa.
Lloyd, William, Downingtown, Pa.
Flemming, J. C., Belleville, Pa.
Ludt, E. C., Carlisle, Pa., R. 5.
Diehl, Lloyd H., Lutzville, Pa.
Wentz, Homer, Quakertown, R. D. 2, Pa.
McCullough, H. K., Newville, Pa.
Black, Samuel, Millerstown, Pa.
Koontz, C. E., Lutzville, Pa.
Gable, N. B., Newport, Pa.
King, R. H., Belleville, Pa.
McConnell & Son, G. P., Port Regal, Pa.
Allinson, E. P., West Chester, Pa.
Martin, H. K., Goodville, Pa.
Hillegas, H., Coopersburg, Pa., R. 2
George Bros., Klineville, Pa.
Byler, B. R., Allensville, Pa.
Burket, J. W., Tyrone, Pa
Markey, S. H., New Enterprise, Pa.
McCullough, R. N., Belleville, Pa.
Yoder, N. H., Spruce Hill, Pa.

BLUE RIBBON

Brinton, J. H., Gap, Pa.
Degen & Son, C. I., Mifflintown, Pa.
Byler, J. B., Allensville, Pa.
Adams, D. Q., Mifflintown, Pa.
Auker, T. B., Mifflintown, Pa.
Peachy, Solomon, Allensville, Pa.
Peffer, W. W., Carlisle, Pa.
Gray, H. I., Honey Grove, Pa.
Yoder, A. C., Allensville, Pa.
Jones, M. S., Westtown, Pa.
Sarig, Albert, Bowers, Pa.

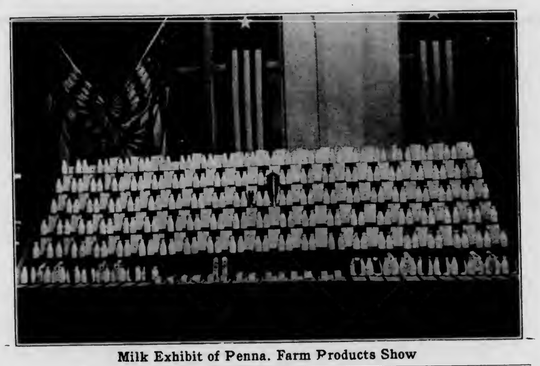
PURPLE RIBBON

Otto, Ivo V., Carlisle, Pa.
Ferguson, W. W., Thompsontown, Pa.

MILK EXHIBITS AND AWARDS

Never before was there so large a list of exhibitors in competition for prizes in the fluid milk classes, at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. The total number in the contest being 128.

Of this number 58 exhibits in Class A and 36 in Class B came from members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. Sixteen came from members of the Pittsburg District Cooperative Sales Company and seven from other farmers throughout the state. Ten samples, in the certified and pasteurized class were received from distributors direct.



Milk Exhibit of Penna. Farm Products Show

The following scores were made by the leading producers in the various classes.

Class A—From T. B. Tested Cows

1. Lardner Howell, Whitford.....98.40
2. Chester H.Pownall, Nottingham 98.10
3. Allen R. Eshelman, Everett....98.00
4. Edwin Hall, West Grove.....97.85
5. James Speirs, Downingtown...97.80
6. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy 97.75
7. W. N. Anderson, Centerville....97.70
8. C. Albert Fox, Pocopson.....97.65
9. Leroy Harvey, West Chester...97.60
10. Geo. R. North, Lyndell.....97.40

Class B—Raw Market Milk

1. Chester H. Long, Ivyland.....98.10
2. Howard Reburn, Oxford.....97.50
3. Amos Bryan, Perkasie.....97.50
4. W. I. Reeves, West Chester....97.60
5. E. T. Moore, Chatham.....97.55
6. R. I. Tussey, Hollidaysburg...97.55
7. Roy I. Erb, Williamsburg.....97.55
8. Ramsey & Riale, Cochranville..97.35
9. Esau Osborne, Oxford.....96.65
10. Harry Sheets, Churchville.....95.60

Class C—Certified

1. Linkerbrook Dairy Farm, Harrisburg 98.15
2. I. C. S., Scranton.....97.50
3. London Hill, So. Montrose.....96.20
4. Jos. Heacock, Woodside.....95.20

Class D—Pasteurized

1. Woodlawn Farm Dairy, Scranton 97.20
2. Geo. V. Greenwalt, Carlisle....96.90
3. Kane Dairy Co., Kane.....83.80
4. Indiana Coop. Dairy, Indiana..82.90
5. Abbotts Alderney Dairies.....81.40
6. Supplee-Wills-Jones 80.20

EXHIBITS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

In the Emerson Brantingham Building was housed the more general class of exhibits. Three floors of the building were used. Here were shown agricultural machinery and equipment, milk and milk products, dairy equipment, potatoes, apiary products, apples, orchard supplies and machinery of a general character.

In the Harrisburg Duco Building were housed the Dairy Cattle Exhibits, Beef Calves and Sheep.

In the Chestnut St. Market House Poultry, Eggs and Pigeons.

In the Vance Building was a most comprehensive educational exhibit embracing displays by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The Pennsylvania Department of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Department of Markets and Statistics, etc. The State Department of Labor and Industry, the Health, Welfare, Forestry, Educational and Highway Departments of Pennsylvania.

An elaborate display and demonstrations by children of the Pennsylvania Vocational Schools and the exhibit of the Pennsylvania State College were also made in this building, as were also the corn, small grain and wool exhibits.

An elaborate exhibit of Duroc, Chester White, Poland China and Berkshire Swine was shown in an adjacent building.

KEYSTONE DAIRYMEN TEST 10,870 COWS

Thirty-two Keystone cow testing associations tested 10,870 cows during November, according to the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service. Eight hundred and twenty-seven cows produced 40 or more pounds of fat and 1,046 gave over a half ton of milk each during the month.

Of the 40-pound cows, 247 topped the 50-pound mark, and 501 cows gave 1,200 or more pounds of milk. Eighty-nine "boarder" cows went to the butcher during the month.

The Carbon-Lehigh Association led in the number of 40-pound fat producers and 1,000-pound milkers with 66 of the former and 113 of the latter. The same association was second in number of cows tested with 467. The Coventry Association, in Chester county, led in the number of cows tested with 534. The same group had the second highest number of 40-pound cows, 55, and also the second highest number of 1,000-pound milkers, 77.

A registered Holstein owned by L. A Zimmerman, of the Carbon-Lehigh Association, led the heavy milkers with 2,688 pounds of milk. A registered Holstein owned by Harry Paulhamas, of the Lycoming county Association, topped the high butterfat producers with 891.8 pounds. The Carbon-Lehigh Association had the highest 10-cow average in butterfat, 66.2 pounds.

CHEMICAL STANDARDS FOR MILK

Ernest Kelly, in Charge of Market Milk Investigations, Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture

The need of standards in the dairy industry is self-evident. They are necessary to protect the consumer against possible fraud and perhaps, injury through less food value in the diet than is needed or reckoned. The need of standards by those interested in dairying is even as great. Without standards the industry would be plunged into a chaos of cut-throat competition; and the natural effect on the consumer would be lessoned confidence and eventually curtailed use of dairy products. Standards are like bank examiners. They keep strict watch and increase public confidence. One of the greatest tributes to our dairy industry and control methods was on a poster exhibited by the Argentine Government at the first Argentine International Dairy Exposition in Buenos Aires, in 1924. The legend read as follows:

"The United States is at the head of the milk industry on account of the severe control."

Perhaps the word "severe" is a little too broad, but it carries an idea that is worthy of our deepest consideration.

Kind of Standards Needed

1. Adequate for the consumer's protection.
2. Uniform.
3. Simple and understandable.
4. Enforcible.
5. Just.

It would seem that these five points need little discussion; certainly Nos. 1 and 3 are clear and almost axiomatic. Nos. 4 and 5 are almost as self-evident, but warrant a little explanation. Surely standards should be enforcible or they had almost better be left off the statute books. Unenforcible and unenforced standards weaken the whole structure of constructive legislation by breeding distrust and disregard of other regulations. The justice of standards is vital to the consumer and to the dairy industry. Standards should impose no burdens on dairymen that are unnecessary for the protection of the public; or accomplish no other useful results. If standards are too lax, both parties suffer. If they are too severe, both parties again are at a disadvantage,—the industry in meeting the demands and the average consumer in having to pay more.

Uniformity of standards is the main theme to which I would draw your attention. Probably the sharpest thorn in the side of the industry has been the lack of standardization of standards, if I may use the term. The discrepancies in standards,—national, state, county, municipal, and commercial,—have lead in many cases to the utmost confusion and hamstringing of legitimate enterprises. It is unconceivable that milk which is considered of good food value in one state can not be legally sold in an adjacent state; or for that matter in any other state. This is a situation that well deserves your earnest thought. I believe that this association is justified in carefully studying this question with a view to clearing the atmosphere. If this is done, of course, consideration will be given to the opinions of all groups interested in production, preparation, distribution, and consumption.

In food value standards for milk, fat and solids-not-fat are the important considerations. Each plays a different part in human nutrition, and who can measure one against the other?

Standardization of Milk

One of the important questions connected with unification of standards is that of standardizing milk itself. Standardizing or adjusting milk to a definite percentage of fat is not regarded as legal by those enforcing the Federal Food and Drugs Act covering interstate shipments, unless the product is so labelled as to indicate the manipulation. Some states and cities prohibit standardization, while others allow it.

Milk from different cows, herds, shipping stations, etc., is often mixed so that the resultant product has the desired fat content.

Standardization is accomplished by the addition of skim milk to rich milk; or the addition of cream to, or removal of skim milk from, low-testing milk.

The method of standardization affects to some extent the percentage of solids-not-fat in the standardized product. Two or three illustrations will suffice to point this out. Let us take for example normal milk testing 3.4 per cent. fat; 4 per cent. milk standardized to 3.4 per cent. with skim milk; and 3 per cent. milk standardized to 3.4 per cent. with 4 per cent. milk or 20 per cent cream. Very representative average analyses are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Average analyses of skim milk, milk and cream.

Product	Percent fat	Percent solids not fat
Normal milk	3.0	8.33
Normal milk	3.4	8.55
Normal milk	4.0	8.79
Cream	20.0	7.16
Skim milk	0.0	9.25

Without here going through the calculations, which are simple mathematical processes, it will be shown in Table 2 how various sorts of milk standardization affect the final product.

Table 2. Effect of standardization on fat and solids-not-fat.

Product	Percent fat	Percent solids not fat
Normal milk	3.4	8.55
4% milk standardized with skim milk	3.4	8.85
3% milk standardized with 4% milk	3.4	8.51
3% milk standardized with 20% cream	3.4	8.30

Viewing these figures it is apparent that the standardizations illustrated have a decided bearing on the solids-not-fat. There is even danger in the addition of cream or the substraction of skim milk, of throwing the solids-not-fat below legal limits.

There is no doubt, whatever opinion may be held regarding the propriety of standardization, that the resultant product must comply with the law in every respect. Furthermore, there is the question of labelling, if standardization is allowed. The problem resolves itself into these questions: Is standardization

(Continued on page 6)

DAIRY PROJECT WINNERS

Pennsylvania Vocational Schools



Approximately 6000 boys and girls in Pennsylvania conducted Senior and Junior Projects in Vocational Agricultural during 1925. Of this number, approximately 22 were entered in the Dairy Contests.

Of this number seven qualified as winners and were awarded medals or ribbons.

At the Farm Products Show, in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 20th, the awards of these dairy prizes were made by H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which organization donated the prizes.

The winner of the gold medal, Lawrence Fleming, Troy, Pa., is shown on the left.

The winners and their project profits were as follows:

WINNERS IN PENNSYLVANIA VOCATIONAL CONTEST
1925
Dairy

Name	School	County	Size	Project Score	Profit
Gold Medal, Lawrence Fleming	Troy	Bradford	2 cows	86.1	$704.04
Silver Medal, Willard Kile	Greenwood ..	Columbia	3 cows	78.3	191.01
Bronze Medal, Ross Graham	Conneautville,	Crawford	13 cows	76.8	
			5 heifers		525.83
Ribbon, Elmer Kile	Greenwood ..	Columbia	3 cows	76.3	279.88
Ribbon, Clinton Shipman	Muncy	Lycoming	6 cows	65.7	182.95
Ribbon, Daniel Coveny	Towanda	Bradford	24 cows	60.0	5,741.21
Clair Mickle	Linesville ...	Crawford	12 cows	44.0	121.03

NEW JERSEY FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

Many Meetings of Farm Organizations

Agricultural Week in New Jersey, brought to Trenton, during the week of January 12th to 15th, a large group of farmers from all sections of the State who attended not only the Farm Products Show, but the many annual meetings of agricultural interests held during the period of the show.

The agricultural exhibit was held in the Armory Building, in Trenton, which housed an excellent agricultural products and poultry display.

Potatoes, corn, apples, sweet potatoes, together with educational displays representing the dairy industry, poultry etc., comprised the major part of the exhibits.

The poultry show covered a full range of the general poultry breeds.

Fluid milk and the sanitary methods of production and handling were emphazised. These included clean production and marketing methods. Sanitary barns and equipment were also exhibited.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council as well as the various dairy breed associations also made exhibits.

Important annual meetings of many agricultural organizations were held, including those of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, State Horticultural Association; New Jersey Poultry Association; New Jersey State Potato Growers Association; New Jersey Alfalfa Association; Bee Keepers Association; New Jersey Swine Association; New Jersey Home Bureau and the Holstein Fresian, Jersey, Guernsey Breeders Association.

Dairymen Hold Banquet

On Thursday evening a "Get-together" diner was held at the Stacy-Trent Hotel. One hundred and fifty dairymen, representing the dairy breeds generally participated.

Henry W. Jeffries, President of Walker-Gorden Farms, acted as toatster and responses were made by H. E. Ross, professor of Dairy Industry, Cornell University; Professor J. W. Bartlet, Professor of Husbandry, State Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles A. Cleveland, representing the Guernsey Breeders, H. A. Doherty, representing the Jersey Breeders and G. D. Brill, representing the Holstein Fresian breed; A. M. Hulbert, of the Extension Department of the New Jersey State College, also made an interesting address as did also Frederick Shangle, vice president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Inter State Milk Producers' Association and "Professor Happy" of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council also made addresses.

READING FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The Twelfth Annual Farm Products Show, in Berks County, Pa.; was held at Reading, Pa., on January 7, 8 and 9.

The exhibit was held in the Worley Hardware Company building, at 3rd and Penn Streets and involved a very general display of farm products, including corn, potatoes, fruit, home products, etc., for which prizes were given.

The show was held under the direction of the Berks County Agricultural Extension Association co-operating with the Banks and Trust Companies of Reading, Pa.

Many of the exhibits were prize winners at the various county community Farm Products Shows held throughout the county.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Editorial



The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission has handed down a general order and ruling on Rural Extension and Electrification by electric utilities within the State, which becomes effective on March 1, 1926. This ruling is one in which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, through the State Council of Farm Organizations, has been deeply interested.

Under this general order, utilities are directed to serve electrical power, for service, on farms under varying conditions and under various regulations laid down by the Commission. The ruling also provides for the furnishing of power to co-operative organizations for the use of its members by the utilities under certain specified regulations.

The Commission makes no ruling as to rates, it being apparently obvious that the establishment of such rates will ultimately be considered, when the rates for such individual service are considered.

The first wedge toward electricity on the farm has been established by this ruling. Other problems arising will have to be considered as they come, at least it has been established that farmers can obtain electric service if they desire it, at a fixed charge for installation and under various schedules.

To assure the public utilities that the farmers are in earnest as to electrical service, it is now up to the farmer to demand such service and to obtain from the utilities the rate to be charged for electrical energy when supplied. It must be remembered, however, that the service extended means a real use of power, not merely for lighting purposes alone, but that its use, in order to be profitable to the consumer as well as the electric light company, should be applied to more general power purposes on the farm.

With the record attendance and a remarkable list of exhibits, both in quality and character, the Tenth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show goes down into history.

More and more apparent, however, is the need of an adequate place to house this great show in the Capital city.

Several years ago the matter of a state fair ground project was a probable actuality, with such buildings as would provide space and facilities, not only for exhibits and demonstrations, but for places where the many farm organizations of the State might hold their various meetings.

With an attendance of probably 85,000 to 95,000 persons at the last Farm Products Show, it is evident that the rank and file of the Pennsylvania farmers would welcome facilities that would house this as well as other agricultural exhibits.

It might also be to the interest of the civic and business people of the City of Harrisburg to see to it that adequate quarters be provided so that the Farm Products Show might continue to grow and to remain a Harrisburg proposition.

Legislators, in extraordinary session in Harrisburg, at this time, who attended the show this year—and there was a large number of them who did—were fairly able to visualize the necessity of properly housing this undertaking.

Many thousands of farmers from all sections of the State attended both the show and the many agricultural meetings. Many visitors from adjoining States also were in attendance, and the lack of proper facilities was freely commented upon.

Something should be done—and done at an early date—to make possible the proper housing of this great exhibit. A letter or a word to your representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature might result in some early activities.

The main essentials to a success in local marketing are: First, quality. Sell only first class goods and have the quality always the same. Second: Give good measure. Third: Back up your products with a guarantee. Fourth: Advertising, such as window cards and newspapers. Fifth: If you cater to wholesale trade you must stick to wholesale and retail prices. Many farmers will sell to a grocery store and then go right across the street and sell to the customers of the same store for exactly the same price. You cannot hope to maintain any trade with the stores using this kind of business practice.

A good local market cannot be built up in a day and it means years of constant effort and salesmanship.—E. F. Mitchell.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from 43 State agricultural colleges show that 29 of these colleges are giving 47 courses of study which deal specifically with agricultural co-operation. Eleven other colleges are giving 36 courses in which co-operative marketing is made part of the courses in marketing and economics.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Production of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, has if anything, been on a trifle higher basis than during December. At the same time consumption, particularly in the larger cities, has been on a lower basis, with the result that dealers are finding themselves burdened by a little surplus.

This decrease in consumption may, in a measure, be due to seasonable conditions although decreasing prices of condensed and evaporated milk products may have some influence on the situation.

Low prices prevailing for cream from the western states may also have some bearing on the matter.

Confronted with the above conditions, the fluid milk market has developed a somewhat spotty tendency.

Under conditions previously agreed upon, the price for fluid milk decreased 23 cents per hundred pounds on January 16th, the price going back to the old price in effect prior to November 15, 1925.

The price for Grade B market milk, in the 51-60 mile zone, three per cent. butterfat, for the period from January 1-15, is $2.60 per hundred pounds, while that for the period from January 16-31, is $2.37 per hundred pounds.

Some dealers, in order to simplify calculations of the prices for these two periods in January have arranged with the association to pay one average price covering the two price basis, for the month.

The price of surplus milk Class I for January, three per cent. butterfat, is $1.75 per hundred pounds, while that for Class II is $1.39 per hundred pounds. This price applies at all receiving stations.

Dairy feed markets appear to be somewhat easier. Most brands have been in fairly good supply due to the influence of an easier tendency in mill feeds. The principal corn feeds, hominy and gluten are in quiet request with prices about unchanged.

January Butter Prices

Butter prices in January ranged from 47 cents a pound for 92 score solid packed butter, New York City, early in the month, down to 43 cents in midmonth, with a gradual recovery to 46½ cents at the close of the month.

Trading was dull during the first half but showed considerable improvement during the second half of the month. From sources available it is believed that there has been little pronounced change in the supply. Consumptive demand at the close of the month showed a tendency toward betterment. Foreign butter played quite a factor in the market, over 2,000,000 pounds being imported.

ALFALFA RATED HIGH

Alfalfa is a valuable dairy feed. Many farmers who have alfalfa and their own corn and oats are only paying about $35 a ton for grain mixtures this winter. Alfalfa not only makes it possible to have a cheap grain mixture but helps cows give more milk than any other roughage will. If alfalfa is not already grown on the farm, get in touch with the county agent and have your soil tested for lime requirements; also obtain sources of good seed and inoculation.

FEED JUICY FEEDS

Succulent feeds such as silage, roots, soaked beet pulp, or similar feeds, are important in maintaining high winter milk production. They stimulate the appetite and aid in keeping the digestive system in good condition.

FULTON COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE

The first local branch of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in Fulton County, Penna., was formed January 15, 1926, at a meeting held in the School house, McConnellsburg, when about forty dairymen present voted to organize and become members of the association.

Wm. Comerer, a former member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, acted as chairman of the meeting. Addresses were made by S. Blain Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa. Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, F. M. Twining, in charge of the Field and Testing Department, and E. C. Dunning, Fieldman.

The milk from this territory is now hauled by truck over the Tuscarora Mt., to the Mercersburg, Franklin County, plant of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Co.

General satisfaction was expressed by those present with the Philadelphia market and much interest was shown in Tuberculosis eradiction.

ADDITION TO LIVE-STOCK LITERATURE

Dedicated to the Dairy Cow, Foster Mother of the Human Race, is the attractively presented and historically and scientifically sound booklet entitled "The Jersey Breed", by R. M. Gow, and published by the American Jersey Cattle Club, of New York City.

We recommend this brochure on the dairy cow to all who are interested in the origin, development, and dairy value of Jersey cattle. The ancestors of the Jersey breed are traced to their source in France, and their history bespeaks their development and improvement through breeding especially on the Island of Jersey, situated in the English Channel off the French coast. The introduction of Jersey cows to America and their present qualities and characteristics are carefully treated.

MILK TWO OR THREE TIMES A DAY

Recent studies completed by the United States Department of Agriculture on the comparative yield of cows milked twice a day and those milked three times a day will no dobut be viewed by the farm boy and the hired man with the feeling that some one is always taking the joy out of life. The department's milkers have found that milking three times a day produces more milk than twice-a-day milking. In fact, over a short period the increase in production is 12.5 per cent., while over a long period it appears that this increase is even greater. It was noted that cows milked three times a day hold up better near the end of lacatation period than cows milked twice a day. The economy of three-times-a-day milking has not yet been accurately estimated, but it will depend upon several factors, chief of which are quantity of production, cost of labor, and value of product.

PLAN THE GARDEN

Plan your garden for this year. Use as a basis the amounts of vegetables needed by your family for a healthful diet. Plan for the greatest quantity of the vegetables your family particularly likes. Make the location and size of plot fit the garden you want, whenever possible, rather than plan the garden to fit a space that may be too cramped or inconveniently located.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1926. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1925.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat New York, 92 score, solid pack, butter price, for the month.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk brought from other members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
January 1-15, 1926
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$3.17	6.8
3.05	3.19	6.85
3.1	3.21	6.9
3.15	3.23	6.95
3.2	3.25	7.0
3.25	3.27	7.0
3.3	3.29	7.05
3.35	3.31	7.1
3.4	3.33	7.15
3.45	3.35	7.2
3.5	3.37	7.25
3.55	3.39	7.3
3.6	3.41	7.3
4.05	3.59	7.35
3.65	3.43	7.4
3.7	3.45	7.45
3.75	3.47	7.5
3.8	3.49	7.55
3.85	3.51	7.6
3.9	3.53	7.65
3.95	3.55	7.7
4.	3.57	7.7
4.1	3.61	7.8
4.15	3.63	7.8
4.2	3.65	7.85
4.25	3.67	7.9
4.3	3.69	7.95
4.35	3.71	7.95
4.4	3.73	8.
4.45	3.75	8.05
4.5	3.77	8.1
4.55	3.79	8.15
4.6	3.81	8.2
4.65	3.83	8.25
4.7	3.85	8.3
4.75	3.87	8.3
4.8	3.89	8.35
4.85	3.91	8.4
4.9	3.93	8.45
4.95	3.95	8.5
5.	3.97	8.55

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia, is 7¾ cents per quart.

BASIC PRICE
January 16-31, 1926
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
4.05	3.20	6.85
3.65	3.22	6.9
3.7	3.24	6.95
3.75	3.26	7.
3.8	3.28	7.05
3.85	3.30	7.05
3.9	3.32	7.1
3.95	3.34	7.15
4.	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¾ cents per quart.

FEBRUARY PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Receiving Stations

The same quotations, as given during the period, January 16-31, 1926 apply for the month of February, subject however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

BASIC PRICE
January 1-15, 1926
Country Receiving Stations
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	$2.67
11 to 20 "	.283	2.66
21 to 30 "	.303	2.64
31 to 40 "	.313	2.63
41 to 50 "	.333	2.61
51 to 60 "	.343	2.60
61 to 70 "	.364	2.58
71 to 80 "	.374	2.57
81 to 90 "	.389	2.55
91 to 100 "	.399	2.54
101 to 110 "	.414	2.53
111 to 120 "	.424	2.52
121 to 130 "	.434	2.51
131 to 140 "	.450	2.49
141 to 150 "	.460	2.48
151 to 160 "	.475	2.47
161 to 170 "	.480	2.46
171 to 180 "	.490	2.45
181 to 190 "	.505	2.44
191 to 200 "	.510	2.43
201 to 210 "	.520	2.42
211 to 220 "	.535	2.41
221 to 230 "	.540	2.40
231 to 240 "	.550	2.39
241 to 250 "	.556	2.39
251 to 260 "	.566	2.38
261 to 270 "	.576	2.37
271 to 280 "	.581	2.36
281 to 290 "	.596	2.35
291 to 300 "	.600	2.34

BASIC PRICE
January 16-31, 1926
Country Receiving Stations
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	$2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	1925 Average per month Class I	Class II
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	——
August	2.05	——
September	2.25	——
	1926	
January	2.15	1.79

JANUARY SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test	Class 1 per 100 lbs.	per qt.	Class 2 per 100 lbs.	per qt.
3.	$2.33	5.	$1.96	4.2
3.05	2.35	5.	1.98	4.25
3.1	2.37	5.05	2.00	4.3
3.15	2.39	5.1	2.02	4.3
3.2	2.41	5.15	2.04	4.35
3.25	2.43	5.2	2.06	4.4
3.3	2.45	5.25	2.08	4.45
3.35	2.47	5.3	2.10	4.5
3.4	2.49	5.35	2.12	4.55
3.45	2.51	5.4	2.14	4.6
3.5	2.53	5.4	2.16	4.6
3.55	2.55	5.45	2.18	4.65
3.6	2.57	5.5	2.20	4.7
3.65	2.59	5.55	2.22	4.75
3.7	2.61	5.6	2.24	4.8
3.75	2.63	5.65	2.26	4.85
3.8	2.65	5.7	2.28	4.9
3.85	2.67	5.7	2.30	4.9
3.9	2.69	5.75	2.32	5.
3.95	2.71	5.8	2.34	5.
4.	2.73	5.85	2.36	5.05
4.05	2.75	5.9	2.38	5.1
4.1	2.77	5.95	2.40	5.15
4.15	2.79	6.	2.42	5.2
4.2	2.81	6.	2.44	5.2
4.25	2.83	6.05	2.46	5.25
4.3	2.85	6.1	2.48	5.3
4.35	2.87	6.15	2.50	5.35
4.4	2.89	6.2	2.52	5.4
4.45	2.91	6.25	2.54	5.45
4.5	2.93	6.3	2.56	5.5
4.55	2.95	6.3	2.58	5.5
4.6	2.97	6.35	2.60	5.55
4.65	2.99	6.4	2.62	5.6
4.7	3.01	6.45	2.64	5.65
4.75	3.03	6.5	2.66	5.7
4.8	3.05	6.55	2.68	5.75
4.85	3.07	6.6	2.70	5.8
4.9	3.09	6.6	2.72	5.8
4.95	3.11	6.65	2.74	5.85
5.	3.13	6.7	2.76	5.9

JANUARY SURPLUS PRICE
At all Receiving Stations

Test	Class 1 per 100 lbs.	Class 2 per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.75	$1.30
3.05	1.77	1.41
3.1	1.79	1.43
3.15	1.81	1.45
3.2	1.83	1.47
3.25	1.85	1.49
3.3	1.87	1.51
3.35	1.89	1.53
3.4	1.91	1.55
3.45	1.93	1.57
3.5	1.95	1.59
3.55	1.97	1.61
3.6	1.99	1.63
3.65	2.01	1.65
3.7	2.03	1.67
3.75	2.05	1.69
3.8	2.07	1.71
3.85	2.09	1.73
3.9	2.11	1.75
3.95	2.13	1.77
4.	2.15	1.79
4.05	2.17	1.81
4.1	2.19	1.83
4.15	2.21	1.85
4.2	2.23	1.87
4.25	2.25	1.89
4.3	2.27	1.91
4.35	2.29	1.93
4.4	2.31	1.95
4.45	2.33	1.97
4.5	2.35	1.99
4.55	2.37	2.01
4.6	2.39	2.03
4.65	2.41	2.05
4.7	2.43	2.07
4.75	2.45	2.09
4.8	2.47	2.11
4.85	2.49	2.13
4.9	2.51	2.15
4.95	2.53	2.17
5.	2.55	2.19

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat.

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November 1-15	6.3	2.37
November 16-30	6.8	2.60
December	6.8	2.60
1926		
January 1-15	6.8	2.60
January 16-31	6.3	2.37

JANUARY BUTTER PRICES
92 Score, Solid Packed

	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	48	47	45
5	46	45	43 1/2
6	46	45	43
7	46 1/2	45 1/2	43
8	45 1/2	44 1/2	43
9	45	44	42
11	45	44	42 1/4
12	44 1/2	43 1/2	42
13	43	42	41 1/2
14	44 1/2	43 1/2	42
15	44 1/2	43 1/2	42
16	44	43	42
18	44 1/2	43 1/2	41 3/4
19	44 1/2	43 1/2	42
20	44 1/2	44 1/2	42
21	45 1/2	45	42 1/2
22	45 1/2	45	43 1/2
23	45 1/2	45	43 1/2
25	46	46	44
26	46 1/2	46	43 3/4
27	46 1/2	46	43 1/2
28	46 1/2	46	44
29	47	46 1/2	45
30	47	46 1/2	44 3/4

A "face cord" of wood is eight feet long and four feet high, but the sticks may be of any length. In a standard cord the sticks are four feet long.

POWER MILKER Complete $35
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Brewers Dried Grains	300
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Standard Wheat Bran	200
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And know feeds. Protect your pocketbook by knowing prices and by making sure that you are getting the Ration best adapted to your herd.

Complete formulae and weekly price lists on Michigan's seven State Rations will be sent any herd owner on request. Send today!

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Please send me complete formulae and weekly price lists on Michigan State Rations 1-2-3-4-5-6 and 7.
Name R. F. D.
Town State No. in Herd

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Users of Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer invariably get Grade "A" on their milk tests. That is because the Purity Strainer completely removes ALL the dirt and sediment from the milk at the first straining. The cotton discs tightly clamped to bottom of strainer make it necessary for the milk to GO THROUGH the cotton, not around the edge of it.

Hurlock, Md. Aug 10, 1927
Purity Stamping Co. Battle Creek, Mich.
Gentlemen — Your Dr Clark Purity Strainer is satisfactory and does everything you guarantee it will do. Our milk is shipped every day to the Philadelphia Milk Sheds and the test is Grade "A"
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PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS
for 1926 The Old Reliable (32nd Year, 30th Correct)
HICKS NATIONAL WEATHER ALMANAC & 12 MONTHLY STAR MAPS, POSTPAID ANYWHERE, $1.00
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CHEMICAL STANDARD FOR MILK

By ERNEST KELLY

(Continued from page 3)

fair to the consumer and the industry? If so, what steps may be taken to make it legal? How can uniformity in legislation be accomplished? If standardization is permitted, should the milk be labelled "standardized," "adjusted", or some other term? Should there be a statement on the bottle cap regarding the minimum percentage of fat, solids-not-fat, or both? These are questions of such importance to the dairy industry as to warrant the careful attention and action of this Federation.

Present Standards

Coming back again to that subject of paramount importance, uniformity of standards, let us glance for a while at existing conditions.

Table 3 shows a compilation of the standards in 1924 for fat and solids-not-fat in the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 3. State standards for milk in 1924.

Fat Standard %	No. states	Solids—not fat Standard %	No. states	Total solids Standard %	No. states
None	3	None	17	None	14
3.00	14	8.5	27	11.50	7
3.20	2	8.7	1	11.70	1
3.25	21	8.8	1	11.75	12
3.35	2	9.0	2	11.85	1
3.50	6			11.95	1
				12.00	9
				12.50	3

No numerical standard, but adulterated milk debarred, 1 state

Twenty-six states had standards for fat, solids-not-fat, and total solids. Of these, 25 had a standard for total solids equivalent to the sum of the fat and solids-not-fat standards, while one did not.

The weighted average of the standards shown in Table 3, gives the following results for the whole country (excluding of course the states having no standards):

Fat 3.21 per cent.
Solids-not-fat 8.53 per cent.
Total solids 11.84 per cent.

As you can see, the greatest variation in both fat and solids-not-fat standards is one half of one per cent., while it is one per cent. in the total solids.

Has Uniformity Increased?

The question naturally arises as to whether uniformity is greater or less than it used to be. Two other maps show conditions in 1915, nine years previous to the recent figures. One shows the standards for fat and solids-not-fat; while the other shows the standards for total solids in 1915 compared with 1924. The map showing 1915 standards presents an interesting picture, which is condensed in Table 4.

Table 4. State standards for milk in 1915.

Fat Standard %	No. states	Solids—not fat Standard %	No. states	Total solids Standard %	No. states
None	9	None	21	None	23
2.50	1	8.00	1	11.20	1
3.00	11	8.50	22	11.50	2
3.20	3	8.75	2	11.70	1
3.25	20	8.80	1	11.75	6
3.35	1	9.00	1	12.00	11
3.50	4	9.75	1	12.15	1
				12.50	3
				13.00	1

In 1915 only 16 states had 3 standards, —fat, solids-not-fat, and total solids. Of these, the standards for total solids in 15 states coincided with the sum of the standards for fat and solids-not-fat. In one state, this was not the case.

(Continued on page 7)



At Calving

Cows need help

From A. J. Olson, Barnum, Wisconsin Jan. 9, 1925

"I have been feeding Kow-Kare to put my cows in good condition for calving. I find Kow-Kare a wonderful remedy for this. It also increases the milk flow. It is the only remedy I look for, for cow ailments and I always aim to feed it about two weeks before freshening."

No wonder so many cows have serious trouble at calf birth. Housed in during the long winter months, little opportunity to exercise, dry, hard-to-digest winter foods—how could they be expected to have the *extra* vitality a cow ought to have as she approaches the severe strain of calving.

Thousands of dairymen have learned the value of special assistance at this critical time. They have found that by giving a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feed two weeks before and after calving, the cow freshens without trouble of any sort and produces a vigorous calf.

Kow-Kare has saved hundreds of dollars for many cow owners at calving time. For over thirty years dairymen have used this famous medicine for treating cow troubles and for increasing milk-flow.

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells the important part Kow-Kare plays in the treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. Write for your copy.

Kow-Kare is sold by feed stores, general stores and druggists—or we send it by mail, postpaid. $1.25 and 65c sizes. Order a can today.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 29 Lyndonville, Vt.

Bag Balm 10-ounce can, 60c



An all medicine invigorator that works wonders with cows

HOLSTEINS
FOR MORE BUTTERFAT



In the leading butter, cheese and whole-milk centers of America Holsteins form from 50 to 70% of the purebred dairy cattle. Holsteins are popular because they are profitable. Write for literature.
Extension Service
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
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Kerlin White Leghorn CHICKS $6.73 net profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowen, Hardy, Virginia. Wonderful Winter layers. Large white eggs—top prices! 285-321 Egg record stock. Official Egg Contest winners. Bargains in CHICKS—STOCK—SUPPLIES. Free feed with chicks. Big discount now. Valuable catalog free.
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 94 Center Hall, Pa.

CHEMICAL STANDARD FOR MILK

By ERNEST KELLY

(Continued from page 6)

The weighted average of the standards for 1915 as shown in Table 4, show the following averages for the United States:

Fat 3.18 per cent.
Solids-not-fat 8.57 per cent.
Total solids 11.96 per cent.

Here we find a variation in fat standards of 1 per cent.; in solids-not-fat, of 1 3/4 per cent.; and in total solids of 1 4/5 per cent.

It is interesting to note that while in 1924 more states had standards than in 1915, these standards were much more uniform for the recent year. This increased uniformity is seen in the lessened number of differing standards and the decreased variation between the highest and lowest standards. During the nine years, the average fat standard has increased two one-hundredths of one per cent.; the average solids-not-fat standard has decreased five one-hundredths of one per cent.; and the average standard for total solids has decreased twelve hundredths of one per cent. These changes have without doubt brought the different standards into a more normal relationship than formerly.

I have discussed here only the question of state standards for milk. Aside from these, there are many other angles to the situation. For instance, municipal milk standards vary from each other, and in many instances from the standards of the states in which the cities are located. Usually the cities have power to enforce higher standards than the states in which they are situated; but they cannot allow lower standards.

There are also the problems of cream standards and labelling. What constitutes "whipping cream"? What is "double cream"? Should homogenized cream be labelled? What of reconstituted milk and cream? Are they permissible; and if so, under what restrictions?

It has been possible to cover only a single phase of the industry—milk—but I believe some general principles have been laid down which will engage your interest and further activity. I have shown that uniformity of milk standards has appreciably increased in the past nine years and I am confident that still greater unification can be brought about. The American Dairy Federation stands in a wonderfully opportune position to study these subjects thoroughly and, with clear vision and understanding, to recommend and work for those things which will stabilize dairying; further win the confidence of the public; and put our stupendous and invaluable industry in an unrivalled position of prosperity and esteem.

HONORS TO WHOM DUE

At the State Farm Products Show in January, 290 cow testing association members were honored for having herds which averaged 300 or more pounds per cow during 1925. Twenty-three herds averaged 400 or more pounds per cow, 82 herds between 350 and 400 pounds, and 185 were in the 300 to 350 pound class. How many more will there be next year?

MAKE STABLE CHANGES

The winter season provides time for making repairs and improvements in the dairy stable. Often labor can be saved and cows made more comfortable by a few inexpensive changes in arrangement.

Cleaner Milk and Better Milking Proved!

By Free Demonstration in Your Own Barn.



We don't ask any man to buy The Surge Milker on our say so. We tell you what it will do—then we prove it to you in your own barn, on your own cows without the slightest obligation on your part. After the FREE demonstration you can decide whether or not you want to buy. Mail coupon below NOW for full details.

20 seconds to take apart
3 seconds to wash
30 seconds to put together
No Long Tubes—No Claws

The "Surging Action" Milks All Cows Better

Clean Milk—Grade "A"—Guaranteed

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 scant inches —a short, direct, CLEAN route

Just like the calf: Tug—suck—release—and pull—sure—steady—regular—positive

To produce CLEAN, Grade "A" Milk you've got to keep your bacteria count down—and that means your milker MUST BE CLEANED AND KEPT CLEAN. Try as you will you cannot get at all the tiny cracks in a long, curling Milk Tube nor the bends and twists in a Milk Claw—dirt accumulates—bacteria THRIVE—UP goes your "count"—your milk inspector might well say: "Show me a Long Milk Tube or a Milk Claw in use even thirty days and I'll show you bacteria you can't touch."

The grim reality of all this prompted the development of The Surge Milker. The Surge *snips out* "the seat of the trouble." The Surge has NO CLAWS AND NO LONG MILK TUBES—the milk is delivered direct—CLEAN—just as Nature makes it—CONSEQUENTLY —we know we are right when we say: No old-fashioned Claw-Type or Long Milk Tube Milker can compare with The Surge in the production of clean milk." And we will gladly demonstrate this to you—in your barn—at our expense—no cost to you—mail coupon below NOW.

NEARLY all milkers *partly* milk a cow. That is, they START the job—The Surge FINISHES the job. All milkers suck; some suck and release—BUT—The Surge is the ONLY milker that—tugs—sucks—releases—and pulls—just like the calf—*Nature* taught the calf. Nature knows and the calf knows that to FINISH the milking right these 4 actions, exclusive with The Surge, are vital—and when you watch The Surge work you'll see it surge—forward—backward—tugging—pulling—harder and harder as the milking ends, like the calf—see arrows and dotted lines in drawing above showing this—the cow loves that—and that's why she gives down MORE milk with The Surge Milker.

For you The Surge Milker means: Contented cows, healthy udders, increased milk production with Grade "A" Milk—and finally, the registering of a nice increase in your bank account. There you are! Why delay? Mail coupon NOW!

2 Piece Surge Teat Cup
Protected by U. S. Patent No. 1,397,840.

Another exclusive Surge feature you'll like—simple—easy to clean—only 2 pieces—never "swallows the udder" or ring marks" the teat—no metal touches—just a soft rubber cushion.





Our Liberal Offer

We will install The Surge Milker COMPLETE in your barn—FREE—and show you that it WILL milk your cows better, cut your costs and ACTUALLY help you produce Grade "A" milk. If you are not then convinced—say so, and we will remove it. No obligation on your part. This is the REAL TEST of any milker. If you will do this with The Surge you will realize you cannot afford to be without it. After this—we'll arrange *terms to meet your convenience*. Get the facts about the big offer. Mail coupon.

Free Demonstration Coupon

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co. Dept. 26-92
Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me without cost or obligation, your special offer on the SURGE Milker. **(Please give this information)**

Number of cows milked..... Is there a pipe line in your barn?..... Have you a vacuum pump?..... What power will you use—Gas Engine?..... or Electricity?.....
If electricity, state what current..... ; what voltage.....
(The SURGE Vacuum System operates on much less power than most systems. Our electric pump will run on the current from any farm light plant.

Name.....
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730 N. Washington St., Minneapolis, Minn.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.
Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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R. W. BALDERSTON, Sec'y, 1211 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA



For ages the gay little brook, meandering across the meadow, has sung its cheery little song,

"Men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."

We have smiled at its joy but are just now beginning to realize all that the little stream of water can do to help us.

With the increased use of electricity on the farm will come the installation of more power pumps to meet the need of better and larger water works at barn and house.

While waiting for this convienient motive power, the means now at hand must not be over looked. Gasoline pumps, hydraulic rams, and windmills are all practical agents for this service.

The Quality Control regulations are making us consider carefully the adequacy of the water supply at the barn. At the same time let us take a census of the house supply. If it is necessary to make any changes at the barn plan the house system in connection with them.

Take a look at the room next to the wood shed and see how easily it can be fitted up as a laundry with spigots to attach hose for filling the washing machine and drain outlet in the floor for emptying it.

A wash room near at hand where the men wash up before coming into the house is a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. A simple shower can be easily rigged up in a corner of the room. It is not necessary to wait for an elaborate water system before enjoying this particular luxury. A barrel fastened near the ceiling and filled by hose from the pump makes a very satisfactory way of washing off in hot weather. The floor may be of slats or a better one of concrete. It may take a little encouragement to teach the family the pleasure of a shower, but once learned it is never forgotten.

Running water both hot and cold—in the kitchen simplifies the question of a bathroom. When considering the expense don't forget that indoor toilet facilities add much to the health of the family.

To "take a bath in Aunt Jane's new bath-tub" was a childish privilege, greatly prized when visiting "Aunt Jane" years ago and new bath tubs still hold their charm for children. New plumbing is a very strong incentive to the forming of good bathing habits and one not to be discounted when planning any building changes. Cleanliness certainly establishes a feeling of self-respect in both child and adult.

All this applies to the All-for-Health page because the convenience with which we can use water encourages our use of the Health Rule which says "Bathe at least twice a week."

Water has other uses than to replace evaporation and they are equally important "Drink at least four glasses of water every day" calls attention to inside cleanliness.

The body is more than one-half water, much of this is lost daily thru evaporation and elimination of waste and we must drink at least four glasses each day to supply the loss.

Water has other uses than to replace evaporation and they are equally important! It quenches thirst; regulates body temperature; keeps the body moist; helps to keep the body clean inside; keeps the mouth clean; aids digestion; helps keep the blood in god condition; and makes the skin active by stimulating it.

Inside or outside of the body, water is a very important element in our health and must be given opportunity to work for us all it can. With running water, a power washer and other labor saving machines that naturally follow in line, much drudgery is eliminated from life on the farm. These conveniences count tremendously in added health for the farm woman.

While the gay little brook goes on forever we will exact a toll of service from it in the going.

MEATS AND POULTRY

Meats and poultry have an important position in the diet of active persons. In most American families meat in some form is served at least once a day, not only because they feel that it is necessary but also that it is in itself well flavored and delicious.

Chemically meats and poultry are similar, both being rich in protein and phophorous. For this they are muscle building, and appropriate in the diets of persons engaged in active physical labor. Poultry, however, has always been considered more easily digested. The reason for this is that the flesh of birds is of a shorter fibre than that of manuals and is more easily surrounded and acted upon by the digestive juices in the stomach. The white meat of chicken and turkey because of its delicate flavoring is considered very choice, and also appropriate for children and convalescing invalids.

Those who are lucky enough to live on farms and can raise their own ham, their chicken and lamb, don't have to worry about cold storage. When you watch the eggs hatch and take care of the young chicks, there isn't much need for your being told how to pick a good chicken, or tell the age by the cartilege at the end of the breasthone, the pin feathers, the condition of the feet, and the many other little tricks city people have to check up on with poultry they meet for the first time in the butcher shop.

For cooking, chickens are divided roughly into three classes.

1. Very young, broilers, for broiling or frying.
2. Year old, roasters.
3. Old fowl, for stewing, and used as creamed chicken, fricassee of chicken, chicken pie, or chicken salad.

As important as the age of the bird, however, is the method of preparation in its influence on its digestible and palatable qualities. Very young chicken broiled under the flame in a hot oven is one of the most easily digested dishes.

Fried Southern style chicken is more indigestible due to the fact that it is cooked in deep fat. Any food cooked in deep fat is rendered difficult to digest because the fat encases the food and makes it inaccessible to the action of the digestive juices.

A very delicious and attractive way to serve fowl is as chicken a la king. This makes a delightful central dish to serve at luncheons or any time when you have company.

Technically speaking, poultry is not meat. The latter includes the flesh of mammals such as beck, veal, lamb, mutton, and all of the edible glandular organs of the animals whose flesh is used, such as liver, kidney and sweetbreads.

According to Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, meat is valuable in the diet because:

1. It contains muscle building material.
2. It improves the value of cereals.
3. It helps to build blood.
4. Tissues such as liver, sweetbread, kidney are more complete food because they contain growth material (Vitamin A).
5. It increases palatability, flavor of the diet as a whole.

To be the greatest value to the body, meat must be supplemented by the Protective Foods (Milk, Green Vegetables).

Of the above meats beef is perhaps the most popular in America. Beef is red meat and particularly valuable in its high iron content.

It is commonly supposed that the more expensive cuts of meat, because they are more tender and delicately flavored, are more nourishing. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the cheaper cuts such as round steak or meat used for stews in reality contains more nourishment per pound, as they have less water content. These meats must, however, be cooked slowly and long to make them tender enough to be easily digested. Therefore, they are best adapted to the making of stews, pot roasts, etc. The more expensive cuts, on the other hand, should be roasted or broiled as this method of cooking best preserves their flavor and retains their juices.

Veal contains less fat than beef or mutton, is less nutritious, and much more difficult to digest. It should be very thoroughly cooked.

The sweetbreads and liver of the calf have been found to be very valuable in the diet because of the presence of certain vitamins.

Pork is the most fatty of all the meats and the most indigestible. It is obvious that it should not be served to young children.

To be properly cooked pork should be cooked very thoroughly at an even temperature. Under no circumstances should it be served when pink or even slightly underdone. Under cooked pork is dangerous to the health.

Mutton being an older and stronger flavored meat requires more thorough cooking than lamb. Lamb comes next to chicken in order of digestibility.

CHICKEN A LA KING

2 c. cold diced chicken
1 onion
3 tbsp. butter
1½ c. milk
2 egg yolks
1 green pepper
3 or 4 mushrooms
2 tbsp. flour
½ c. cream
3 tbsp. chopped pimento

Cook the shredded green pepper and mushrooms in the 3 tablespoons butter, 5 minutes. Add 1 small grated onion, flour (thin paste) 1½ c. milk, salt and paprika to taste. Add the chicken, pimento, bring to boiling point, and add ½ c. cream with 2 eggs beaten in it. Cook about 5 minutes. Serve on toast. Serves about eight persons.

POT ROAST, AMERICAN STYLE

Buy four pounds beef, cut from top of shin or from a rib roll. Wipe with a piece of cheesecloth wrung out of cold water, rub over with salt and sprinkle with pepper. Roll in flour and sear the entire surface in hot fat salf pork. Place in a casserole dish or porcelain-lined kettle. Add one-half cup hot water, cover and cook four hours, adding more water as needed, and turning three times during the cooking. If done in a casserole dish, bake in the oven; if in either of the other vessels mentioned, cook on top of range.

Wash and scrape two carrots, cut in one-eighth inch slices, cook in boiling salted water until soft; drain and season with butter, salt and pepper. Wash, pare, and soak eight small potatoes of uniform size and cut in eighths, lengthwise. Cook in boiling salted water to cover; drain, sprinkle with salt, and pour over one-fourth cup clarified butter. Remove meat to a hot serving dish, surround with carrot and potatoes, and garnish with parsley. If cauliflower is at hand, it makes a most agreeable addition to this dish.

(Continued on page 10)

RURAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

Penna. Public Service Commission Hands Down Ruling

(Continued from page 1)

turn is applicable only to its entire business. It has been held over and over again by Commissions and Courts that a company cannot "pick the fat and leave the lean," and must serve all of its territory within reasonable limits.

The rule in the recent Pennsylvania Order prescribes these reasonable limits. It eliminates much local disagreement, prevents an increasing multiplicity of local complaint before the Commission, and provides a reasonable method for averaging the rich and the poor territory of a given company.

Rates

The Order prescribes no rates, leaving to each company the matter of filing such tariffs as meet the varying conditions of the several companies. The hearings before the Commission developed the fact that the companies of the State are now serving rural territory at an average rate of 9.06 cents a kilowatt hour, for an average monthly consumption per consumer of 37 kilowatt hours. Rates in some cases go to 3 cents a K. W. H. for consumptions above 100 K. W. H. a month.

Meaning of the Order to the Farmer

Less than five per cent. of the farms of Pennsylvania receive central station electric service. This situation exists at a time when electric light and power has become as essential to the home and industrial life of the State as railroad transportation. It exists at a time when the electric utility business is enjoying a time of unprecedented prosperity. The situation may be compared, pointedly, with that existing in countries of northwestern Europe where rural territory is generally served and where electric transmission lines penetrated many regions where the railroad has not yet gone.

The insistent need for electric light and power upon the farm is obvious. The increasing shortage of labor and the physical hardships of rural life demand electricity to light houses and barns, pump water, milk cows, grind feed, saw wood, wash clothes and perform a dozen other services in the house and barn and field.

It will be impossible, under this or any order, to reach every farm or every region. The Order in question furnishes an ingenious method for the beginning of wide-spread rural electrification. It is a statesmanlike attempt to solve a State-wide problem.

Meaning of the Order to the Industry

The farmer is an industrial power consumer as well as a domestic customer. In regions where rural business has been encouraged by attractive rates and a constructive development policy, consumption for the average farmer has exceeded 100 K. W. H. per month. With an increasing use of electricity for cooking and other heating this average may be very greatly increased.

The character of the farm load is attractive to the industry. With its diversity of small motor use, its load factor is much higher than that of the city resident. With its considerable load in the early morning it has an attractive relation to the commercial load during the day, and the lighting load during the evening.

Recent great increases in station generating capacity have provided for needs far beyond those now being served by the industry. Inter-connections of systems by mergers and agreements for interchange of power have provided for a highly efficient employment of this capacity. The rural field offers a potentially large and undeveloped business for these increased generating and transmitting facilities.

General Order 27 is adapted to a uniform development of this business in line with the public need to be served.

Those Who Have Fed it Longest Know its merits Best!



Among feeders of Larro are many thousands whose experience with it is limited to a few months. To them we might refer you for an opinion of Larro and for proof of its worth as a dairy ration.

You would find these men enthusiastic—for even in their short experience with Larro, it has brought higher yield in their milk pails and improved physical condition in their cows.

But we prefer to put Larro to a severer test—the test of two, three or more years of feeding in the same herds. This, for two reasons—because no one can question results obtained from a test of such duration; and because the successive years of Larro feeding emphasize its advantages for the building of cow condition, the maintenance of health—the profitable production of milk.

Dairymen who have fed Larro continuously for years not only have proved these facts to their satisfaction, but have established Larro superiority on a basis of the profit it earns over feed costs.

Scores of such experience stories are yours for the asking—instances in which records show steadily increased milk yield for several consecutive years until the full capacity has been reached—for entire herds as well as for individual cows; and, what is more important, *profitable* milk production *every* year.

Here lies the real value of Larro—as a producer of profit, the goal of everyone engaged in the business of dairying.

Of course you can best form your own opinion of Larro from an actual test with your own cows. But if the experience of others has weight with you, we invite you to obtain this evidence from Larro dealers. Any merchant selling Larro can give you the names of nearby users—perhaps of neighbors and friends, owners of cows of all breeds—whose testimony your own experience will later bear out.

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT :: :: MICHIGAN

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for cows.



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves
If they are, you are losing money!
You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST
Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows.



Let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.
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Uncle Ab says the man who gets what he deserves is the one who works for it.

Lewis Linseed Meal ranks high as a protein-rich feed



for economical production of milk

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Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 184 Center Hall, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

(Continued from page 1)

various farm relief measures now before congress.

L. H. Denis, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced the following awards for project work in the Pennsylvania State Vocational Schools.

Senior Projects

CORN—Gold medal, Clyde S. Jackson, Unionville, Chester County; silver medal, Harold Evans, Orangeville, Columbia County; Bronze medal, Amos Artman, Center School, Columbia County.

TRUCK—Gold medal, James M. Glover, Waterford, Erie County; silver medal, Edward Hagel, West Fallowfield, Chester County; bronze medal, Paul F. Pyle, Unionville, Chester County.

DAIRY—Gold medal, Lawrence Fleming, Troy, Bradford County; silver medal, Willard Kile, Greenwood, Columbia County; bronze medal, Ross Graham, Conneautiville, Crawford County.

HOG—Gold medal, Virginia Leigh, Newville, Cumberland County; silver medal, Ross N. Huber, West Lampeter, Lancaster County; bronze medal, Claude L. Mellick, Mt. Pleasant, Columbia County.

POTATO—Gold medal, Doyle C. Parker, Orangeville, Columbia County; silver medal, Earl J. Boyer, Ontelaunee, Berks County; bronze medal, Glenn Nicholls, West Newton, Westmoreland County.

POULTRY—Gold medal, Sarah Fox, Youngwood, Westmoreland, Westmoreland County; silver medal, Martha Wertz, Youngwood, Westmoreland County; bronze medal, William Markle, West Newton, Westmoreland County.

HOME GROUND—Gold medal, Stewart Huislander, Troy, Bradford County; silver medal, Martin Hudler, Lineville, Crawford County.

FRUIT—Gold medal, Doyle Parker, Orangeville, Columbia County; silver medal, Adrian Craver, Ligonier, Westmoreland County.

TOBACCO—Gold medal, Thomas County.

BEEKEEPING—Gold medal, Howard Fleming, Union, Jefferson County.

MEATS AND POULTRY

(Continued from page 8)

SCALLOPED HAM AND POTATOES

Into a well-buttered pan put slices of raw peeled potatoes and a little pepper. Then a layer of uncooked sliced ham. Add another layer of potatoes and ham and pour on thin cream sauce (1 tbsp. flour, 1 tbsp. butter to 1 c. milk). Sprinkle bread crumbs on top and bake in a moderate oven until brown and potatoes are well done. Serve hot.

LAMB en CASSEROLE

Wipe two pounds lamb cut from forequarter. Cut in inch cubes, put in hot frying pan, and turn frequently until seared and browned on both sides. Brush over with melted butter, season with salt and pepper, and bake in casrole dish twenty minutes or until tender. Parboil three-fourths cup carrot, cut in strips, fifteen minutes; drain, and add to lamb with one cup potato balls, two cups thin Brown Sauce, and pepper to taste. Cook until potatoes are soft, then add twelve small onions cooked until soft, one cup cooked string beans, and one teaspoon Worchestershire Sauce. serve from casserole dish.

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20 Extra Quarts Guaranteed!

Sell your share of the big corn crop for double price. Why sell at low big-crop prices when you can get more by turning corn into MILK with SPECIAL DAIRY!

Special Dairy is a scientific, tested mixture of choice feeds, minerals and molasses. Feed SPECIAL DAIRY as an entire grain ration or with corn or other home grown grains and insure maximum results from every cow. Special Dairy produces extra milk . . . that extra milk is *PROFIT.* Market prices on milk go up and down, but the cut IN PRODUCTION COSTS that comes from feeding

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Thousands testify that it pays to feed Special Dairy. Corn alone will not produce milk economically, but by feeding SPECIAL DAIRY with it you can sell every bushel of corn for double market price. Do that — MAKE EVERY BUSHEL COUNT! You can get more milk with fewer cows, with less feed cost . . . less investment . . . less work. Thousands of shrewd money-making dairymen are feeding SPECIAL DAIRY NOW. You can get lighter feed costs, and bigger milk checks, too.

See local feed merchant today or write direct to us for name of nearest International dealer.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

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TB ERADICATION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

The eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania made rapid progress during 1925 due to the greatly increased appropriation for indemnity purposes. A total of 221,000 cattle were tested under the individual and area plan during 1924, while in 1925 this number was 324,687. Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, states that with the demand, the personnel, and the indemnity money available during 1926, approximately half a million cattle will be given the test.

The herds in six counties—Mercer, Crawford, Jefferson, McKean, Butler, and Lawrence—have been completely tested, according to a report from T. E. Munce, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry. In the first three of these counties, which are called "modified accredited counties," the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent.

A total of 230 townships in 34 counties are qualified and are awaiting the test under the area and individual plans, states Dr. Munce. These areas include approximately 230,000 cattle.

In connection with the future of tuberculosis prevention and eradication work in Pennsylvania, it is stated that assuming that the State Department of Agriculture will receive at least the same amount of money for indemnity purposes for the next four fiscal periods that has been made available during the present fiscal period, the disease throughout the State will be reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. by 1933.

COWS DO WELL IN OFFICIAL TESTS

West Chester District Has Animals Which Show Superior Production of Milk and Butter Fat

Report of West Chester Cow Testing Association for month of December, 1925, George Hannum, tester:

Number herds tested during month, 19; cows in milk, 455; cows dry, 23; number purebred bulls purchased, 1; number cows producing over 40 lbs. fat, 72; over 50 lbs. fat, 28; number cows producing over 1,000 lbs. milk, 120; over 1200 lbs. milk, 60. Ten highest producing cows in butterfat for month as follows:

Owner	Breed		Lbs. Milk	P. C. Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
M. L. Jones,	P. B.	Hol.	1943	4.6	89.4
M. L. Jones,	P. B.	Hol.	1934	4.2	81.0
M. L. Jones,	P. B.	Hol.	2083	3.7	77.0
E. P. Allinson,	P. B.	Hol.	2263	3.4	76.9
M. L. Jones,	P. B.	Hol.	2010	3.5	70.0
Del. Co. Home,	P. B.	Hol.	1677	4.0	67.0
Wm. Rhoads,	G.	Hol.	1475	4.5	66.3
Danwoody Home,	P. B.	Ayr.	1388	4.6	63.8
M. L. Jones,	P. B.	Hol.	1550	4.1	63.5
M. L. Jones,	P. B.	Hol.	1813	3.5	63.4

The average production for the association is 765.7 lbs. of milk, 28.5 lbs. butterfat. The high herd in the association is the herd owned by M. L. Jones; the average production is 1,318 lbs. milk and 46.1 lbs. butterfat. There are 26 purebred Holsteins in this herd. Mr. Jones has his large herd distributed in three barns. This one barn of 26 purebreds made the high record.

The 128 head for the year averaged 11,084 lbs. of milk, and 350.6 lbs. butterfat, a record unequaled for such a large herd. Mr. Jones at the present time has another unusual record in that many of his heifers in their first lactation period are milkinig over 40 lbs. of milk daily.

Every acre that is not needed for tillage, orchard, or pasture, should be growing that other essential farm product—wood.

Sugared Schumacher Feed

Will Save Money On Your Milk Costs

RIGHT NOW—A real opportunity has developed in the feed market which means a big saving in feed costs and a splendid increase in the milk returns and profits, if dairymen will take advantage of it.

The price of Sugared Schumacher Feed is decidedly low. The price of Cottonseed Meal and Gluten Feed is also low. By using Sugared Schumacher Feed as your grain ration and adding Cottonseed Meal or Gluten Feed to bring the protein content up to your required amount, you will save real money on your feed costs.

You will have a ration which, for palatability, variety of grains, bulk, nutrition, protein, and mineral content, will produce greater milk yields at much lower cost, keep your cows in strong, healthy condition and return bigger profits to you.

Sugared SCHUMACHER FEED is Ready Mixed

It will save on labor of mixing, assembling, and storing a lot of feed ingredients. Its uniform high quality, its exceptional combination of Hominy Feed, Wheat Feed, Oat Feed and Barley Feed, Cottonseed Meal, Linseed Meal, Molasses, Calcium Carbonate, Bone Meal and Salt, provides a variety of the choicest ingredients in the proper proportions to produce the most economical and profitable results.

Since Sugared Schumacher is sweetened with molasses, cattle eat it readily, relish it, and soon begin to show beneficial results. It is also an ideal feed for young stock, growing stock, dry cows, horses, sheep, and swine.

Hillstead Farm's New World's Record

Many of the highest records in all the different breeds of dairy cattle have been made with Schumacher as an important part of the ration. Hillstead Farm, Farmington, Conn., writes:

"We are pleased to tell you that Sugared Schumacher was used continuously as part of the grain ration fed to our Guernsey cow, Anesthesia Faith of Hillstead, during her recent World's Record, 365 day test, as well as during her two previous tests. She produced 19,741.9 lbs. of milk, and 1,112.5 lbs. butter fat."

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Now is the time to make bigger profits. Milk prices are higher—feed prices are much lower. It is a REAL opportunity you should not let go by. It is a chance to cut your feed costs considerably. See your feed dealer at once.

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Pedigreed White Leghorns	22.50	110.00	220.00
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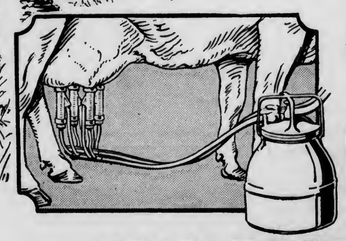
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INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER ... ON, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH, 1926 NUMBER 11

SECOND ANNUAL DAIRY SCHOOL

Midway, Sussex County, Delaware
February 18, 19, 1926

The second annual dairy school of the Nassau, Delaware, milk producers marks another year of progress in dairying in that community. The program this year was held under the auspices of the Extension Department of the University of Delaware, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company, the Sussex Trust Company, Nassau Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Rehoboth Presbyterian Church.

The attendance this year was even greater than that of last year.

Some real definite work has been accomplished the past year. Among other accomplishments as a direct result of the Dairy School last year the producers organized a bull club and succeeded in purchasing six pure-bred registered bulls. These bulls are located at various farms throughout the community and up to date have produced six calves.

The program this year was as follows: The judging and cow demonstration was carried on by Mr. Nystrom, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Nystrom very forcibly brought out what constituted a profitable dairy animal.

The demonstration of the work of the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club also aroused much interest.

Following the judging, problems of feeding dairy cattle and balanced rations were taken up by Mr. Nystrom and County Agent Vaughan. Inasmuch as soy beans are grown extensively in this community and make a good dairy feed, their use was urged both as a concentrate and roughage.

The following ration was submitted by Mr. Vaughan as one that has been tried out with good results and has a content of 21% protein.

100 pounds corn cob meal
100 pounds bran
100 pounds soy bean meal

The evening program was given over to community singing led by T. R. Ingram and musical selections by the Lewes High School orchestra. A monologue entitled "Uncle Plug" brought out the Health Rules of the Dairy Council.

Mr. R. O. Bausman, county agent of New Castle County, brought out some interesting facts in farm management concerning dairying in the Middletown section.

Charts illustrating the dairies that showed a profit, those that showed no gain or loss, and those that showed a loss, brought out Mr. Bausman's points very clearly.

Mr. C. I. Cohee, of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, spoke on "The Cost of Producing Milk in the Nassau Area" using current prices of feed and cost of production. Mr. Cohee said, "In order to make a success of the dairy business we must run it in a business-like manner." Records of cost and of production of every cow in the herd must be kept.

Mr. Cohee said that to realize a profit a cow must produce considerably over 4,000 pounds of milk a year, which is about the production of the average cow in Delaware.

Rev. J. W. Duffield, D.D., of Washington, D. C., delivered interesting addresses on Thursday and Friday evenings on the subject of "Education for Farm Boys."

Friday's Program

Dr. C. C. Palmer, of the University of Delaware very ably advised the institute about the care of cows and heifers at calving time.

"Too often" said Dr. Palmer, "we rely on a layman when the services of a skilled veterinarian are needed." He

(Continued on page 11)



Hearing Before Senate Appropriations Committee in the Interest of an Adequate Appropriation for Indemnity of Losses of Tuberculosis Cattle in the United States. (see page 9)

FARM CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS IN PENNA. OVER $32,000,000 IN 1924

Farmers of Pennsylvania did a business of $32,409,000 through their co-operative buying and selling organizations in 1924, according to figures which have been compiled for the first time by the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture. Five large co-operatives operating in several of the eastern states transacted business amounting to $26,049,000 with Pennsylvania farmers, while 94 local organizations made total sales aggregating $6,360,000. Seven organizations transacted 87.5% of the total co-operative business done by Pennsylvania farmers in 1924. These were: Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association and Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association of New York, N. Y., Interstate Milk Producers' Association and Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation of Philadelphia, Pa., Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange of Ithaca, N. Y., and Keystone Co-operative Grape Association of Northeast, Pa.

Milk and milk products sold co-operatively in 1924, amounted to $26,284,239 or 81.1% of the total co-operative business in that year. The value of fruits and vegetables sold in this manner was $1,110,358 or 3.4% of the total, that of eggs, $109,000 or 0.34% of the whole, and the worth of wool $65,000 or 0.2% of the total. The business in farm supplies in 1924 was $4,840,403 or 14.96% of the entire volume of sales of Pennsylvania farmers' co-operative associations.

Approximately 41,400 farmers, or one out of every five in the State, are members of some form of co-operative association. This membership is increasing rapidly each year, the number being almost 4,000 more in 1924 than in 1923.

The amount of business done has also increased greatly during the past few years. Complete records are not available for all of the associations in the years preceding 1924. However, accurate figures from the same 38 associations show a total business of $2,301,531 in 1921, $3,106,261 in 1923 and $4,011,016 in 1924. There has also been a steady improvement in the economy of operation since most of the associations had lower costs in 1924 than during the preceding year. About forty purchasing associations reduced their average cost of doing business from 4.2% in 1923 to 3.4% in 1924.

"The co-operative buying and selling movement in Pennsylvania is in better position at the present time to render real service to farmers than it has ever been since it started a generation ago," states Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, an enthusiastic believer in co-operative effort. "The fact that farmers are giving more and more attention to the efficient marketing of their products and purchasing of their supplies, is one of the most encouraging developments in present-day agriculture. The farming industry has learned the value of co-operative effort the same as other industries and labor did years ago, and as a result, we have organized groups of farmers today as an essential part of our agriculture."

NUMBER OF CREAM SEPARATORS DECREASING

The number of cream separators being used on farms in Pennsylvania has decreased from approximately 64,911 to 60,175 during the past year, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This is an excellent indication of the increasing market for whole milk afforded by the numerous centers of population and large cities of the State. A study of the number of cream separators in use for several years past indicates a decrease in counties surrounding large cities and industrial centers, while in the more remote counties the number tends to increase. This development indicates an increasing demand for whole milk in the vicinity of large cities and a spread of dairying even into the more remote sections of the State where the market outlet is the shipping of cream.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE OF NEW YORK HAS BEST BUSINESS YEAR IN ITS HISTORY*

DEWEY J. CARTER, Editor of Dairymen's League News

During the year that has just closed, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., has written a record of co-operative marketing that will probably stand out in glowing colors for some time to come. The League did not promise any great records for the year, but it has made a record just the same.

To be stated briefly, League farmers during the twelve months that ended on New Year's Eve., received approximately $9,000,000 more for the milk sold through their organization than they did during the previous twelve months. That is quite an increase to show in one year but if you doubt it, all you have to do is to go to the main office of the organization in New York City and look up the figures for yourself. The three principal things that have brought about this tremendous increase of income for the League farmers during the past year, are higher market prices for milk, more milk sold in Class 1, or fluid market, and increased efficiency in the organization.

The first two reasons are perfectly natural ones, and might be expected. The third reason, however, is much more interesting because it is more unexpected. It would be expected in an ordinary business concern, but so far at least, co-operating market associations have been sort of flirting with this efficiency business, rather than actually married to it. The public hasn't quite got to the point where it expects great efficiency out of a big membership business co-operative organization of farmers.

The League records therefore, of increased efficiency within its own operations during the past year, might almost be called sensational in the year's history of co-operative marketing.

The present Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., is the result of a movement which had its beginning among the farmers of Orange County, New York State as early as 1905. Milk dealers had become so arbitrary in their dealings with dairymen that the feeling in favor of some sort of an organization had become quite evident. There had been a succession of small milk strikes in various shipping localities but these had all ended in failure for the farmers. These failures, however, did bring out the fact that were there a general organization the farmers might win their right to say something about milk prices.

In 1909 the Dairymen's League, Inc., was incorporated, having been fathered by the Orange County Pomona Grange. It grew slowly and nothing much was heard about it until 1916. In September of that year, the 13,000 dairymen who belonged to the League demanded a certain price from the dealers to whom they were selling and after a ten days' war got it. During this milk battle thousands of dairymen who had not been interested in the League up to that time came into the ranks. From this time on the old League grew rapidly but it was only a bargaining association. There was another big milk strike in January, 1919, and by this time League farmers had discovered that while they could win milk strikes with a big organization, nevertheless they were really getting nowhere very fast, because the milk dealers still controlled the market and the market machinery. The dealers still had their old argument about surplus.

So as a result of three big membership meetings, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., was incorporated and began general operations on May 1, 1921. Things went along pretty well until April 1, 1922, when without much notice a large group of milk dealers who had been buying right along of the League, led by the Sheffield Farms Company, announced their intentions to buy pooled milk no longer. Thus almost over night the Association had to prepare a market for additional millions of pounds of milk.

As a result of this, the Association had to go into the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk on a large scale. To move such great quantities of this product it was necessary to advertise, so late in 1922 and throughout 1923 League farmers spent considerable money advertising and selling Dairylea condensed and evaporated milk.

However, they had not forgotten that there was a fluid milk market and that they were to get their share of it some day. The big move toward this end was made in 1924 when within a twelve month period the Association purchased properties of several old line New York City milk dealers who had been buying non pool milk since 1922.

The League bought all of these properties with its own cash funds. In fact, the Association has never borrowed any money outside of its own organization, except now and then a relatively small time loan. Suffice to say its financial method is the so-called "revolving fund" plan. This means deductions from the monthly milk check to members to cover expenses, pro-rated per 100 lbs. of milk. These deductions are in the nature of loans from members, against which are issued every year, certificates of indebtedness bearing 6 per cent. interest and due in 5 years.

The earlier idea of the League was that eventually every Dairymen selling milk commercially would belong to it.

During the past two years, the Directors have gradually come around to the policy of making the association function as any business organization should function. You cannot join the Dairymen's League today any time that you want to. Last year, the Association itself cancelled more than 600 contracts of members it did not want any longer. There are thousands of dairymen in the territory today who would like to join the organization. They will be allowed to join it whenever their milk is needed in the Association's markets.

Now, to get around again to this point we made in the beginning of increased efficiency within the organization, during the past year. The increase in efficiency of operation both in plants and administration of the office amounted to something like $3,000,000 over and above the year before. The increase in market prices of milk which prevailed during the year, accounted for nearly $5,000,000 more. Increase in sales of fluid milk amounted to about $1,000,000.

How much credit we can give the League for increased prices in the market is hard to figure out. No one can deny, however, that the Association was the biggest and most influential factor in the stabilization of milk prices in the New York market during the year.

The League has never attempted to arbitrarily fix prices. The directors and leaders always say that a co-operative association has for one of its purposes, to so regulate the distribution of milk that the law of supply and demand may have a chance to work in its natural way.

The League for two years has operated under a rigid budget system and this has helped to save thousands of dollars for members. Each department is given a budget and is held responsible.

The League today is the only real farmers' milk organization in the New York City Milk Shed. While there has been in the past two or three others, they have never really been much of a factor in the situation. The recent sale of the Sheffield Farms Company to the National Dairy Products Corporation has apparently thrown the affairs of the Sheffield producers association into an uncertain condition.

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Association, so-called, never did have more than a thousand members so far as can be ascertained. The source of its finances, which made it possible for them to put out a publication called the Non-Pooler and to do other things, has always been a mystery. This organization was never a real farmer's organization anyway.

The Eastern State Milk Producers' Association was a part of a federated group of independent co-operatives, but it was so loosely put together that during the past year it has practically ceased to function.

The recent entry of big money into the dairy business in the form of great combinations of capital as represented in the National Dairy Products Corporation, and others is serving to focus the attention of all farmers in League territory on organization, more than ever before. The result has been to throw the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association suddenly into the limelight as the only organization in N. Y. territory with a real record of progress and the only one that is in condition to protect its production and its market in the face of new developments.

*EDITOR'S NOTE—The following is the first of a series of articles regarding various other milk marketing organizations, in the United States, similar to that of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The publication of these various articles will give to our readers an opportunity to learn what other co-operative milk producers' associations are doing and will outline, in a measure, their various plans and policies.

CO-OPERATIVES BIG FACTOR IN MILK MARKETING

More than 1,700,000 pounds of milk was marketed by farmers' co-operative associations in 1924, according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These figures are based on reports received from 60 associations which sold the bulk of their milk at wholesale, and 25 which were selling mainly at retail. The former group handled 1,546,254,000 pounds, and the latter group 158,273,000 pounds. Fifteen wholesale associations in New York State alone handled 916,887,000 pounds, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total. Two associations in Minnesota handled 252,552,000 pounds, and eight associations in Vermont 101,152,000 pounds.

Altogether, the department obtained reports from 128 associations. Of this number, however, 39 are organizations described as bargaining associations. These do not, as a rule, sell milk directly, although there is a tendency for them to evolve into actual marketing concerns. While the total of 128 associations does not represent the entire number of milk and cream co-operative associations in the country, it is believed they handle well over 90 per cent. of the total fluid milk business done co-operatively.

Their membership in 1924 exceeded 204,000. About one-half of this membership, however, was in the price bargaining associations, 40 per cent. in the associations engaged in wholesale distribution, and less than 4 per cent. in the retail distributing associations.

The tendency toward large organizations in the co-operative marketing of milk was indicated by the fact that more than 72 per cent. of the total membership of the country was found in eight associations. By states, New York led in association membership, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Michigan following in the order named. Eighty-two associations, not including those grouped as price bargaining organizations, did an aggregate business amounting to $110,820,000 during the year. New York led in volume of business, as in membership. Thirteen associations in that state reported a gross business amounting to $79,679,000.

Although the associations fall roughly into the three general classes of bargaining, wholesaling and retailing organizations, there is no sharp line between them. Many of the associations engaged mainly in wholesaling also do considerable retailing, and on the other hand, most of the retail associations do a certain amount of wholesaling. They are classed by the department according to the percentage of milk distributed by them at wholesale or retail. In like manner the so-called bargaining associations, which were formed originally for the sole purpose of agreeing on prices with distributors are setting up machinery for wholesale and retail distribution of milk. In some cases the machinery created is in the form of subsidiaries owned either by the bargaining associations themselves or by their members. Some associations formed originally for bargaining only are now delivering milk to consumers.

Milk marketing organizations were first organized to serve consumers. The next step was the development of wholesale distribution by farmers' organizations. The bargaining association is the latest development. For success in this field it was apparently necessary for a bargaining association to have in its membership a substantial fraction of all the producers in a dairy region. While the bargaining association is the simplest type, the wide distribution of its membership make the problem of maintaining membership morale very difficult. It requires exceptional leadership to maintain an unbroken front in dealing with buyers says the department.

COST OF VALUE OF SILAGE

A. L. HAECKER

Stockkeepers must know the cost of their feeds in order to determine the best and most economic rations. For this reason it is necessary to investigate the cost of making silage. The Missouri Agricultural College last year showed a cost of $5.90 per ton for corn silage. They based this on the bushel yield, crediting the corn with 94c per bushel and charging actual costs which were liberal on all items and above the average now paid.

During the past 25 years many of our Experiment Stations published figures on the cost of producing silage, both from corn and other plants, but as conditions have radically changed in costs, these figures are of little value at the present time. It is hoped we will have some new figures on this subject this year and that special care be taken to give data produced on average farms.

There are two principal ways of figuring cost. One is based on the yield of the corn, which is the most common and I believe the least reliable, the other is based on land rental and actual cost of growing and harvesting the crop. Thirty per cent. of last year's corn that went into the silo would not have made marketable grain due to the fact that it lacked maturity. Frequently a field of corn at tasseling time is so damaged by hot winds that the silk is dried or burned and the corn will fail to ear; such a crop will still make silage, though it is a total failure as a grain crop. Where the basis is made on land rental and all costs, a more accurate accounting can be made.

Under present-day conditions it is safe to conclude that silage can be made where all costs are considered for from $5.00 to $6.00 per ton. The following figures may be used to determine the worth of silage under good farm conditions. When butter fat is selling for 45c per pound, corn silage will bring the dairy farmer $10.00 per ton and when fat steers are selling from $9.00 to $10.00 per cwt., corn silage is worth from $7.00 to $8.00 per ton. Then a farmer with a silo and a fair yield of crop can receive a value from his corn made into silage of $70.00 to $80.00 an acre when fed to steers and $100.00 when fed to good dairy cows.

It has been conclusively proved that silage in the ration makes a saving of considerable money. With dairy animals the feeding of silage saves from 8 to 15c on the cost of producing a pound of butter and from 30c to 50c on producing 100 pounds of milk. For beef production or the fattening of animals the saving produced by silage is about $1.00 per 100 lbs. gain. When we consider the growing of young stock, the feeding of dry cows and heifers, the wintering of work horses and mules, the silo becomes a necessity on the stock farm.

HOG INDUSTRY IN GOOD CONDITION

Low corn prices and relatively high hog prices have put the swine industry "on strong ground," says the Department of Agriculture in its February report

"Last year," the department says, "9,713,398,200 pounds of hogs were slaughtered under Federal inspection, for which the buyers paid $1,147,528,876. The smallest hog crop in four years thus brought considerably the highest cash return in four years. Two billion fewer pounds last year sold for $200,000,000 more than in 1924.

"Furthermore," the department adds, "foreign buyers spent just about their average amount of money, $224,000,000, last year for our pork products, although it did not buy as much pork. With production on a moderate basis, consumption and export demand holding up well, and a favorable spread between hog and corn prices, the swine industry is at present on strong ground."

A year ago, the department points out, corn had a unit purchasing power of 117 per cent. of the pre-war level with hogs similarly at 71 and beef cattle at 58. Now the corn index has dropped to 69 while hogs have risen to 91 and beef cattle to 75. Feed has become relatively cheap while the animals have become well worth feeding. In short, the department says, livestock production has been geared down toward levels of normal stability once more.

"Looking back over a five-year period, the beef cattle industry," says the department, "has made a skillful readjustment in production. It has kept its producing plant fairly up to par, meanwhile curtailing its finished product, steers. The new census shows a fraction of 1 per cent. increase in total beef cattle since 1920, but a 25 per cent reduction in steers. The number of dairy animals in the East has been reduced, though the opposite has been true in certain western butter and cheese territory.

"The census shows 17 per cent. decrease in total dairy cattle, including a 10 per cent. decrease in cows, 19 per cent. decrease in yearling heifers and 37 per cent. decrease in calves since 1920, though some authorities consider these reductions more apparent than real."

The department's index of purchasing power of farm products is placed at 87 for December, the same as in the preceding two months. The average for the year 1925 was 89, the department says compared with an average of 83 for the year 1924. The five-year period 1909-1914 is used as a base of 100 in these indices.

MERCER COUNTY, N. J., COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING

Marked advanced methods in farming, boys' and girls' club work and home economics will continue to be vigorously prosecuted under the direction of the Mercer County, N. J., County Board of Agriculture this season according to plans outlined at the annual meeting of that body, held on February 26th, at Hillwood Inn.

In addition to an address by Joseph W. Miller, president of the Board, addresses were made by A. C. McLean, county agricultural agent; Joseph B. Turpin, County Club leader; Miss J. Kathryn Francis, home economics agent; Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey State Library and John A. McSparran, former Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

A. C. McLean, in his discusion of dairying, asked for continued work along the line of cow testing and co-operation with the cow testing association, the holding of meetings with the Milk Producers' Associations and the continuence of the dairy tours and the promotion of better feeding programs.

The following were elected to the Board of Directors of the organization. Isaac B. Lippman, Titusville, N. J.; John C. Errickson, Pennington, N. J.; J. W. Hendrickson, Ewing, N. J.; E. L. Cubberly, Mamilton Square, N J.; A. E. Young and Frederick Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; Charles Probasco and Leonard Norcross, Hightstown, N. J.; and R. A. Haines, Robinsville, N. J.

Following the meeting the annual dinner was served. Over 300 persons participated. After the dinner there was an old fashined entertainment, including several presentations by members of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. The entertainment was under the direction of Mrs. Frederick Shangle and Miss J. Kathryn Francis.

MORRISON'S COVE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FARMERS' WEEK

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council made some interesting contributions to an agricultural show and farmers' week conducted February second to fifth inclusive at the Morrison's Cove Junior High School, Martinsburg, Blair County, Pa. Each class in the school was responsible for the program one day. The Dairy Council helped the junior class on Thursday, the fourth, with costumes for the milk maids' chorus, which was admirably given by a number of girls in the class. The class also included in its program the Dairy Council adaptation of the song, "Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean" and the Dairy Council playlet, "All in a Stew." A number of milk songs were sung by the class and there was an adaptation of the "Milk Fairies" as a high school play. Miss Gertrude Munday gave the radio talk, "Please Stand By"; Mr. C. I. Cohee spoke on the quality control work of the Dairy Council and complimented the students for the splendid showing in the milk contest in which there were forty-six samples of milk prepared by students at the school. The highest score was 98.2, comparing very favorably with scores at State and National shows.

Mr. R. W. Balderston spoke on the marketing of milk in our great cities, emphasizing the work of the Dairy Council in increasing consumption.

Friday was rural life day. Miss Munday contributed to the program the story, "Putting Pep in Your Motor." In the afternoon she conducted a performance of the "Fashion Show" with girls from the senior class. On Tuesday the Freshmen Class had a potato day and Wednesday the Sophomores explained the virtues of poultry eggs. All these were very well received.

The attendance at this four day program taxed the auditorium of the high school every day.

STORY OF WISCONSIN CHEESE PRODUCERS' FEDERATION

A new bulletin published by the Wisconsin Department of Markets tells "The History and Accomplishments of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation." The subtitle is "Ten Years of Successful Cooperative Marketing of American Cheese."

Section I deals with the cheese industry of Wisconsin which amounted to 225,000,000 pounds in 1924, or 75 per cent. of the total quantity of American cheese produced in the United States. This cheese was produced in 2,400 factories, of which about one-third are co-operative. A description of the regular marketing channels is also given.

Section II is "Organizing the Federation," and tells of the early troubles of the cheesemakers and of the first attempts to improve conditions, then of the determined struggle of the farmers to secure some measure of control over the marketing of cheese, beginning in 1912. Two men were leaders in the bitter fight which followed: Senator Henry Krumrey, who was himself a farmer from Plymouth, and Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of the Wisconsin State Legislative Reference Library. Dr. McCarthy was a firm believer in agricultural cooperation and "was in a position to observe from a vantage point the fluctuations of public opinion and the trend events were taking." He saw this movement "not as a local uprising of discontented farmers, but the manifestation of a movement for better farming, better business and better living that was soon to spread like a prairie fire over the whole country." How the federation was finally organized and ready to begin business early in 1914.

The story of "The growth of the federation" is told in Section III, with due credit to some of the men who have done so much to bring the organization to its present state of efficiency. "What still remains to be done" is not forgotten.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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August A. Miller, Editor

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Editorial



Effects looking toward an adequate appropriation on the part of the National Government for funds to indemnify farmers of the United States for losses of cattle affected with bovine tuberculosis appear particularly promising.

Through the efforts of the farm and dairy interests the Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended that $6,000,000 be appropriated for this purpose, of which $1,000,000 be immediately available.

This action will assure the dairymen of the United States a return for the cattle affected with tuberculosis, which upon testing, have been ordered killed.

This appropriation will be divided among the various states to be added to similar appropriations for that purpose by the various state legislatures and county officials.

The demand for tuberculosis eradication in dairy cattle appears to be growing by leaps and bounds, due in a great measure to the insistence of local boards of health that the milk supply of cities and towns come from cows that are free from tuberculosis.

The original appropriation, as passed by the National House of Representatives for bovine tuberculosis eradication was $4,203,000. This has now been increased by the senate committee on appropriations to $6,000,000, through the adoption of an amendment proposed by Senator George W. Pepper, of Pennsylvania.

BEWARE OF GARLIC

With the opening of the spring season and the consequent disposition of milk producers to pasture cattle on early grass, the greatest care should be exercised to keep cows off such pastures as may be infected with garlic or other objectionable weeds that may impart an bad odor to the milk.

Consumers object to the these flavors such as garlic and will decrease consumption when they are present.

To protect their markets dealers refuse to accept milk containing such objectionable flavors and odors.

A little precaution and care in turning cows on early pasture may correct the difficulty.

DAIRY COW HAS FINANCED FARMERS WHEN MOST NEEDED

Farmers realized nearly as much from dairy cows during 1925, as from their corn and wheat crops combined, according to figures issued by the National Dairy Council, Chicago.

According to careful estimates based on investigation, the farm value of all dairy products for the year 1925, is $2,700,000,000. This is only about $200,000,000 less than the total farm value of wheat and corn. The government estimate of the combined farm value of the latter being $2,904,269,000.

"But the important fact," states M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, "is that American farmers have marketed their dairy products day by day throughout the year without any accumulated surplus on their hands and have thus received funds with which they have been able to live and help finance their other farm operations, while they still have much of their corn and wheat on hand.

"This vast sum of nearly two and three fourths billions has financed diversified farming in this country and relieved agriculture from what would otherwise have been insurmountable difficulties, especially in view of the accumulated surplus of grains together with the low prices that now prevail. In addition to the cash return to the farmer through the dairy cow he has also been supplied with dairy products for his own family use, which have materially assisted in reducing living expenses."

BUTTER CONSUMPTION SHOWS INCREASE SINCE 1920

Monthly consumption of butter in the United States has increased nearly 30,000,000 pounds since 1920. Consumption in 1925 is estimated at 159,000,000 pounds a month compared with 130,000,000 pounds in 1920.

The peak consumption was reached in 1924 when 161,000,000 pounds of butter a month was eaten in this country, the slight falling off in 1925 being attributed to a slowing up of production and higher prices. The increase since 1920 is said to be due to improved industrial conditions, educational campaigns stressing the food value of butter, and higher quality of product.

Although the American dairy industry has been stimulated greatly by the increased consumption of butter, department officials declare that there is room for even greater use of butter. The per capita consumption of butter in Canada, for example, is around 27 pounds a year compared with 17 pounds in the United States. Australia and New Zealand, also consume more butter per capita than the United States, the department says.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the organization headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, February 26th, for the general consideration of business.

Those present included the following: H. D. Allebach, Frederick Shangle, Robert F. Brinton, R. W. Balderston, secretary; J. H. Bennetch, Ira J. Book, E. Nelson James, E. H. Donovan, S. Blaine Leyman, A. R. Marvel, Albert Sarig, S. K. Andrews, Charles Preston, H. B. Stewart, S. U. Troutman, R. I. Tussey, F. M. Twining, F. P. Willits, A. B. Waddington, C. C. Tallman, J. A. Poorbaugh and J. B. Meixsel, representing Ivo V. Otto.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors and the various meetings of the Executive Committee, were read by Secretary Balderston and so approved.

The secretary also read the various bills, incurred in the conduct of the associations business since the last meeting of the Board, which were also approved.

Robert F. Brinton, treasurer, presented the financial statement for the months of January and February, which were approved by the Directors. The treasurer also presented the departmental budget of expenses, allotted to each department for the current year, which was also approved.

The following amendment to Article 42 of the By-Laws of the association, was presented by secretary Balderston.

This resolution, has to do with the classification of members requests for a reissuance of stock certificates, lost or destroyed, and which will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board.

Hon. F. P. Willits, secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, then briefly outlined the progress of the work of Tuberculosis Eradication in dairy cattle in that state. He referred briefly to the proposed $6,000,000 appropriation by the National Congress, for the payment of losses of tubercular cattle in the United States.

H. D. Allebach, president, briefly outlined the milk market situation and presented various programs for the conduct of association business, which were approved.

F. M. Twining, in charge of the Testing Department, made a brief report outlining the work of the department, both in connection with milk testing and membership work.

Directors' Reports

Following the disposition of the general business of the association brief reports were made by the various directors, out-lining conditions in their respective territories. In practically every case, reports indicated, there had been no marked increase in production. In instances declines were noted. This in a large measure was due to the loss of cattle undergoing the tubercular test. In many cases these losses are being rapidly replaced. From various sections shortages of farm feeds and roughage were reported.

MARKET CONDITIONS

From the standpoint of production there has been little change in the general situation. On the whole there has been little change in the volume of fluid milk but there seems, particularly in the large consuming centres, a disposition not to resume larger consumption after the holidays, as usually the case. This condition leaves the market well supplied.

In some of the smaller towns, where, heretofore, there has been a slight shortage in supply, conditions are somewhat easier. A sufficient supply is now reported from practically all of these districts.

Weather conditions during the past month have somewhat handicapped milk deliveries, resulting in a temporary shortage, but these conditions were only of a few days duration and had no material effect on the market.

The loss of cattle due to the testing for bovine tuberculosis in some sections of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, has had no material influence on the milk supply although in some sections, quite heavy losses of cattle are reported.

The price of Grade B Market Milk (Basic Quantity) delivered f. o. b. Philadelphia, three per cent butter fat basis, for February was $2.94 per hundred pounds or 6.8 cents per quart. The price of milk of the same grade and butter fat content, at receiving stations in the 51 to 60 mile zone, was $2.37 per hundred pounds.

The price of surplus milk, Class I for February, three per cent butter fat, is $1.73 per hundred pounds, while that for Class II, was $1.37 per hundred pounds. These prices apply at all receiving points in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

The price of surplus milk delievered Philadelphia, was $2.31 for Class I and $1.95 for Class II. This being equivalent to 5 and 4.15 cents per quart, respectively.

Feeds

From many sections come reports of a shortage of roughage for dairy cattle. On the other hand corn has taken a sharp drop in price. At the same time reductions in prices of dairy feeds are to be noted. Some brands of feed have decreased from two to three dollars a ton.

February Butter Market

The month opened with prices comparatively firm, with 92 score, solid packed butter, New York City, quoted at 47 cents. There was however a gradual decline as the month advanced, reaching the low point of 43 cents in mid-month. Better demand then brought a slight rally and there was a slow upward movement, prices at the close of the month being somewhat firmer at 45 cents.

KEEP COWS CLEAN

The flanks and udders of dairy cows should be kept clipped during the winter months. Cows are thus more easily cared for and cleaner milk will result, Pennsylvania State College dairy specialists say.

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT WORK

Report of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, during the months of December, 1925 and January, 1926.

Since the Quality Control Department has been in operation it has made 42,812 inspections. It has issued 18,506 temporary permits and 6,858 permanent permits.

	December	January
Number Sediment Tests	1257	3198
Number Inspections	1976	1556
Meetings	11	10
Attendance	854	1313
Movies	18	7
Number Man Days—Fairs and Exhibits	31	78
Miles Travelled	14285	12908

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1926. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1925.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat New York, 92 score, solid pack, butter price, for the month.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producers at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

FEBRUARY BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
4.05	3.20	6.85
3.65	3.22	6.9
3.7	3.24	6.95
3.75	3.26	7.
3.8	3.28	7.05
3.85	3.30	7.05
3.9	3.32	7.1
3.95	3.34	7.15
4.	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	per qt.	Class II per 100 lbs.	per qt.
3.	$2.31	5.	$1.95	4.15
3.05	2.33	5.	1.97	4.2
3.1	2.35	5.05	1.99	4.25
3.15	2.37	5.05	2.01	4.3
3.2	2.39	5.1	2.03	4.35
3.25	2.41	5.15	2.05	4.4
3.3	2.43	5.2	2.07	4.45
3.35	2.45	5.25	2.09	4.5
3.4	2.47	5.3	2.11	4.55
3.45	2.49	5.35	2.13	4.6
3.5	2.51	5.4	2.15	4.6
3.55	2.53	5.4	2.17	4.65
3.6	2.55	5.45	2.19	4.7
3.65	2.57	5.5	2.21	4.75
3.7	2.59	5.55	2.23	4.8
3.75	2.61	5.6	2.25	4.8
3.8	2.63	5.65	2.27	4.85
3.85	2.65	5.7	2.29	4.9
3.9	2.67	5.7	2.31	4.95
3.95	2.69	5.75	2.33	5.
4.	2.71	5.8	2.35	5.
4.05	2.73	5.85	2.37	5.05
4.1	2.75	5.9	2.39	5.1
4.15	2.77	5.95	2.41	5.15
4.2	2.79	6.	2.43	5.2
4.25	2.81	6.	2.42	2.25
4.3	2.83	6.05	2.47	5.3
4.35	2.85	6.1	2.49	5.35
4.4	2.87	6.15	2.51	5.4
4.45	2.89	6.2	2.53	5.4
4.5	2.91	6.25	2.55	5.45
4.55	2.93	6.3	2.57	5.5
4.6	2.95	6.3	2.59	5.55
4.65	2.97	6.35	2.61	5.6
4.7	2.99	6.4	2.63	5.65
4.75	3.01	6.45	2.65	5.7
4.8	3.03	6.5	2.67	5.7
4.85	3.05	6.55	2.69	5.75
4.9	3.07	6.6	2.71	6.8
4.95	3.09	6.6	2.73	5.85
5.	3.11	6.65	2.75	5.9

MARCH PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Country Receiving Stations

The same quotations, as given during the month of February, apply for the month of March, subject however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

FEBRUARY BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	$2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.303	2.41
31 to 40 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.343	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Class II per 100 lbs.
3.	$1.73	$1.37
3.05	1.75	1.39
3.1	1.77	1.41
3.15	1.79	1.43
3.2	1.81	1.45
3.25	1.83	1.47
3.3	1.85	1.49
3.35	1.87	1.51
3.4	1.89	1.53
3.45	1.91	1.55
3.5	1.93	1.57
3.55	1.95	1.59
3.6	1.97	1.61
3.65	1.99	1.63
3.7	2.01	1.65
3.75	2.03	1.67
3.8	2.05	1.69
3.85	2.07	1.71
3.9	2.09	1.73
3.95	2.11	1.75
4.	2.13	1.77
4.05	2.15	1.79
4.1	2.17	1.81
4.15	2.19	1.83
4.2	2.21	1.85
4.25	2.23	1.87
4.3	2.25	1.89
4.35	2.27	1.91
4.4	2.29	1.93
4.45	2.31	1.95
4.5	2.33	1.97
4.55	2.35	1.99
4.6	2.37	2.01
4.65	2.39	2.03
4.7	2.41	2.05
4.75	2.43	2.07
4.8	2.45	2.09
4.85	2.47	2.11
4.9	2.49	2.13
4.95	2.51	2.15
5.	2.53	2.17

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile one per cwt.
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November 1-15	6.3	2.37
November 16-30	6.8	2.50
December	6.8	2.60
1926		
January 1-15	6.8	2.60
January 16-31	6.3	2.37
February	6.8	2.37

FEBRUARY BUTTER PRICES
92 Score Solid Packed

Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	47	47	45
2	47	47	45
3	47 1/2	47 1/2	45
4	47 1/2	47	45
5	46 1/2	47	43 1/2
6	46	46	43
8	45	44 1/2	42 1/2
9	43 1/2	43	41 1/2
10	44 1/2	44	42
11	44	44	42
12	44	44	42
13	43 1/2	43	42
15	43 1/2	43 1/2	42
16	43 1/2	43 1/2	42
17	43 1/2	43 1/2	42
18	45	44	43
19	45	44	43
20	45	44	43
23	45	44	43
24	46	45	43
25	46	45	43 1/2
26	45 1/2	45	43 1/2
27	46 1/2	46	43 1/2

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	Average per month Class I	Class II
1925		
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	
August	2.05	
September	2.25	
1926		
January	2.15	1.79
February	2.19	1.77

GET CHICKS EARLY

Hatch or buy your chicks early. Early hatched chicks live better, grow faster, and mature more quickly than late hatched ones. The broilers from early hatched chicks also bring a much higher price. Pullets from early hatched chicks are more profitable, because they lay when egg prices are increasing.

Remove the Dirt and You Remove the Bacteria

Dr. Clark's Purity Milk Strainer has reduced the bacteria count from 562,000 to 7,500 by actual test! And this was accomplished simply by removing ALL the dirt from the milk at time of straining,—something no other strainer can do. Think that over!

DR. CLARK'S PURITY MILK STRAINER

is guaranteed to get ALL the dirt and sediment out of the milk or we will refund your money. Thousands of farmers and dairymen, as well as creameries and condenseries have proved this. And the Purity is easy to keep clean. No fuss and muss bothering with cloths, etc. Made in two sizes: 10 Qt. and 18 Qt.

Ask your dealer to show you a Purity Strainer. If he doesn't handle them, write us direct for literature and prices, giving your dealer's name.

Purity Stamping Co.
Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.



PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

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Beautiful, Wonderful Winter Layers
Large White Eggs. Always command top prices. 262-331 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. Hardy—Vigorous. Bargains in Baby Chicks—Stock—Supplies. Free feed with chicks. 5% discount if ordered now. Delivery when wanted. The Illustrated Valuable Catalog Free. Write today. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 134 Center Hall, Pa.

CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS RAPIDLY REDUCED BY AREA PLAN

Carrying the campaign of eradicating animal tuberculosis to areas where it is very strongly entrenched is one of the newer developments in the Nation-wide program to rout the disease. A survey just completed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the aggressive action taken by many counties.

The eradication of tuberculosis under the "area" plan is now being conducted in 34 of the 98 counties having more than 15 per cent. of tuberculosis infection among cattle, and in 54 of 165 counties containing cattle that are tuberculous to the extent of more than 7 per cent. but not more than 15 per cent. Thus, about one-third of the most badly infected counties have eradication work under way. Two of the counties, formerly very seriously affected, have already reduced the infection to 0.5 per cent. or less and are in the "modified accredited area" class.

There are 241 counties in the country where tuberculosis among cattle exists to the extent of more than 3 per cent. and up to 7 per cent. Of these counties 93 are conducting area work to eradicate the disease and 8 of them already have qualified as modified accredited areas. The work is also going forward rapidly in the more lightly affected areas where sentiment strongly favors eradicating the disease before it becomes more serious.

More Money from Your Crops!

Accepting low big-crop prices for home grown feeds in the face of profitable milk prices is to sell your "birthright for a mess of pottage"—without getting the pottage.

Not many dairyman will sell feed when it is so obvious that to sell is to lose. Home grown feed stuffs will be fed. But to feed them alone, unbalanced, is as costly a mistake as not to feed them at all. Unbalanced rations are wasteful because they do not contain ALL the elements milk is made from.

Thousands get milk at low cost, and insure a real profit by feeding



International Special DAIRY FEED

with forage, corn and other home grown grains, thus rounding out a ration that supplies ALL the milk-making elements.

Choice ingredients, rich in nutrients, necessary minerals, proteins, fats and carbohydrates, and scientific mixing with high-grade black strap molasses, make SPECIAL DAIRY the greatest dairy ration ever developed. Fed either alone or with home grown feedstuffs it insures economical production.

SPECIAL DAIRY is sweet, tasty, appetizing. Cows eat more, digest better, give more milk, pay more for feed. Fed with SPECIAL DAIRY, almost any home grown feed can be sold to cows for more than it will bring on the market.

What would even two extra quarts daily from every cow mean in a year? Thousands are getting these extra profits. You can too. Start now, order a trial ton of SPECIAL DAIRY from the local feed dealer today.

20 Extra Quarts Guaranteed!

Valuable Farm Magazine FREE

Monthly Magazine—PROFITABLE FEEDING—Contains valuable feeding information, concerning all classes of livestock also Government and Experiment Station reports. We will be glad to send you this Farm Magazine every month for one year FREE. MAIL COUPON TODAY.



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Town.....

State.....

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COST LESS — PRODUCE MORE

BATTLE CREEK SCORES AGAIN FOR PURE FOODS

It is nearly twenty years ago that Dr. Clark and W. T. Hulscher were working together as Dairy and Food Inspectors for the State of Michigan. In their work among the milk producers of the state, they found a woeful lack of an effective method of straining milk. True, the milk producers were using the then most approved methods of straining, but they did not remove all the dirt and sediment from the milk.

This condition did not satisfy Dr. Clark and Mr. Hulscher, so they proceeded to devise a method of straining that would successfully accomplish the desired result.

After much experimenting, they found that straining through cotton pads was the most satisfactory method. But they also found that this method was entirely successful only when the pads were tightly clamped to the bottom of the strainer. There were a number of strainers then on the market in which cotton pads were used, but the pads were loosely laid in the bottom of the strainer, with the result that the milk, following the line of least resistance flowed around the edges of the pads while only a small portion went through the pad, thereby defeating the very purpose for which the pads were intended.

This discovery led to the perfecting of a means for tightly clamping the cotton pads to the bottom of the strainer thereby making it necessary for every drop of milk to pass through the cotton pads. Repeated tests furnished conclusive proof that this method was entirely successful, for not one particle of dirt or sediment could escape through the cotton pads when thus tightly clamped to bottom of the strainer.

It is now more than ten years since the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer was born, and they now serve millions of milk users in its capacity as a guardian against dirt in milk. Hundreds of tests have been made to prove the efficiency of these strainers, one of which is the practice of pouring milk through a Purity Strainer after it had passed through any ordinary strainer. In every instance the Purity Strainer removed dirt which had passed through the other strainer, but not once has any ordinary strainer been able to get any dirt from milk poured through a Purity Strainer.

1533 COWS GIVE HALF TON OR MORE OF MILK

Thirty-two Pennsylvania cow testing associations tested 11,485 cows during December, the monthly report of results announced by the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service shows. Of this number 1324 produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat and 1533 gave more than a half ton of milk.

The Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association of Blair county had the largest number of tested cows, 567. The Carbon-Lehigh association led the 40-pound butterfat producers' list with 94, and the same organization had the largest number of 1000-pound milkers, 140.

A registered Holstein, owned by L. A. Zimmerman, of the Carbon-Lehigh group, topped the individual milk producers with 2,821 pounds. The highest butterfat producer was in the same herd, making an output of 103 pounds for the month. The highest 10-cow average in butterfat went to the Carbon-Lehigh association on 79.1 pounds.

Of the 40-pound butterfat producers 460 averaged 50 or more pounds, and 831 of the 1000-pound milkers went above 1,200 pounds.

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How often have you wanted a barnyard that would stay clean the year 'round?

Concrete barnyard pavement is sanitary, serviceable, easy to drive over and to keep clean, moderate in first cost and permanent.

A concrete barnyard saves tons of valuable Manure.

It puts an end to tramping around in the mud—an efficient labor saving improvement which will pay for itself in a very short time.

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OFFICES IN 31 CITIES

What would You Do

If —if you found your pure-bred Holstein cows infected with abortion? Walter Rasmussen found 40 cows affected. He began using B-K. No more losses.

What would you do if your best cows aborted and stayed sterile? Mr. Mann used B-K and says, "It sure did the work, as the arrival of strong, healthy calves is proving."

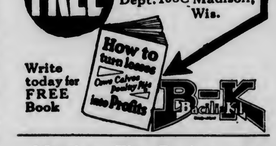
What would you do if your valuable calves began to scour and die? W. McClary says, "I had 33 calves too weak to stand. With B-K I saved them all."

What would you do if a valuable cow retained her afterbirth? C. Davis says that in his 20 years as herdsman, "There is nothing like B-K for treating retained afterbirth."

Every day we get letters, "After using B-K, losses stopped." But don't wait till losses start—get B-K and use it. The B-K plan prevents as well as stops germ diseases. Write for free book explaining our B-K plan that is making thousands of herds and flocks immune from disease and saving heavy losses.

B-K is a clean, clear, safe, non-poisonous germ-killer—a thorough disinfectant that leaves no odor. B-K is concentrated. You dilute it to use. Costs ½ to 2c per gallon of dilution ready to use. Buy a jug at your dealer's. Money back if not satisfied.

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INTERSTATE FIELDMEN AND QUALITY CONTROL FORCES HOLD INTERESTING MEETING

A conference of the field forces of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council was held in the offices of those organizations on Saturday, February 27th.

The problem under discussion was some research method of determining the proper and most economical methods of lighting and ventilating dairy barns. Tuberculin testing throughout many sections of the Inter-State territory being carried on, in many cases with heavy losses occurring to the dairy farmers, it is the opinion of many authorities that the high percentage of reactors, in some cases, is caused by the cows being housed in barns that are not properly ventilated and lighted.

Means of obtaining proper light and ventilation in the common Pennsylvania "bank barn" present problems that are unique to this district alone. This type of barn does not exist in many dairy sections of the United States, and, for that reason little attention has been given to the problem of securing proper light and ventilation in this type of barn.

The proposal was made that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council; Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station, together with the Portland Cement Association, carry on jointly some investigations and experimental work in meeting this problem, having in view the most economical and practical means of securing light and ventilation, if possible, to work out plans whereby these points now lacking in our dairy barns might be improved by the farmer himself without engaging the services of carpenters or mechanics to make the changes.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. Grant Lantz of the Agricultural Engineering Department, School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College. Remarks were also made by Mr. N. S. Grubbs of the Portland Cement Association.

FARM FLOCK EGG YIELDS ANNOUNCED BY PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

The 209 White Leghorns in the flock of Charles C. Luehm, McKeesport, led the demonstration farm flocks of 100 or more pullets during December, the most recent report of the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service shows. They averaged 18.7 eggs per bird.

Other leaders in this division were: R. H. Fisher, Butler, 492 birds, 18.3 eggs per bird; W. L. Pellam, Emporium, 167 birds, 17.4 eggs; William Heimberger, Saltsburg, 936 birds, 17.3 eggs; W. W. Hatfield, Mansfield, 815 pullets, 16.9 eggs, and F. A. McKelvey, Atlantic, 473 birds, 16.9 eggs. All were White Leghorns.

Leading flocks among those of 50 or more hens were owned by Fred Haller, Hollidaysburg, 100 hens, 6.5 eggs each; Henry Shattuck, Erie, 219 hens, 5.1 eggs; John Davie, New Sheffield, 140 birds, 5 eggs; E. F. Goss, Lewistown, 79 hens, 4.8 eggs; J. Perry, Dallas, 185 birds, 4.6 eggs each. All were White Leghorns.

The five highest flocks of more than a hundred hens and pullets were those of J. W. Brown, Erie, 360 birds, 13.7 eggs each; A. E. Miller, Newville, 210 birds, 13 eggs, Orwell Ridge Farm, Rome, 1025 birds, 12 eggs; Harry A. Bair, Ruffsdale, 330 birds, 10.4 eggs; Mrs. I. V. Otto, Carlisle, 318 birds, 10 eggs. All but the Orwell Ridge flock were White Leghorns. That was mixed.



Clean Milk At Less Cost Than Dirty Milk

Earn the high premiums paid for "Grade A" milk. Yet make your milk at less than the cost of producing the high count, "smelly" milk that is barred from most city markets, Swiss Cheese Factories, and every other place where pure, clean milk is demanded. You can do it with the Pine Tree Surge Milker. We absolutely GUARANTEE it.

Only 4 Pieces of Rubber to Wash

We can guarantee clean milk with the Surge because it is so easy to wash that any man can keep it clean without wasting all the time he has saved by machine milking.

There are no long milk tubes to breed bacteria. Just the four teat cup inflations to wash. No claws to cause trouble. Just the simple pail and lid.

The Surge can be taken all apart—washed *clean*—and put away in less time than you would spend getting any other milker ready for washing.

The Surging Action Milks Better

See it "Surge" and you will realize that here is an entirely new idea in machine milking. It milks cleaner and quicker—milks cows no other machine *can* milk. It leaves the teats and udders in perfect condition—always. The *surging action* does it.

Many breeders who never before allowed a milking machine on their cows, are now enthusiastic users of the Surge. We can prove to *you*, just as we did to them that this wonderful method has positively revolutionized machine milking. Don't buy any milker until you see what a wonderful job of milking the Surge will do.

If you want more profit from your cows

MAIL THIS COUPON

If you are already selling your milk at premium prices, we will show how you can cut your labor production cost in *half*. If you are selling at the ordinary market price, we will show you how to make milk that will bring top premium prices. At the same time we will prove that the Surge will cut your production cost, whether you are now milking by hand or with one of the old type claw machines.

You complain that your cows are not making the profit they ought to. Here is your chance to find out how you can cut the cost of production—and sell for a higher price at the same time.

We don't ask you to buy anything on mere claims. We stand ready to PROVE every statement made in this advertisement. All you have to do is to mail the coupon. It does not obligate you to anything. All it does is to tell us that you are interested. The rest is up to us. If you really want to make more money out of your cows, mail the coupon today!

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.

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Any man who wants to buy a Pine Tree Surge Outfit after our free demonstration, can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure with you to keep the cost down by using any equipment you may have already installed in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it'll amount to. Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you to do a thing but listen to the proposition we have ready to make you. Mail coupon now!

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Please send me, without cost obligation, your special offer on the SURGE Milker.
(Please give this information)

Number of cows milked..... What power will you use—
Gas engine?..... Electricity?..... Electricity,
state what current..... ; what voltage.....

(The SURGE Vacuum system operates on ¾ the horsepower required by two systems. Our electric pump can be run on the current from any farm lighting plant.)

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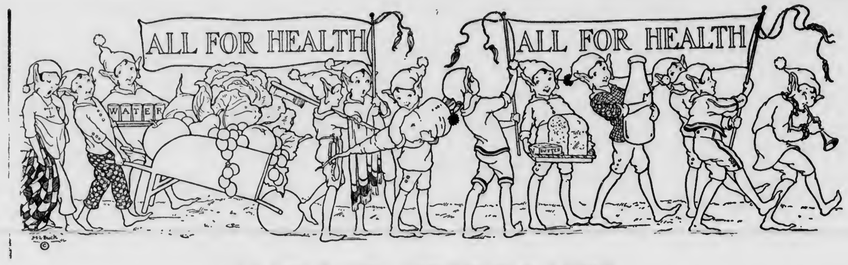
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PLAN NOW—PROFIT LATER

Who does not know the peculiar satisfaction of the first water cress or the early radishes and lettuce? With water cress growing in the streams, the young poke shoots, dandelions and various other native greens right at hand in the woods and fields, there is no reason for the farm diet to be deficient in greens after the early spring.

The vegetable garden has, as a rule, been too much slighted on many farms. On the other hand, many farms have proved the home garden to be an entirely practical proposition. He who has never eaten peas, corn, or lima beans "right out of the patch" does not know the pleasures of a home garden. Select a piece of ground near enough to the house to be conveniently accessible to the house wife. Let it be large enough to cultivate with a horse. This simplifies and speeds up the cultivation. Then fence it to keep out chickens, stray cows and any other farm live stock which would consider the garden good pasturage. Fertilize it generously and make it a rule to keep it cultivated as regularly as the farm crops.

Plan your garden planting program in advance. Consult your county agent as to varieties best suited to your locality. Arrange for a continuous supply throughout the season of such standbys as corn, and peas. Plant enough to preserve or store for winter use.

The following budget has been sent out by the Pennsylvania State College. Remember the figures are for one person. Multiply by the number in your household. Remember, too, that you want to plant *in addition* enough to feed the family through this summer. Good luck to the garden!

CANNING AND STORAGE BUDGET

Every Person Needs Two Vegetables A Day Besides Potatoes

1. *Greens* twice a week, such as spinach, kale, young chinese onions, young string beans, green peas, swiss chard, beet tops, New Zealand spinach, wild greens, and asparagus.
2. *Tomatoes* twice a week. Other vegetables should not be substituted for them.
3. *Raw Vegetables twice a week,* such as cabbage, lettuce, raw carrots, celery endive, dandelion, greens, chinese cabbage, or cutlaf chicory.
4. Use occasionally corn, dried beans, squash and parsnips.

On the basis of above rules the approximate amounts requiried by each person for the seven winter months are—

Canned Vegetables

Greens, 15 pints
Tomatoes, 16 pints
Other Vegetables, 36 pints, such as
- Young carrots, 8 pints
- String beans, 8 pints
- Young beets, 6 pints
- Peas, 5 pints
- Corn, 5 pints
- Asparagus, 2 pints
- Lima beans, 2 pints

Stored Vegetables

Raw (celery, cabbage, etc) 12 to 15 lbs.
Carrots, 10 pounds
Onions, 15 pounds
Turnips, 8 pounds
Beets, 8 pounds
Celery, 6 pounds
Parsnips and salsify, 6 pounds
Potatoes, 125 pounds
Squash

(Enough should be stored to allow for some spoilage).

USE OF FISH IN THE DIET

Isn't it a treat when "the boys" go fishing and bring home some fine trout or a nice white perch! Our home menus sometimes wax a bit monotonous and fish or some sea food now and then offer a delicious variation.

Inland people frequently make very little use of fish in the diet. If the fish from fresh waters near the farm are what you use most frequently, it is wise to find out about the safety of the water. Frequently drains from towns up stream, or the refuse from factories situated somewhere on the banks will pollute the water in your quiet little creek. Polluted water affects the fish so that they are dangerous for consumption. Salt water fish is less apt to be contaminated from this cause.

When buying fish you can determine its freshness by examining the flesh. If it is firm, and the eyes and gills are bright, the fish is fresh. Fresh fish in season adds much value and palatability to the meal.

When your fish is brought home, do not put it in the ice box or spring house near other food as its strong odor will permeate the whole place. Dairy products especially will adopt the fishy flavor and will be most objectionable. Some housewives keep an empty tin lard pail with a cover for this particular purpose.

According to Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, fish is valuable in the diet because:

1. It contains muscle building material.
2. Fish fats contain valuable substances (vitamins A and B). The latter is essential to normal bone and tooth development.
3. Salt water fish contains iodine, which helps in the prevention and cure of simple goitre.

Most fish is more easily digested than meat with the exception of salmon and mackerel which contain a high percentage of fat.

Baking or broiling are the best methods for preparing fish to retain its flavor and digestibility. Fried fish should be served seldom for the same reason that all fried foods should be used sparingly. They are very indigestible.

Among the shellfish, the most common are oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, scallops and shrimp. These are all considered delicacies and are appropriate to be served when you are having company for lunch or dinner.

The best way to serve oysters is raw on the half shell, or creamed. Then they are palatable and digestible. But serve oysters only in months containing R's. That means that from September to April is the season for oysters. In the summer months they are not only unpalatable but very apt to cause ptomaine poisoning.

Next in value to oysters come clams which are delicious served raw, steamed, in soups or chowders.

Crabs and lobsters can be obtained all year round but are particularly in season in the spring and summer. When fresh, crabs are not difficult to digest, but lobsters are always hard to digest.

Both crabs and lobsters change their shells, and soft shell crabs, a great delicacy are those which have recently shed their old shells, and the new shells have not had time to harden.

Lobsters and crabs are a mottled green when raw but change to red when they are boiled. They are put into the salted boiling water while they are still alive.

Shrimps, in season from May to October, are most frequently used in salads.

Baked Stuffed Fish

Clean any large (3-4 pounds) fish and sprinkle with salt both inside and out. Stuff and **sew. Cut 3 diagonal gashes** on each side of the backbone and insert narrow strips of fat salt pork. Place in a greased pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Brush with melted butter. Dredge with flour. Bake one hour in a hot oven. Garnish with lemon and parsley.

Stuffing

1 c. cracker or bread crumbs (grated fine)
¼ c. melted butter ⅛ tsp. pepper
¼ tsp. salt Few drops onion juice
Parsley, Capers, Pickles } 1 tsp. each finely chopped if desired.

Creamed Oysters

1 pint oysters
1½ cups medium cream sauce
½ tsp. celery salt

Clean, and cook oysters until plump and edges begin to curl; drain, and add to White Sauce seasoned with celery salt. Serve on toast or in patty shells. One-fourth cup sliced mushrooms are often added to Creamed Oysters.

Medium Cream Sauce

1 c. milk ½ tsp. salt
2 tbsps. flour ⅛ tsp. pepper
2 tbsps. butter

Melt the butter, stir in the flour and seasoning, add milk gradually and stir to avoid lumps. Use a double boiler, if possible. Cook 15-20 minutes to improve the flavor.

Clam Chowder

1 qt. clams 1 sliced onion
4 c. potatoes cut in ¾ inch cubes 1 tbsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper
1½ inch cube fat salt pork 4 tbsp. butter
4 c. scalded milk

Clean and pick over clams, using one cup cold water; drain, reserve liquor, heat to boiling-point, and strain. Chop finely hard part of clams; cut pork in small pieces and try out; add onion, fry five minutes, and strain into a stewpan. Parboil potatoes five minutes in boiling water to cover; drain and put a layer in bottom of stewpan, add chopped clams, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge generously with flour, add remaining potatoes, again sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and add two and one-half cups boiling water. Cook ten minutes, add milk, soft part of clams, and butter; boil three minutes. Reheat clam water to boiling point, and thicken with one tablespoon butter and flour cooked together. Add to chowder, just before serving.

The clam water has a tendency to cause the milk to separate, hence is added at the last.

Broiled Live Lobster

Live lobsters may be dressed for boiling at market, or may be done at home. Clean lobster and place in a buttered wire broiler. Broil eight minutes on flesh side, turn and broil six minutes on shell side. Serve with melted butter. Lobsters taste nearly the same when placed in dripping pan and baked fifteen minutes in hot oven, and are much easier cooked.

To Split a Live Lobster. Cross large claws and hold firmly with left hand. With sharp-pointed knife, held in right hand, begin at the mouth and make a deep incision and, with a sharp cut, draw the knife quickly through body and entire length of tail. Open lobster, remove intestinal vein, liver, and stomach, and crack claw shells with a mallet.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING ON T. B. APPROPRIATION

The Senate Committee on appropriations showed extreme interest in tuberculosis eradication at the hearing held on February sixteenth. The illustration on page one of this issue shows the attendance of a large number of Senators, both members of the Committee and others interested in this subject, as well as representatives of farm organizations, state departments of agriculture and prominent physicians from all over the country. There were a large number of the states represented at the hearing including Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland. Two ex-Directors of Health, of Chicago, Doctor Robertson and Doctor Evans, and the present Director, Dr. Bundesen, were also present. Members of the governor's special committee on tuberculosis eradication also represented the state of Illinois.

The national agricultural organizations were all represented. The representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association present were Messrs. H. D. Allebach and R. W. Balderston. Secretary F. P. Willits, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, was present. The chairman of the committee, Senator McNary, of Oregon, is in the foreground. Senator Copland, of New York, a noted authority on health, formerly Director of Health of New York City, was addressing the committee at the time the picture was taken. The hearing was on an amendment increasing the national appropriation for indemnifying farmers for cattle killed because of their infection of bovine tuberculosis, to $6,000-000, introduced by Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania.

All present united in stressing the importance of the tuberculosis eradication work at the present time in view of the great demand for tuberculin tested milk on the part of our great consuming centers. It was estimated by authorities present that if the present rate of progress was kept up, bovine tuberculosis can be eradicated in the United States in the next ten years.

COWS ON DUTY

Those In This District Make Good Record, as Figures Show

Report of West Chester Cow Testing Association for the month of January, George Hannum, tester;

Number herds tested, 19; cows in milk, 470; cows dry, 20; number of cows sold unprofitable, 3; number cows producing over 40 lbs. fat, 94; number cows producing over 50 lbs. ft, 34; number cows producing over 1,000 lbs. milk, 174; number cows producing over 1,200 lbs. milk, 82.

Ten highest producing cows in butter fat for month:

Owner	Breed	Lbs. Milk	P. C. Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
M. L. Jones, P. H. B.		2486	3.4	84.5
E. P. Allinson, Gr. Jr.		1388	5.0	69.4
M. L. Jones, P. B. H.		1974	3.5	69.0
Ed. Quigley, P. B. H.		1860	3.6	66.9
M. L. Jones, P. B. H.		2151	3.1	66.6
Wm. Rhoades, Gr. H.		1587	4.2	66.6
M. L. Jones, P. B. H.		1850	3.6	66.6
C. H. Marshall, P. B. H.		1705	3.9	66.4
M. L. Jones, P. B. H.		2126	3.1	65.9
M. L. Jones, P. B. H.		1780	3.5	65.8

Maybe you KNOW the MAN ... who wrote this Letter!

"I have fed cows (20 to 30 per year) for 33 years and I honestly believe Larro to be the best, safest and most productive feed ever offered to the American dairy farmer, and I have used almost every feed ever grown or concocted."

The name and address of the writer of this letter will be supplied on application. He may not live in the same locality as you do but it is practically certain that in your neighborhood there is a dairyman who might have written it.

For evidence that Larro increases both milk and profits from milk, go to him; look at his cows and at his balance sheet. These tell the Larro story of sustained performance better than we can tell it in words.

This typical Larro feeder, representative of many thousands of satisfied Larro users throughout the country, runs his dairy on a business-like basis. He keeps only the good, profitable cows, and keeps them at their best.

When he first bought Larro he wanted, of course, an immediate increase in milk—and he got it. But more important, since he's in the business for the "long haul", he wanted to build condition in his cows and assure regular reproduction of sturdy, healthy calves. He wanted to lengthen the producing life of his herd, and at the same time he wanted all the milk his cows were capable of producing.

He has found that Larro gets these results. He knows it is "profit over feed costs" that counts, and his records tell him that Larro increases his profit margin.

Write for our folder, "What Your Neighbors Say", which tells the experience of nearby Larro feeders. Better still—try Larro yourself and learn why Larro feeders are becoming more numerous and more enthusiastic year after year.

There is a dealer near you



THE LARROWE MILLING CO.
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Larro

The Safe Ration For Dairy Cows



Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds — as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for your cows. (128)

HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND STANDARD QUALITY COMBINED

For many years the efforts of poultry breeders to improve their flocks were confined largely to breeding for the type and color demanded by the "Standard of Perfection," and little attention was paid to developing high egg production. In the last few years, however, more interest has developed in the production of high egg-laying strains.

To show that high egg production and good standard quality can be combined to a high degree in chickens, and to encourage breeding along these lines, was the purpose of the exhibit displayed by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show held in New York City a few weeks ago.

The male birds of the department's exhibit were all of excellent standard quality and were bred from hens which had laid from 200 to 290 eggs in their pullet year. Most of them had a pedigree which included several generations of producers of 200 eggs or more. The exhibit included male birds of the Barred Plymouth Rock breed, the Rhode Island Red breed, and the White Leghorn breed, demonstrating that high egg production is not confined to the White Leghorns.

Breeding fowls for high egg production was given a great stimulus by the inauguration of egg-laying contests in this country about 15 years ago. These contests are now being held in every section of the country. A number of hens entered in these official contests have laid more than 300 eggs in one year. The highest producing hens are now coming from flocks which have been pedigree bred for egg production for a period of years. A large per cent. of the hens entered in these contests are White Leghorns, but just as large egg records have been made by other popular breeds, such as Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and Wyandotte.

Know Prices

And know feeds. Protect your pocketbook by knowing prices and by making sure that you are getting the Ration best adapted to your herd.

Complete formulae and weekly price lists on our eight Michigan State Rations will be sent any herd owner on request. Send today!

MICHIGAN STATE RATION

An Open Formula, Scientifically Balanced Dairy Feed.

Used by State Herds of Michigan, Cow Testing Associations, Michigan State Grange and thousands of Dairymen.

Eight different Formulae according to need of herd.

Increases Milk Production and Dairy Profits.

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Fill out and mail this Coupon





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Extension Service

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OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

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WOOD and CEMENT STAVE
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SPECIAL PRICES NOW
CASH or MONTHLY Payments



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FERN-DELL GUERNSEYS
Advance of Fern-Dell (81175) Born—May 13, 1922; Sire—Elmway's Edward (83046): Dam—June Rose of Liberty Prairie (96057): Dam has official record of 573.4 lbs. butter fat and 11589.1 lbs. of Milk. This bull has several daughters in our herd. Write for new sales list. Come and see what Fern-Dell is doing.
Larsen's Fern-Dell Guernsey Farms
A. W. Fox, Mgr. Green Bay, Wis. Box 918 E

AVOID FREEZING MILK

Don't let the milk and cream freeze. The creaming ability of milk is injured by freezing and it is difficult to get a good test with frozen milk. It is also difficult to accurately test cream which has been frozen. It makes poorer butter because of the partial destruction of fat globules. There is also considerable loss in weight when milk freezes, due to not being able to get all of it out of the can.

CORRECTION.

In the February issue of The Milk Producers' Review, we learn that the information furnished us by Pennsylvania State College, in reference to the awards made for Grade "B" Raw Market Milk at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, was incorrect in one particular.

The list published showed Howard Sheets, Churchville, Pennsylvania, with a score of 95.60, as being No. 10 on that list. The producer entitled to this classification should have been No. 10, A. L. Dolby, Downingtown, Pennsylvania, R. D. 1, with a score of 96.15.—Editor.

I'M GONNA MILK SOME MO'

I went to milk old Brindle,
But Brindle kicks like sin,
I sat down on a milkin' stool,
Then got right off agin.

As I went sailin' through the air
And lit upon my neck,
I said to all who cared to hear,
I'll milk no more, by heck.

These scrub cows, they don't give much milk
And that is hard to get,
I'm gonna leave this run-down farm
And make my fortune yet.

(Chorus for first three stanzas)
Oh, I ain't gonna milk no mo', no mo',
I ain't gonna milk no mo',
I'm goin' in and tell my dad,
I ain't gonna milk no mo'.

My dad has joined the C. T. A.,
I'm glad as I can be,
We're makin' money by the peck,
We'll soon beat old John D.

The tester man, he comes around
And tells us what to feed,
And every farmer in the lot
Tries hard to be the lead.

My dad, he built a silo,
He said 'twas business sense,
And then he got some pure-bred cows—
That old man ain't so dense.

Our pure-breds said unto the scrubs,
We don't mean to be rash,
But just to tell you what we think—
You'll soon be corned-beef hash.

They tell me that the farmstead
Is a dawg-gone lonesome place,
But when you run it like you ought
This surely ain't the case

Chorus:
Oh, I am gonna milk some mo', some mo',
I am gonna milk some mo',
I'm goin' in and tell my dad,
I am gonna milk some mo',
Tune: It Ain't Gonna Rain
Eula G. Lincoln. Minnesota
Reprinted from Hoards Dairyman.

Uncle Ab says starting the New Year right sometimes means finishing up the old year well.



Here's How to Avoid Losses at CALVING

What chances you take—what losses you suffer, when you leave to luck the health of your cows as they approach and go through calf-birth.

At this critical time—when the requirements of winter feeding alone impose a heavy burden on her vitality a cow needs outside assistance to maintain her health and productive vigor.

Kow-Kare supplies this help in just the form most needed—by building up the vigor of digestive and genital organs so that disorders and diseases cannot gain a foothold. To insure strong, productive cows and healthy calves Kow-Kare is used regularly in thousands of the best dairies.

Kow-Kare does more than fight disease—it puts more milk into your pails by enabling your cows to assimilate *all* the milk-values in the feed consumed. It stops feed-waste—puts added dollars on your milk check. A tablespoonful in the feed one week each month works wonders—an improvement you can't help seeing.

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to fight cow diseases, and the part Kow-Kare plays in treating Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for free copy. If you have the least trouble finding Kow-Kare at your feed dealer's, general store or druggist's we will send it postpaid. Large size $1.25; medium, 65c.



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Save yourself *all you can* on your silo, without sacrifice of quality. With the Unadilla you have a liberal discount for an early shipment order—a worthwhile discount for cash.

Write now for all details and our big catalog. Ask too, about our storage tanks, water tubs and vats. Easy payments if desired.

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By using Aborno, the pioneer guaranteed remedy. Easily administered—rids animal's blood of abortion germs—stops losses—prevents barrenness.
Write for valuable free booklet, with letters from users all over the United States.
ABORNO LABORATORY
32 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

Kerlin White Leghorn CHICKS $8.73 net profit each in 1 year made by W. L. Mowan, Hardy, Virginia. Wonderful Winter layers. Large white eggs—trap nested 200-301 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest winners. Raised in CHICK—STOCK—SUPPLIES. Free feed with chicks. Big discount now. Valuable catalog free.
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 34 Center Hall, Pa.

DELAWARE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ASS'N. HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Delaware County Agricultural Extension Association held its annual meeting, in co-operation with the Delaware County Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, March 2nd at the Brinton's Lake Club near Concordville.

The session opened with an address illustrated by lantern slides, by Dr. E. M. Gress, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture on "The Wild Flowers of Pennsylvania. Dr. R. A. Dutcher, of Pennsylvania State College made an interesting address, also illustrated with lantern slides on "Vitamines in Fruits and Vegetables."

Over 150 members and guests participated in the annual dinner.

Following the dinner a brief address was made by J. Gordon Fetterman, president of the Delaware County Agricultural Extension Association, who introduced as the first speaker, Mr. Howard Cloud, of the Delaware County Agricultural Society, who outlined the policies of the combined groups.

Brief addresses were also made by Robert W. Balderston, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, H. G. Niesley. Pennsylvania State College, spoke on the "Trend of Agriculture in Delaware County," while H. R. Wilcox, County Agent, outlined the policy and programs of the extension work in the county during the past year. The secretary and the treasurer of the association made the usual report.

The following officers of the Delaware County Agricultural Extension Association were elected to serve for the current year: President, Arthur S. Linville; vice president, William Evans; secretary, Mrs. Robert W. Balderston; treasurer, Rowland Evans.

SECOND ANNUAL DAIRY SCHOOL
Midway, Sussex County, Delaware
February 18, 19, 1926
(Continued from page 1)

also stressed the necessity of a clean stable and surroundings especially at calving time, proper feeding and methods used in "drying off" dairy cows.

Mr. H. D. Davis, of the Supple-Wills-Jones Milk Company, said, "We want every producer to make a profit and we are interested that he does because if the producer is not making a profit he is not satisfied and it is our job to keep both producer and consumer satisfied."

Frederick Shangle, Vice President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association related the history of the association and briefly outlined the price of "A" milk.

E. H. Donovan, Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association representing the State of Delaware, told of the value of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, comparing prices producers received before the association was formed and after it began to function.

Del Rose Macan, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, read several health stories and presented a parody, "The Radio Talk."

The future of agriculture was very creditably pictured by Dean C. A. McCue, of the University of Delaware.

Plans for recording testing records for every herd in the Nassau community were outlined by Mr. Cohee and County Agent Vaughan as being one of the achievements desired for the ensuing year.

The ladies of the Rehoboth Presbyterian Church did their part on both evenings by preparing and serving chicken suppers.

A New World's Record



Hillstead Farm

—the property of Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, Farmington, Connecticut, in October, 1925, achieved a new world's record for Guernseys with Anesthesia Faith of Hillstead. Age 4½ years. Record 19,741.4 pounds of milk, 1,112.5 pounds of fat.

Sugared Schumacher Feed

With protein added lowers milk costs. Sugared Schumacher Feed helped make this greatest record for Guernseys.



Hillstead Farm, Farmington, Conn.

The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to tell you that Sugared Schumacher Feed was used continuously as part of the grain ration fed Anesthesia Faith of Hillstead 114,354 during her recent World's Record 365 day test as well as during her two previous tests.

We have been mixing Sugared Schumacher Feed in our herd ration and young stock feed for several years, and consider it a good economical feed for growth, condition, and production. Yours truly,

(Signed) David Munson, Farm Mgr.

Sugared Schumacher Feed will help your cows make larger records and larger profits. Under present market conditions Sugared Schumacher Feed combined with Boss Dairy Ration, or other choice high protein feeds, supplies the choicest rations for the milking herd at very attractive prices.

Dairymen everywhere realizing the present market situation are basing the rations for all their live stock on Sugared Schumacher Feed and are making more milk and making it more profitably. [2]

The Quaker Oats Company Address Chicago, U. S. A.

BABY CHICKS FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free. Also have Belgian Hares, Flemish Giants and New Zealand Red Rabbits.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
Ridgewood, New Jersey

KEYSTONE STATE LEADS IN BETTER DAIRY SIRES

Pennsylvania leads the United States in the "Better Dairy Sires" movement. There are 38 bull associations in the state.

Of the 38 associations, 23 are Holstein, 8 are Jersey, 4 are Guernsey, and there are one each of the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Shorthorn breeds. Butler county leads the other counties in the state with seven associations. Four are Holstein, two Guernsey and one Jersey in this western county.

McKean county possesses the unique reputation of being the only county in the United States to have bull associations of the four major dairy breeds, according to S. J. Brownell, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, who has charge of the better sire work in this state. There are three Holstein groups and one each of the Ayrshire, Guernsey, and Jersey breeds.

Ten of the 38 associations were organized during the past year. The first one of these groups was formed in Mercer County in 1916. Eleven associations came into being in 1919, one the next year, four in 1922, and one in 1923.

"These associations demonstrate the value of the right kind of purebred bull," Brownell declares. "In order to be of the most value, however, there should be one of these demonstrations in every county."

PULLETS BABY CHICKS
STATE CERTIFIED AND BLOOD TESTED
Barred Rock White Wyandotte White Leghorn Rhode Island Red

CHICKS ready for shipment after March 1st. Our guarantee of high standard and production values and freedom from Bacillary White Diarrhea infection is backed by New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Certification and Blood Testing. All breeding stock has been Certified and Tested by New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Bureaus of Markets. Safe delivery of chicks within 1200 miles is guaranteed.

PULLETS will be ready for shipment on and after May 1st. Early pullets will be scarce this season because of the coal shortage. We are prepared to raise several thousand pullets this season. Ask for our "raised to order" proposition. All pullets are shipped on approval and guaranteed to satisfy you.

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and hay of all kinds. Write or wire for delivered prices. Weights and grades absolutely guaranteed.
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POWER MILKER $35
Complete READY TO USE WHEN YOU GET IT
Send for catalog and these rules! Milk in 5 minutes! Learn to do it! Get a Stool, Keep in clean. Milk the cows when wet—dry—or in between. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—5 year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!
Ottawa Mfg. Co. Box 4311 4311 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas Wagon Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



To keep pullets laying regularily, watch carefully the amounts of grain and mash consumed daily and feed a ration that will keep up body weight.



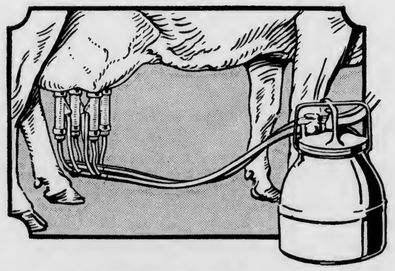
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"Milk me with a DeLaval"

They would Say

IT IS a fact proved by thousands of De Laval Milkers in use on more than half a million cows, that the cows like it better than any other method of milking.

In a recent questionnaire received from 1160 De Laval Milker users in 47 states, this question was asked: "How does it agree with your cows?"



98.52% answered this question favorably.

358 said "Fine."

204 " "All right."

143 " "Good."

132 " "Better than hand milking."

All the rest—except 13 out of 1160— gave favorable answers.

The De Laval pleases the cows because it milks them with the same uniform, gentle and soothing but stimulating action day after day and year after year, without variation. Cows almost invariably produce more milk when milked the De Laval Way than with any other method, and owners say they have less udder and teat trouble with a De Laval. And of course the De Laval saves a great deal of time and is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.

$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

See Your De Laval Agent

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De Laval Cream Separator



The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

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Send catalog checked — Milker ☐ Separator ☐

Name_____

Town_____ R. D._____

State_____ No. Cows_____

INTER-STATE Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME VI WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL, 1926 NUMBER 12

BUTTER TARIFF INCREASED UNDER PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

ADVANCED FOUR CENTS EFFECTIVE APRIL 5th, 1926

A new butter tariff of twelve cents a pound became effective April 5th, 1926, under the terms of the Presidential proclamation, issued March 4th. This constitutes a raise of four cents a pound over the then existing rate.

This proclamation marks the efforts of a long fight before the Federal Trade Commission conducted by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation in behalf of the dairy farmers of the United States.

The case was opened early in 1924, when the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, made application for an upward revision of the tariff rate of eight cents a pound on butter, but the movement was exceedingly slow.

The Commission decided that Denmark was the principal country of competition. It sent a body of investigators to that country to ascertain both agricultural costs and costs of conversion of butter fat into butter. It investigated butter production in this country and made extensive researches from every angle.

It found and published in its preliminary report, in March, 1925, that the average farm cost of producing butter fat in Denmark was 43.71 cents per pound at the farm, while the price returned to the Danish farmer was 40.38 cents per pound. Estimated an average over run of 20.48 per cent., the farm cost of the quantity of butter fat used in one pound of butter, including the interest on investment, was 36.28 cents; while the amount received by the Danish farmers for this amount of butterfat was 33.52 cents. Creamery conversion costs amounted to 3.23 cents per pound. This would give the total Danish cost for a pound of butter at the Danish Creamery of 39.51 cents per pound.

In co-operative territories in the United States, the average farm cost of producing butter fat was 59.57 cents per pound, including interest. The price paid the farmer for butter fat was 49.74 cents per pound. The average overrun was 23.14 per cent, giving a farm cost for the quantity of butterfat used in one pound of butter, including interest, 48.38 cents per pound. The amount returned by co-operatives for the quantity of butter fat used in one pound of butter was 40.38 cents per pound. Conversion and selling costs totalled 3.36 cents per pound, giving a total cost at the creamery for one pound of butter of 51.74 cents.

From this you will see that the American cost in co-operative territory was 12.23 cents per pound greater than Danish costs and this difference is even greater in centralizer territory.

The farm cost of producing butter fat, including interest, in independent and centralizer territory, was 66.80 cents per pound. The price paid the farmer for butter fat averaged 44.03 cents per pound, the average over run was 24.05 per cent. and the average farm cost of the quantity of butter fat used in one pound of butter was 53.85 cents. The cost to centralizers of buying butter fat in a pound of butter averaged 3.25 cents. Conversion and selling cost, 5.37 cents. This makes a total cost of 62.47 cents per pound. However, the centralizers paid only 35.49 cents per pound for the amount of butter fat in a pound of butter, plus 3.25 cents, giving them a total cost of 38.74 cents, to which may be added 5.37 cents or a total cost of 44.11 cents.

Other factors beside actual costs enter into the marketing of Danish butter in this country, particularly the rate of foreign exchange, each contributing their quota, in delaying the report of the commission.

While the findings and the reports of the Commission have been extremely slow in developing, it is at least interesting to note that the final results have been at least in favor of the American dairy farmer in that he is now more adequately protected against the competition of low price products in his American markets.



Scene in the Dairy Cattle Pasture
Pennsylvania State College

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR YEAR OF 1926

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

During the past year agriculture, as a whole, has made some forward progress toward normal stabilization. Apparently the heavy net movement of population away from the farm has declined. Increasing sales of fertilizers, machinery, fencing and building materials indicate that the farm productive plant is being restored.

The gross income from agricultural production for 1925-1926 season will about equal the twelve billion dollar figure of the previous year. The indicated purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities averaged 89 for the year 1925. This index has raised about five points per year since the low 1921 average of 69.

The trend of total crop average has been slightly downward in recent years, while population has been steadily increasing. The production of the principal crops has been at approximately the 1919 level during the past three years.

In short, agricultural production has been so readjusted that the farming industry, as a whole, is now in the best general position since 1920. An important feature of this readjustment has been the better general balance finally achieved in live stock production. However, feed crop acreages last year were so large that the production of most of these crops resulted in prices too low to be satisfactory to those who raise such crops for sale. Farm products, taken all together, still stand at a disparity in exchange for industrial goods and services. Any general expansion in production at this time would tend to place agriculture in a less favorable economic position.

The prospect for active business conditions during the first half of 1926, indicates that the present domestic demand for farm products to be marketed during the early part of the year will be maintained; but for the season for marketing the 1926 crops indications are that domestic demand will be no stronger and probably somewhat weaker than at present. Plans for agricultural production this year should therefore be on a conservative basis.

Farm Labor and Equipment

During this spring and summer no material change in the supply of farm labor and no reduction in the level of farm wages, below that of last year is to be anticipated. Should a marked decline in industrial employment take place toward the end of the year, farmers may expect a more plentiful supply of farm hands and a consequent lowering of wages.

The prices of most lines of farm machinery are now practically the same as a year ago. In many cases, wholesale prices at the end of 1925 were identical with those of the beginning of the year, and it seems that no material changes are to be expected.

In general, it seems that the cost of farm equipment and upkeep will remain at the present comparatively stable level so long as industry continues and the purchasing power of the farmer does not change materially.

Dairy Products

The dairy industry as a whole is in a relatively strong position. The immediate outlook is for fairly satisfactory returns to producers through the present winter. With fewer milk cows and heifers on farms than a year ago and production hardly keeping pace with present trend of domestic consumption, some slight increase in number of heifers raised for milk cows may be desirable. The effect of foreign competition may be greater than during the past two

(Continued on page 6)

MARKETING FLUID MILK IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA*

FUNCTION OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

August A. Miller, Editor The Milk Producers Review

Twenty-seven years ago efforts were made by the dairymen in the territory adjacent to the city of Phiadelphia, Pa., to form and operate an organization that would enable them to secure living prices for their milk.

They organized, for their mutual protection, what was known as the Milk Shippers' Union, which functioned in a more or less efficient way for about twenty years.

Organization and efficiency, in those days, were difficult problems. The important marketing district was largely confined to the city of Philadelphia and probably Camden, N. J.

With the large number of milk dealers operating in this territory, it was not only difficult but in many cases impossible to get real co-operation from the group. From the producers' standpoint, co-operation was equally difficult and was confined to a territory within thirty miles of Philadelphia.

Gradually conditions in the territory changed and the territory embracing the milk supply broadened. Where there were probably 2,000 dealers in the distribution district in the old days, consolidations were steadily absorbing many of the smaller buyers and finally resulted in the formation of a dozen or more "large" dealers, operating in a more concerted fashion.

Along in 1916 milk producers were confronted with economic conditions which appeared to require drastic action. An organization with broader bargaining power, closer co-operation and with an extended permanent development and adequate financing was deemed necessary.

The then existing organization, after careful consideration, was reorganized, and the present Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was formed. There being, at that time, no state laws to cover the requirements of a co-operative bargaining organization in the state of Pennsylvania, the new association was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware.

While under its charter, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association covers exceedingly broad powers, the organization has largely confined its activities to that of a commission sales program.

The association was incorporated on March 14th, 1917. Its charter provided for a capital stock of $100,000 divided into 40,000 shares, with a par value of $2.50 per share. One year after its incorporation the membership grew to a total of 6,000. In 1923, the membership grew to 18,000, while in 1925 it had grown to 19,830.

With this growth in membership has also come a broadening of the milk shed. Under the present marketing conditions, not only the Philadelphia milk supply but that of practically all of the smaller cities and towns in the territory are marketed under the Inter-State selling plan.

In the early days the "milk shed" covered but a radius of probably 30 miles from Philadelphia. It now embraces a territory over 250 miles west and seventy miles north in Pennsylvania, the entire state of Delaware, the eastern shore and parts of western Maryland, and the southern half of New Jersey, including the sea shore area.

How the Association is Managed

The organization is governed and operated by its Board of Directors, twenty-four in number (originally the number of directors was 15 but this was increased from time to time, as the territory became larger). These directors are chosen from the various parts of the production territory, and meet bi-monthly. An Executive Committee of seven (including the president, vice-president and treasurer) functions as the operating management. The directors are elected for a term of three years, and so divided that eight are elected at each annual meeting of the association. The secretary of the association serves as secretary of the board and the Executive Committee.

Membership Contracts

Contracts between the association and its members embody the various conditions under which the association acts for its membership. This agreement provides for the payment of two cents per hundred pounds (4½ quarts) of fluild milk shipped and sold by the association for its stock holders during the life of the contract and also provides for the application of fifty cents of said commission annually as a subscription to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly by the association. The contracts may be revoked upon sixty days' notice in writing, previous to the expiration of any contract period.

These contracts also authorize the various dealers, purchasing of the association members, to deduct this commission from the proceeds of the sale of the milk and to pay the amount of the commission direct to the association.

In such cases where the dealer does not deduct the commission, the various members are billed by the association for the amount of milk shipped.

Local Membership Units

Local units or branches of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association may be and are largely established at points convenient to the membership, in various sections of the producing districts. Some 270 local organizations are now operated. They are self-governed, but shall not be conducted contrary to the by-laws of the association.

How the Association Operates

The general offices of the association are maintained in the Boyertown Building, 1211 Arch Street, Phiadelphia, Pa. From these offices all the activities are directed.

The outstanding activities of the association in connection with the sale of its members' milk include:

A. Adjustment of price agreements.
B. Check testing of members' milk, for butterfat.
C. Settlements with buyers for errors and shortages in payment for members' milk.
D. Collection of information:
 1. Market for dairy products.
 2. Labor statistics.
 3. Dairy feed statistics.
 4. Cost of milk production.
 5. Milk production and distribution, etc.
E. Business and editorial department, "Milk Producers' Review".
F. Educational work (Dairy Council)
G. Complete records of all accounts, with members and dealers.
H. Correspondence with members and complete bureau of information.
I. Legislative bureau (National and State) co-operating with all farm and dairy organizations of benefit to its membership.

Check Testing System

Under the plans of the association, members' milk is check tested in co-operation with the purchasing dealer at all delivery points. This work is done with a trained staff of nine men, who test the farmers' milk. During 1925 (11 months) Sixty-three thousand fifty-eight (63,058) samples of milk were tested. This field force operated at 162 different plants. Over 970 plant inspections as to weighing and sampling of milk were made during the same period. By the work of this department through its check testing system, errors to be corrected have been so reduced that at this time they do not amount to over 5 per cent. This field force also attended 94 meetings and obtained 1212 membership contracts during the eleven month period.

Dairy Council

Six years ago the association saw the need of an educational movement to acquaint the public in the value of milk as a food, and an organization was formed in which the producer and the distributor co-operated in the financing of such an undertaking.

To finance such an undertaking, the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association contribute one cent per hundred pounds, and the buyers of milk contribute one cent per hundred pounds on all milk bought.

The Dairy Council operates under a board of directors in which the producers and distributors have equal representation. Its operation is on a complete health program and its field of activities covers the following scope:

1. Newspaper and magazine articles and motion pictures.
2. Speakers, demonstrations and special health talks to classes for undernourished children.
3. Health plays and stories in the public schools and through other agencies. They all carry the message of "Milk for Health".
4. Exhibits at fairs and window displays.
5. A department of quality control, having to do with the quality of the milk product.

Quality Control Department

This department is an innovation in the voluntary cleaning up of dairy barns, methods of production by producers, as well as methods of distribution by the dealers, looking forward to a safe supply of fluid milk for the consumer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Sanitary regulations as to production and distribution of milk are regularly enforced. A field department of trained men, graduates of agricultural colleges, men with the farmer point of view, are enforcing these regulations. The regulations involve clean cows, clean barns, sanitary facilities, immediate cooling and care of the milk, sanitary regulations on farms and dairies. The failure on the part of a producer to comply with the regulations means that such a producer loses his market with any of the co-operating milk dealers.

Results

And what have been the results of this great forward movement? The milk supply has been greatly improved both at the source and by the distributors. This in itself is a strong factor in the consumption by the public.

This educational and co-operative betterment program has resulted in a greater demand for fluid milk in that it brings forcibly to the child, as well as the adult, the value of milk for health, the consumption of milk and milk products as well as the observance of the teaching of a general health program.

It carries on the same program not only in Philadelphia but in the various cities and towns in the entire Philadelphia Milk Shed, whenever such work is co-operated in by the milk distributor supplying that territory.

NOTE—This article was prepared at the request of the Editorical Section of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and submitted to forty-five cooperative marketing papers as a brief outline of the function and operation of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Operations and plans of other milk marketing associations will be printed in these columns at a later date.

—Editor.

PENNA. TESTING ASSOCIATIONS TEST 13,035 DAIRY COWS

ELIMINATE 120 "BOARDERS"

Thirty-five Pennsylvania associations tested 13,035 cows during January, the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service announces. Coventry association of Chester county led with 572 cows tested. Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association was second with 567, and the Warren-Elk group third with 555 cows.

The Carbon-Lehigh association had 100 of the 1864 cows producing 40 or more pounds of butterfat. The West Chester association in Chester county ranked second, having 94 of the 40-pound cows. Allegheny was third with 86.

In number of 1000-pound milkers, the Carbon-Lehigh and West Chester associations were tied for the leading position with 147 each. The Washington association had 103 and the Allegheny group 102 of the heavy milkers.

Of the 40-pound group of butterfat producers 645 did better than 50 pounds, and 1222 of the 1000-pound milkers passed the 1200-pound mark. Dairymen members of the associations continued to weed out the boarders that never pay their board, selling 120 unprofitable cows. Eleven bulls were purchased.

Cows having warm barns and warm watering places were not affected by the changeable weather of the month, testers' reports show, but continued their normal flow of milk. Many members observed this, so installed watering cups and repaired their barns.

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK OBSERVED APRIL 18 TO 24

"We need wood from the cradle to the grave" has become a common expression in conveying the truth that wood is indispensable to our type of civilization. It requires no imagination to realize that without forests, forest products and the benefits that come from them, life would be destitute of promise.

The United States was originally rich in timber possessions. There were 822,000,000 acres of our soil covered with magnificent forests. The squandering of this heritage in a comparatively short time is a disappointing chapter in our country's history. There remain today but 138,000,000 acres of virgin forests. If there be added to this the 250,000,000 acres of second growth timber having commercial value, the result is our present commercial timber supply. We are consuming wood four times as fast as we are growing it.

The use of our forests has not been responsible for their devastated condition. It has been the abusive methods employed and the ravaging effect of man-caused forest fires. There are today 81,000,000 acres of land in the United States, fit for nothing but to grow trees, that stand idle because of devastation. Pennsylvania contains more than her share of such lands, it being estimated that there are at least 3,000,000 acres in this State capable of producing a profitable wood crop but not doing so now. No country or state can long afford wood extravagance or idle forest land.

Forest fires have taken a tremendous toll from our forests. In 1924, 92,000 forest fires, an average of 250 fires each day in the year, swept the United States, burning on 29,000,000 acres. The needless destruction from these fires has meant a loss to every American, because forest fires are a dead loss. No one can conceivably gain from them. The tragedy is that they are almost entirely man-caused.

We can meet fully all our reasonable needs for wood and have the full benefits of forests, such as good water and healthful recreation, if we give attention to forest land. There is ample land, good for no other purpose than to grow trees, to supply our needs. To do so, however, these lands must be kept free of forest fires and kept productive in timber growth. Every citizen of this country should be interested in the accomplishment of this purpose.

American Forest Week, April 18 to 24, 1926, inclusive, has been designated by the President of the United States as the time during which the public should give particular consideration to our forest situation. Formerly, American Forest Week was devoted entirely to a consideration of forest protection but its scope has been broadened until it now emphasizes all phases of forestry.

Our forests must be protected not only against forest fires but against insects, fungi and abusive cutting methods. The reporting to forest officers of hazardous fire conditions in or near the woods, active participation in the prevention or extinction of forest fires, the planting of forest trees on idle forest land, and the encouragement of more and better forest growth are acts of good citizenship not only during American Forest Week but throughout every week in the year. If we take reasonable care of our forests and forest lands, they will fully repay us and those who will follow us.

DON'T GUESS ABOUT SEED CORN

Seed corn for 1926 planting offers an interesting contrast to that for last year, says the United States Department of Agriculture. From the standpoint of maturing corn, the summer of 1924 was one of the poorest in many years. As a consequence there was every indication that there would not be enough seed corn to go around in the spring of 1925. An active campaign by the agricultural experiment stations and the Federal Department of Agriculture, aided by realization of the very evident danger, resulted in more seed corn being field selected and dried than ever before. Finally, unusually favorable weather during September and October permitted much corn to dry in the field without being damaged for seed purposes. Therefore an abundance of good seed corn was available for planting in 1925.

In contrast, the summer of 1925 was unusually favorable for the rapid development of corn. The crop went into September in excellent condition and the prospects for seed corn were the best. Field selection of seed corn was put off in many cases because of these facts and early freezes occurred before many farmers had selected their seed. These conditions have contributed to a prospective seed corn situation this spring which, while not serious, may be unfavorable.

In Iowa, for example, the temperature during the last week in October was low, zero weather occurring over more than half the State. Corn containing more than 20 per cent. of moisture is ruined for seed purposes when subjected to such temperatures. Conditions similar to those in Iowa occurred over much of the Corn Belt.

Farmers who did not have their seed corn out of the field before the first freeze should test it for germination as soon as possible. Directions for conducting such tests may be had from their State agricultural experiment station or the United States Department of Agriculture. A preliminary test of two kernels from each of 100 ears of the kind to be planted will show whether the seed can be used or whether other arrangements must be made.

BEWARE OF HOG CHOLERA

A farmer in southeastern Pennsylvania recently suffered heavy loss from hog cholera, the infection of which was brought to his farm by some feeder hogs purchased at a local stockyard. These feeder hogs developed cholera and died, and also infected other hogs on the farm.

The field agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, made an investigation throughout the community but did not find additional cases of cholera. They found the stockyards so located and constructed that disinfecting them during the cold months was impossible. Arrangements were made, however, so that in the future all sale hogs for breeding and feeding purposes should be sold direct from the car and not handled from the yards.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, through its field agents and the practicing veterinarians in all parts of the State, are keeping up a close watch for cases of hog cholera and by taking prompt steps for control are able to prevent serious losses to the swine industry.

DATE SET FOR 1927 PENNA. FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The eleventh annual State Farm Products Show will be held during the week of January 17, 1927, according to a decision of the General Committee meeting in Harrisburg on Monday evening, March 1. While the Show will probably be held in Harrisburg, final decision on the place was left to the Executive Committee.

Representatives of twenty-five farm organizations, members of the Pennsylvania State College faculty and officials of the State Department of Agriculture attended the meeting. Reports were heard from Manager H. E. Klugh and other officials on the Tenth Annual Show held this past January. John M. McKee, treasurer, reported that the recent Show was the most successful in the history of the State-wide exhibitions and that a small balance remains in the treasury.

Mr. Klugh reported total exhibits amounting to 3,311, a considerable increase over the number in previous Shows. The number of exhibits of the various products were as follows: corn, 455; small grains, 87; fruit, 419; potatoes, 309; wool, 102; tobacco, 128; dairy products, 155; apiary, 176; eggs, 932; poultry, 487; baby beef, 49; sheep, 12; and pigeons, 1008.

The Executive Committee was reelected. The members of the Committee include F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman; R. H. Bell, Pennsylvania State College, Secretary; Miles Horst, Lebanon, Assistant Secretary; J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Treasurer; H. E. Klugh, Harrisburg, Manager.

Reports from the men in charge of the various exhibits indicate plans for continued expansion in all departments for next year's show. The livestock interests of the State have made plans for enlarging their exhibits from two to three times over previous Shows. The poultry, pigeon and egg exhibits will be likewise considerably enlarged.

Special emphasis was placed upon the junior activities, including boys' and girls' club work and the vocational school projects. A committee consisting of Miles Horst, Lebanon; A. L. Baker, Pennsylvania State College and H. C. Fetterolf, State Department of Public Instruction, was appointed to take charge of the junior department of the 1927 Show.

DELAWARE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ASS'N.

While this organization held its annual meeting at the Brinton Lake Club, early in March, as announced in the March issue of the Milk Producers' Review, the members of the executive committee to serve for 1926 were not elected until a later date. Those elected, who, with the officers, will govern the policies of the extension service during the present year are: J. E. Provan, Boothwyn, Pa., poultry; Paul L. Willits, Ward, Pa., mushroom growing and general farming; Michael Halligan, Brandywine Summit, Pa., Pig Club Leader and general farming; S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, Pa., fruit growing; W. E. Gorman, Media, Pa., general farming; P. A. Campbell, Wawa, Pa., general farm manager; Joseph Shisler, Sr., Glenolden, Pa., vegetable grower; Mrs. Paul L. Willits, Ward, Pa., home economics leader and Carl G. Leech, Norwood, Pa., county superintendent of schools.

GARLIC— KEEP IT OUT OF YOUR MILK

The season of the year when the presence of garlic or other objectionable flavors in fluid milk is again at hand and if proper care is not observed will prove to be a serious menace to the milk producer.

In many sections of the Philadephia Milk Shed cows have come through the winter in rather poor condition, due largely to the lack of natural feeds. Producers will have to exercise unusual care in keeping their cattle off such pastures as may be infested with garlic. In some cases this may be almost impossible. Some may be able to pasture early in the mornings and take their cows off such pastures and allow sufficient time for the garic flavor to be eliminated from the cows system. Feeding dry grain after the cows are taken from the pasture may aid in the elimination of the garlic flavor.

The only satisfactory way of adequately meeting the garlic problem is to plan the farm operations so as to include the growing of sufficient roughage for the dairy herd, so as to carry them, not only through the winter, but well up into the spring months. This would eliminate the necessity of turning cows out on pasture just as soon as anything green showed up in the fields.

In this connection, however, it is realized that every milk producer cannot meet that program. On leased farms, of which there are many in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, tenants have not been able to adjust their crop conditions to meet these problems and for the best interest of the owner as well as the farmer, some modification in the system is absolutely necessary.

Dairymen should make their plans now to operate their farms, from the dairy production standpoint, so as to avoid losses from garlic in their milk in the spring of 1927. Plan to grow sufficient legume hay and plan for the building and filling of a silo. Do this and the two greatest factors, profitable production and elimination of garlic losses will be solved.

With legume hay and a satisfactory amount of corn silage the dairyman not only decreases the cost of production and increases the milk supply but also eliminates losses due to the necessity of hurting pastures and consequent losses in the marketing of milk during the very early spring season.

INTER STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

TESTING DEPARTMENT

Monthly Report

The following figures show the aggregate opperations of all the field men in this department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, for the month of March, 1926.

Number of farm visits	568
Number new membership contracts	138
Number cows signed	1051
Number transfers inactive to active membership	28
Number samples tested	7743
Number meetings attended	9
Total attendance	487
Number plant investigations	90

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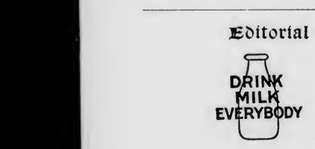
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Editorial



There are two ways of getting something done, the right way and the wrong way.

Notwithstanding the fact that the marketing of milk is the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association's principal function, some producers have a way of carrying on for themselves. Very often this leads to considerable confusion, due in a large measure, to the fact that they are unfamiliar with all the facts in the case.

Several occasions have arisen recently, where, if the full facts of the case were available, much difficulty could have been avoided.

The officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association should be consulted in every case where the marketing of its members' milk is involved. In the majority of cases they are in touch with the conditions involving the general marketing problem and it is easier to start right, than to adjust difficulties after wide spread arguments and discussions, which if properly handled, could be avoided.

The season of "off flavor" milk is at hand.

In some sections garlic flavors have already been observed.

Dealers are advising their producers that milk with garlic or other "off flavors" will be rejected at their receiving stations. Milk with these objectionable flavors is unmarketable as fluid milk.

One cow having access to garlic may taint the flavor of the whole herd unless special care is observed.

When cows have been on garlic infested fields keep them in the open until all traces of the garlic flavor are out of their system.

Heavy losses from milk rejected on account of bad flavors mean a heavy loss to the producers. A little care may save you these losses.

United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1326, will give you important information regarding garlic flavors. Write the Department, Washington, D. C., for a copy.

Pennsylvania State College and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., are co-operating in an effort to find out if adjustments to the basic price plan of selling milk has varied on different types of farms and according to distance from market, also, if dairymen are changing their cows to meet the demand for higher test milk.

The order to carry on this study, a blank form is being sent to a large number of dairymen in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

These blank forms cover a large variety of questions, answers to which are solicited (a envelope requiring no postage stamp, addressed to F. P. Weaver, Department of Agricultural Economics, State College, Pa., is enclosed with the blank form). When a sufficient number of replies have been received the reports will be tabulated and summarized. An average report will then be made available for the benefit of the milk producers of this territory.

Milk producers, who receive these blank forms are urged to answer the questions asked as fully as possible so that an adequate report can be made which will be of mutual interest to all milk producers in the district.

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

The week beginning April 18th, has been designated as American Forest Week and should be nationaly observed. The object for which this week has been set aside can be reached best by following a definite program. Copies of these programs are available and much printed literature dealing with the forests of Pennsylvania may be secured, free from the Department of Forestry and Waters, Harrisburg, Pa.

The week's program is outlined as follows:

Sunday, April 18—Tree and Religion Day.

Monday, April 19—Forest Protection Day.

Tuesday, April 20—Forest Recreation Day.

Wednesday, April 21 — Community Forest Day.

Thursday April 22—Tree Study Day.

Friday, April 23—Arbor Day.

Saturday, April 24—Forest Improvement Day.

Plans for the observance of these days are carried out through the public schools, churches and various community organizations, etc.

Harold S. Smith, who has been with the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, for nearly two years, has resigned, effective April 15th. Mr. Smith has accepted a position with the Extension Department of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

How much milk do you use? A quart a day for children and a pint a day for adults is recommended by health authorities.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Production for March is expected to be about normal. February, due to its being a short month, showed a sharp decline over the average monthly records.

Weather conditions during March, were, on the whole, a trifle more favorable for milk production.

Holidays, during March have had some bearing on consumption, which has, on the whole, been a trifle below the average.

The comparative production of basic and surplus milk is about normal. About ten per cent. of the total supply may be classified as surplus. Many producers, however, have not exceeded their basic quantities.

There has been no change in the price of fluid milk, sold as basic. The floating supply at the leading Philadelphia platforms has been about normal.

The association price of Grade B Market Milk (Basic Quanity) delivered, f. o. b. Philadelphia, three per cent. butter fat basis, for March was $2.94 per hundred pounds or 6.3 cents per quart. The price of milk of the same grade and butterfat content, at receiving stations in the 51 to 60 mile zone was $2.37 per hundred pounds.

The price of surplus milk at country receiving stations for March, three per cent. butter fat content for Class I surplus milk was $1.64 per hundred pounds while that for Class II was $1.29 per hundred pounds. These prices apply at all receiving stations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

The price for Surplus Milk delivered in Philadelphia for March was $2.22 per hundred pounds or five cents per quart for Class I and $1.87 per hundred pounds or 4 cents per quart for Class II milk. These prices are all based on three per cent. butter fat content.

Feeds

Prices of dairy feeds, outside of roughage, have been weaker. Corn has declined sharply in price. Concentrates are also reported as being lower.

Mixed dairy feeds have been steadily declining in price and in instances further declines over those of a month ago are noted.

March Butter Prices

There has been almost a steady decline in butter prices during the month. Early in March 92 score solid packed creamery butter was quoted at 46½ cents, New York City. There was a gradual decline to 43½ cents in mid month. With a weak demand prices further declined to 40½ cents at the close of the month. The average price for computing surplus prices for March was .4307 cents.

REPORT OF QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Report of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the month of February, 1926.

Since the Quality Control Department has been in operation it has made 43,768 farm inspections and has issued 6,990 permanent and 18,731 temporary permits.

February Statistics

No. inspections made	956
No. sediment tests	2,302
No. miles traveled	9,454
Meetings held	8
Motion pictures shown	5
Total attendance	1,088
Man days at Fairs and Exhibits	6

Now is the time when fly-swatting really counts. You get a million at a blow if you figure in next summer's progeny.

SECOND SESSION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

Announcement has been made that the second summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation would be held at the University of Minnesota, June 21st to July 17th, 1926.

A comprehensive program is being prepared with commodity emphasis upon live stock and wool, dairy products, perishable products and grain and cotton.

Eight special credit courses are being worked out which will be carried in morning classes from eight to ten o'clock, each day. Detailed announcement of this program will be made later.

A feature of the session will be a special conference of attorneys of co-operative associations which will be held during one of the weeks.

Special short courses are being arranged for managers and others who are interested in technical problems. These short courses will run during the morning from eight to ten o'clock. The general sessions of the Institute will begin at ten o'clock.

Full details and catalogues may be obtained by addressing the secretary, Charles W. Holman, American Institute of Co-operation, 1731 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PENN STATE DAIRY MARKETING SENIORS MAKE INSPECTION TRIP

The Senior Class students of Pennsylvania State College, in Dairy Marketing, made an extensive tour of inspection from March 29 to April 1, as part of the regular course of study.

Under the directions of Professor C. D. Dahle, of the Dairy Marketing Department, a group of twelve students visited on March 29, the plants of the Russ Bros. Ice Cream Co.; the Penn Milk Products Co., and the Hershey Creamery Co. in Harrisburg, Pa.; on March 30, they visited the Supplee, Wills, Jones Milk Co.; Philadelphia Butter Markets; The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Philadelphia, Pa. On March 31, the group visited the plant of the Scott Powell Dairies and the Breyer Ice Cream Co., while on April first, they inspected the plants of Abbotts Alderney Dairies, both at their milk and ice cream plants.

At the visit to the Milk Producers' Association and the Dairy Council, brief addresses, outlining the plans of the various departmental work were made by H D. Allebach, F. M. Twining, A. A. Miller and Dr. Hanna McK. Lyons.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only).

AUGUST A. MILLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1926.

W H. Henderson,
Notary Public.
My commission expires March 27, 1927.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1926. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1925.

Beginning with January, milk will be paid for by co-operating dealers, on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the average New York, 92 score butter, solid pack, price for the month, plus 20 per cent.

Milk in excess of the amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat New York, 92 score, solid pack, butter price, for the month.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stablization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

MARCH BASIC PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.	$2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.5
3.3	3.06	6.55
3.35	3.08	6.6
3.4	3.10	6.65
3.45	3.12	6.7
3.5	3.14	6.75
3.55	3.16	6.75
3.6	3.18	6.8
3.65	3.20	6.85
3.7	3.22	6.9
3.75	3.24	6.95
3.8	3.26	7.
3.85	3.28	7.05
3.9	3.30	7.05
3.95	3.32	7.1
4.	3.34	7.15
4.05	3.36	7.2
4.1	3.38	7.25
4.15	3.40	7.3
4.2	3.42	7.3
4.25	3.44	7.35
4.3	3.46	7.4
4.35	3.48	7.45
4.4	3.50	7.5
4.45	3.52	7.55
4.5	3.54	7.6
4.55	3.56	7.65
4.6	3.58	7.7
4.65	3.60	7.7
4.7	3.62	7.75
4.75	3.64	7.8
4.8	3.66	7.85
4.85	3.68	7.9
4.9	3.70	7.95
4.95	3.72	8.
5.	3.74	8.

When milk is not tested, the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 7¼ cents per quart.

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test	Class I per 100 lb.	Class I per qt.	Class II per 100 lb.	Class II per qt.
3.	$2.22	4.75	$1.87	4.
3.05	2.24	4.8	1.89	4.05
3.1	2.26	4.85	1.91	4.1
3.15	2.28	4.9	1.93	4.15
3.2	2.30	4.95	1.95	4.2
3.25	2.32	5.	1.97	4.2
3.3	2.34	5.	1.99	4.25
3.35	2.36	5.05	2.01	4.3
3.4	2.38	5.1	2.03	4.35
3.45	2.40	5.15	2.05	4.4
3.5	2.42	5.2	2.07	4.45
3.55	2.44	5.2	2.09	4.5
3.6	2.46	5.25	2.11	4.5
3.65	2.48	5.3	2.13	4.55
3.7	2.50	5.35	2.15	4.6
3.75	2.52	5.4	2.17	4.65
3.8	2.54	5.45	2.19	4.7
3.85	2.56	5.5	2.21	4.75
3.9	2.58	5.5	2.23	4.8
3.95	2.60	5.55	2.25	4.8
4.	2.62	5.6	2.27	4.85
4.05	2.64	5.65	2.29	4.9
4.1	2.66	5.7	2.31	4.95
4.15	2.68	5.75	2.33	5.
4.2	2.70	5.8	2.35	5.05
4.25	2.72	5.85	2.37	5.1
4.3	2.74	5.9	2.39	5.1
4.35	2.76	5.9	2.41	5.15
4.4	2.78	5.95	2.43	5.2
4.45	2.80	6.	2.45	5.25
4.5	2.82	6.05	2.47	5.3
4.55	2.84	6.1	2.49	5.35
4.6	2.86	6.15	2.51	5.35
4.65	2.88	6.15	2.53	5.4
4.7	2.90	6.2	2.55	5.45
4.75	2.92	6.25	2.57	5.5
4.8	2.94	6.3	2.59	5.55
4.85	2.96	6.35	2.61	5.6
4.9	2.98	6.4	2.63	5.65
4.95	3.00	6.45	2.65	5.7
5.	3.02	6.5	2.67	5.7

SURPLUS PRICES
Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

	1925 Class I	1925 Class II
	Average per month	
January	1.92	1.59
February	1.91	1.59
March	2.25	1.87
April	2.12	1.76
May	2.02	1.68
June	2.01	1.67
July	2.01	——
August	2.05	——
September	2.25	——
	1926	
January	2.15	1.79
February	2.19	1.77
March	2.04	1.69

MARCH BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
GRADE B MARKET MILK

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight Rates 100 lbs.	Price 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	$2.44
11 to 20 "	.283	2.43
21 to 30 "	.302	2.41
31 to 30 "	.313	2.40
41 to 50 "	.333	2.38
51 to 60 "	.344	2.37
61 to 70 "	.364	2.34
71 to 80 "	.374	2.33
81 to 90 "	.389	2.32
91 to 100 "	.399	2.31
101 to 110 "	.414	2.29
111 to 120 "	.424	2.28
121 to 130 "	.434	2.27
131 to 140 "	.450	2.26
141 to 150 "	.460	2.25
151 to 160 "	.475	2.23
161 to 170 "	.480	2.22
171 to 180 "	.490	2.21
181 to 190 "	.505	2.20
191 to 200 "	.510	2.20
201 to 210 "	.520	2.19
211 to 220 "	.535	2.17
221 to 230 "	.540	2.17
231 to 240 "	.550	2.16
241 to 250 "	.556	2.15
251 to 260 "	.566	2.14
261 to 270 "	.576	2.13
271 to 280 "	.581	2.13
281 to 290 "	.596	2.11
291 to 300 "	.600	2.11

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE
At All Receiving Stations

Test	Class I per 100 lbs.	Test	Class II Per 100 lb.
3.	$1.64	3.	$1.29
3.05	1.66	3.05	1.31
3.1	1.68	3.1	1.33
3.15	1.70	3.15	1.35
3.2	1.72	3.2	1.37
3.25	1.74	3.25	1.39
3.3	1.76	3.3	1.41
3.35	1.78	3.35	1.43
3.4	1.80	3.4	1.45
3.45	1.82	3.45	1.47
3.5	1.84	3.5	1.49
3.55	1.86	3.55	1.51
3.6	1.88	3.6	1.53
3.65	1.90	3.65	1.55
3.7	1.92	3.7	1.57
3.75	1.94	3.75	1.59
3.8	1.96	3.8	1.61
3.85	1.98	3.85	1.63
3.9	2.00	3.9	1.65
3.95	2.02	3.95	1.67
4.	2.04	4.	1.69
4.05	2.06	4.05	1.71
4.1	2.08	4.1	1.73
4.15	2.10	4.15	1.75
4.2	2.12	4.2	1.77
4.25	2.14	4.25	1.79
4.3	2.16	4.3	1.81
4.35	2.18	4.35	1.83
4.4	2.20	4.4	1.85
4.45	2.22	4.45	1.87
4.5	2.24	4.5	1.89
4.55	2.26	4.55	1.91
4.6	2.28	4.6	1.93
4.65	2.30	4.65	1.95
4.7	2.32	4.7	1.97
4.75	2.34	4.75	1.99
4.8	2.36	4.8	2.01
4.85	2.38	4.85	2.03
4.9	2.40	4.9	2.05
4.95	2.42	4.95	2.07
5.	2.44	5.	2.09

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat

	F. O. B. per quart Phila	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1925		
January	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37
April	6.3	2.37
May	6.3	2.37
June	6.3	2.37
July	6.3	2.37
August	6.3	2.37
September	6.3	2.37
October	6.3	2.37
November 1-15	6.3	2.37
November 16-30	6.8	2.60
December	6.8	2.60
1926		
January 1-15	6.8	2.60
January 16-31	6.3	2.37
February	6.3	2.37
March	6.3	2.37

APRIL PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia
92 Score Solid Packed
Country Receiving Stations

The same quotations, as given during the month of March apply for the month of April, subject however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

MARCH BUTTER PRICES
92 Score Solid Packed

Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2
2	46 1/2	46	44 1/2
3	46 1/2	46	43 1/2
4	45 1/2	45	43
5	44	43 1/2	42
6	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2
8	44	43 1/2	42
9	44	43 1/2	42 1/2
10	44	43 1/2	43
11	43	43	42 3/4
12	43	43 1/4	43
13	44	43 3/4	43
15	44 1/2	43 3/4	43
16	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/4
17	43 1/2	43	42 1/2
18	42 1/2	42	41 3/4
19	42	41 1/2	40 1/2
20	42	42	40 1/2
22	43	42 1/2	40 1/2
23	42	41 1/2	39 1/2
24	41 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2
25	41 1/2	41 1/2	40
26	41	41	39 3/4
27	41	41	39 3/4
29	40 3/4	41	39
30	40 1/2	40 3/4	39
31	41	40 3/4	39 3/4

41,400 PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS DO $32,409,000 BUSINESS CO-OPERATIVELY

Farmers of Pennsylvania did a business of $32,409,000 through their co-operative buying and selling organizations in 1924, according to figures which have been compiled for the first time by the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture. Five large co-operatives operating in several of the eastern states transacted business amounting to $26,049,000 with Pennsylvania farmers, while 94 local organizations made total sales aggregating $6,360,000.

Approximately 41,400 farmers, or one out of every five in the State, are members of some form of co-operative association. This membership is increasing rapidly each year, the number being almost 4,000 more in 1924 than in 1923.

The amount of business done has also increased greatly during the past few years. Complete records are not available for all of the associations in the years preceding 1924. However, accurate figures from the same 38 associations show a total business of $2,301,531 in 1922, $3,106,261 in 1923 and $4,011,016 in 1924. There has also been a steady improvement in the economy of operation since most of the associations had lower costs in 1924 than during the preceding year. About forty purchasing associations reduced their cost of doing business from 4.2 per cent. in 1923 to 3.4 per cent in 1924.

The co-operative buying and selling movement in Pennsylvania is in better position at the present time to render real service to farmers than it has ever been since it started a generation ago, states Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, an enthusiastic believer in co-operative effort. "The fact that farmers are giving more and more attention to the efficient marketing of their products and purchasing of their supplies, is one of the most encouraging developments in present day agriculture. The farming industry has learned the value of co-operative effort the same as other industries and labor did years ago, and as a result, we have organized groups of farmers today as an essential part of our agriculture."

TEST GARDEN SEED

Have you tested for germination, the seed that you are planting in the hotbed? This is a safe and wise practice advised by Pennsylvania State College specialists, and will avoid the waste of space and the disappointments that come from thinly planting seed of low viability.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A Successful Cooperative

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange was organized in 1917 to enable farmers to buy cooperatively to better advantage than they could buy individually. The Exchange has recognized fundamental economic laws from the first, and has met them with sound and proven business methods.

In the first place, it recognized the fact that economical service could be established only on commodities which groups of farmers required in quantity. Feed and grain naturally became its main project.

In the second place, it quickly saw that cooperative buying offered farmers the chance to select the quality of their ingredients and to blend their rations from the feeder's point of view. Eastern States feeds are blended to produce economical results and not to sell attractively in a highly competitive feed market in which price is the first consideration and quality is second. Today the Exchange owns a mill with a capacity for 200,000 tons of feed and grain a year, located at Buffalo, N. Y., equipped with a complete laboratory, and dedicated to giving to Eastern States members quality feeds at the lowest possible cost.

In the third place, the farmer directors saw that a cooperative to be successful must be managed by big caliber business men, and selecting their managers from the class of men who couple business ability with cooperative ideals, they have made it possible for their Exchange to reach a volume of business in 1925 of $5,979,965, and to handle it at the extremely low cost of 2.88% of gross sales. This business was done with 16,000 members in New England and Delaware.

Not one dollar has been invested by farmers in capital stock of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange for it is of the non-stock type each patron being an owner and sharing equally with his fellow patrons in the management of the Exchange. Out of earnings it has built up a surplus fund amounting January 1, 1926, to $115,449, and out of 1925 earnings, patronage dividends amounting to $80,898 were distributed to 1925 patrons.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has been serving farmers in New England and Delaware and at the request of farmers of Pennsylvania and eastern Maryland is now making its service available to farmers in these states. For information on its organization and its feed service, fill out the accompanying coupon and mail it to the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

Information Please
Send me particulars about the Eastern States organization and its feeds

Name

Address

R. R. Station

Turn It Into Milk!

With "Special Dairy"

Low big-crop prices for corn and other homegrown grains, with good prices for milk, make conditions just right for the owner of milch cows. Don't sell feed at low prices when you can get more for your crops by turning them into milk.

This year it will pay everyone to turn corn, oats, and forage into milk. Milk contains protein, sugar, fat, mineral and water. The dairy ration must contain all these ingredients in correct proportion to get milk in paying quantities. Home grown grains are excellent as part of the ration. But fed alone, unbalanced, are a costly mistake. Unbalanced rations are wasteful. They do not contain all the milk elements.

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed

is a sweet, tasty, appetizing feed that rounds out the ration so that the cow is supplied with every element she needs to make milk. Thousands get more milk—quarts in place of pints—profits instead of losses—by using Special Dairy.

Special Dairy makes cows turn feed into milk faster. Big volume milk is low-cost milk. Special Dairy contains rich cane molasses that tempts the appetite—cows eat more, drink more water, digest better, give more milk—milk that costs you less per quart.

Special Dairy Guarantee

Your interests are protected in using Special Dairy by our unconditional, million-dollar guarantee that every 100-lb. sack fed will increase the milk yield at least "20 Extra Quarts" over any unbalanced ration. Less milk production brings prompt remittance of difference in cash.

Thousands are getting extra milk profits with Special Dairy. You can get them too. Order a trial ton from your local dealer today and insist on the sack with the red sawtooth border or write for name of nearest dealer. It will pay you well.

International Sugar Feed Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

20 Extra Quarts From Every Sack -GUARANTEED!



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Cool, clean, permanent, easy to build, economical. All these desirable qualities in a milkhouse can be assured by building it of *Concrete*.

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Feed B. B. (BULL BRAND) Dairy Ration because it will put your cows in prime condition to give more milk and richer milk.

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BELL PHONE No. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1926
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

years if weather conditions in foreign countries are normal and present trend of foreign production continues upward.

The domestic supply situation is influenced by the reduced number of milk cows on farms on January 1, 1926 and the smaller number of heifers raised during 1924 and 1925; also by present relatively low feed prices. Domestic production of dairy products in 1925 was practically the same as in 1924. Low feed prices since last fall together with relatively high prices for dairy products have stimulated heavier feeding and resulted in larger production which may be expected to continue through the winter. The number of dairy heifers on farms January 1, 1926, was 373,000, or nine per cent. less than a year previous, and the number of cows was one per cent., or 230,000 less than on January 1, 1925, the high point since the war. Apparently about nine per cent. less heifer calves were raised in 1925 than in 1924. These decreases indicate that unless an unusually large number of old cows are retained, no appreciable increase in the number of milk cows can be made during the next two years.

Feed prices will probably continue favorable to dairymen through the first half of 1926. Sufficiently higher prices for dairy products would induce heavier feeding which would tend to offset the decrease in the number of cows. Otherwise milk production during the next two years may be somewhat lower than for the past two. If this should be the case, continued growth in the demand for fluid milk would mean a reduction in the output of other dairy products. Unusually favorable pasture conditions would, of course, affect this situation.

The consumption of dairy products has been tending upwards since the war, while prices have been generally well maintained. The increase in per capita consumption of fluid milk has been especially marked in large cities, and for the country as a whole the trend has been at the rate of five per cent. increase per year. Per capita consumption of condensed and evaporated milk in 1925 showed some gain, but per capita butter consumption which had been tending upward did not show the usual increase because of higher prices.

The present information as to the general business situation indicates that the present high level of employment and wages will be maintained through the first half of 1926, with a possibility of some slight slackening in the second half which would probably not materially affect the demand for fluid milk, but would tend to lessen the demand for butter. Any substantial reduction in city industrial activity and pay-rolls would be reflected in prices of all dairy products.

Market Outlook for 1926

During 1925 prices of dairy products recovered markedly from the depressed condition of the preceding fall and winter. Butter prices for the year averaged six per cent. above those of 1924 and fluid milk producers at principal cities received average prices ranging from six to twenty per cent. above 1924; but neither butter nor milk prices reached the 1923 levels.

Continued active demand, continued heavy domestic production, and foreign competition no greater than at present are indicated for the balance of the present winter season. Prices, therefore, will probably follow about the usual seasonal course until the new storage season opens.

The major factors likely to affect the 1926-1927 dairy year are:

(1) There are fewer cows in this country and apparently nine per cent. fewer heifers than a year ago.
(2) Foreign competition will increase if weather conditions are normal in foreign countries.
(3) Less favorable industrial conditions seem probable offsetting the usual increases of consumers' demand.

Pasture conditions, both for the United States and foreign countries, can not be predicted and because of their importance as a factor in production may, of course, for any one season alter the general situation.

Hay

In spite of the sharp decrease in the 1925 hay crop which reduced the supply for this season to the lowest point for six years, the amount marketed has been adequate for consumers' needs at prices only moderately higher than those which prevailed following the record crop of 1924. This slackened demand for hay reflects the decrease in the number of hay consuming animals and indicates that prices received by farmers who sell their hay are likely to be lower during the coming season. If average yields are secured upon an area equal to last year's acreage the crop will be ample for domestic consumption which has averaged about 104,000,000 tons for the past ten years.

There appears to be no need for seedings beyond that necessary to maintain the acreage so far as market hay is concerned, but farmers should not lose sight of the fact that low costs in livestock production are based upon abundant pasturage and hay supplies. Soil improvement also calls for the generous use of legumes and grasses. In view of the relatively low prices of sweet clover and alfalfa seed and the undesirability of increased acreage of corn or the cereals, it would seem advisable to provide liberally at this time for future pasture and forage supplies and for soil improvement.

Should normal weather conditions prevail during the remainder of the winter and if spring pasturage is available at the usual time it appears doubtful if the prices of feedstuffs, including mill feeds and high protein concentrates, will make any material advance during the first six months of 1926.

Although indications are that the production of wheat mill feeds during the remainder of the 1925 crop year may be slightly less than for the same period last year, and trade reports indicate that stocks in storage and in dealers' hands are only normal for this time of the year, still the liberal supply of feed grains and larger productions of other by-product foods will go far in limiting the demand for this class of food. The supply of domestic wheat mill feeds also will be supplemented by importations from Canada and from Canadian wheat milled in bond in the United States to an amount probably equal to that of last year.

Production of cottonseed meal and cake from August 1 to January 1 was about 237,000 tons greater than last year while exports were nearly 60,000 tons less. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the year totalled approximately 260,000 tons, an increase of nearly 100,000 tons over the stocks on January 1, 1925.



AMCO

THIS announcement is of vital interest to every man who feeds livestock.

As AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE, the American Milling Company offers to contract direct with community groups of farmers to purchase and mix for them College Feed Conference Board feeds; *except* where contracts are already in existence with state-wide agencies and in the territory served by the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange. (This Cooperative leases a plant from the American Milling Company and will pool its buying with Amco Feed Mixing Service.)

This plan makes immediately available to the smallest feeder in the smallest community feeds mixed according to the standards set by the Colleges of Agriculture.

Cost of ingredients for these feeds will reflect the enormous joint purchasing power of the American Milling Company and the G. L. F. Exchange; mixing costs will be based on the volume operation of the *largest and most efficient* feed mixing plant in the world. Order-getting costs, already established at a low figure, will automatically reduce as volume grows.

Under the terms of the contract which is offered, monthly prices will be announced on the twenty-fifth of each month for the succeeding month's delivery. These prices will not exceed the market cost of ingredients on the date issued, plus the mixing and order-getting costs, and will be as much below market as large volume and skillful buying can make them.

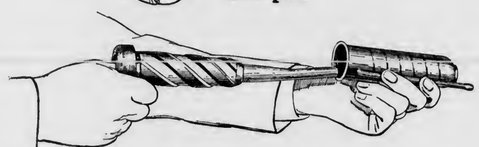
American Milling Company
Peoria, Illinois

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Here is the New Perfection Teat Cup



One pull

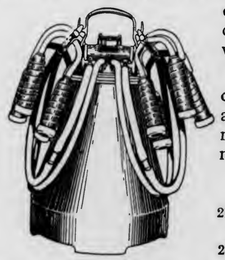


and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning—there are only two parts.

THESE days everyone admits that a good mechanical milker does the work in one third the time of hand milking. But the cleaning has in the past been a bit of a chore.

The new simplified Perfection teat cup solves this problem. Only 2 parts—one pull—and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning. Furthermore users find that the new teat cup **milks faster, cleaner and with less vacuum.**

If you have one of the thousands of Perfection Milkers which have given such enthusiastic satisfaction since they were put on the market 13 years ago or if you have any other inflation type milker you can better it at a small expense with these new teat cups.



If you are still milking by hand consider the cost in hours wasted and in drudgery. Send for our new catalog and ask about easy monthly payments.

Perfection Mfg. Co.

2168 East Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

—or—

253 West Jefferson Street, Syracuse, New York

PERFECTION MILKER



UNADILLA SILOS

the best buy for your farm

Its cost spread over a few years of its use means the maximum *profit* on your *home grown crops.*

Write for our big illustrated catalog today. It has information on our sturdily built water tubs, storage tanks and vats.

Easy payments if desired.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



Maple City SILOS

HIGH QUALITY
LOW PRICE

$225.00 for a 12 x 14 Spruce Silo

Other Sizes in Proportion

Write us or we both lose

Free Seed Corn with Early Order

MURRAY CO.

Honesdale, Pa.



Grease is better than oil for protecting plowshares from rust when they are stored for the winter, as the grease stays where it is put.



BUTTER AND EGGS—OUR OLD STANDBYS

The newly developed science of nutrition has revealed to us the whys and wherefores of certain established facts that were handed down to us from our grandmothers before them. It gives us a great sense of security to know the place for everything. Then we can, with confidence, put everything in its place.

To take a homely example let us consider the friendly butter and eggs. They are always with us on the farm but how many of us have considered just what is their use in our diet? Nowadays we do not eat indiscriminately anything that appeals to us. That is putting too great a responsibility on Mother Nature. Consult science and then let it co-operate with our appetites in building for us strong, healthy and clear-working brains.

Spring on the farm is seething with activity. Even the hens seem to wake from their winter's sleep and thaw in the sun. The hen house is alive with triumphant cackling. Eggs we have a'plenty. And since this is so, let us use more of them in our diet now and, thrifty like the ant, think of the eggless winter months to come. We can do much toward supplying our needs for the future by busily preserving today.

The best preservative for eggs is water-glass, which can be obtained from the drug store in town, along with directions for its use which accompany it. For preserving, strictly fresh sterile eggs should be selected. The eggs should be kept preferably in a stone crock filled with water-glass, and carefully lidded so that no foreign matter can enter. The cellar is the best place to keep them as it keeps cool and yet will not freeze. Preserved this way, the eggs will keep perfectly throughout the winter months.

A second method for preserving eggs is to use lime water. The best proportions for making this solution may be obtained through the local State Extension Department of your State College.

In cooking eggs, great care should be taken to keep the heat at a low level. Some people think that there is no art to cooking eggs,—they consider it in the same class with boiling water. But the secret is this—eggs should be cooked and not just tossed into violently boiling water. The albumen or white of the egg is very readily acted upon by heat; so that an egg should be cooked at a low temperature to be easily digested. Cooking in actively boiling water for a long time toughens the white of the egg and makes it indigestible.

Thus hard boiled eggs are hard to digest but eggs may be cooked hard and still be easily digested. To prepare them properly, they should be covered with boiling water and allowed to stand on the back of the stove for 30 to 60 minutes.

The good old fashioned poached and soft boiled eggs are very excellent from the point of view of nutrition. In poaching eggs, you can make them attractive by breaking the eggs into greased muffin rings placed in the salted boiling water in the frying pan. Be sure that the water covers the eggs. When they are cooked so that a film forms over the top and they are firm, they can be transferred to a piece of hot buttered toast and garnished with a bit of parsley.

For soft-boiling, the water should be boiling when the eggs are put in it, and should be kept hot but not actively boiling for 3 to 4 minutes.

A noted authority on nutrition, Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, has made a study of the food value of butter.

To quote Dr. McCollum on this subject—"This vitamin, which is found so plentifully in butter fat, and consequently in butter, is not only important in bone-building, but is also important in cell-building. It is this important part which this vitamin performs in both bone and cell building that makes butter such a necessary food for the growing child as well as the health of the adult.

There is no substitute for butter. It furnishes the double function of producing heat and energy, and promoting growth and health. The so-called butter substitutes merely produce heat and energy. Numerous experiments have been conducted on young animals and the results have proved conclusively that vegetable and animal fat margarines are in no way comparable to butter for promoting growth. To cite the experiments would take too much space here, but accounts of them can be obtained by application to the Editor of the Review.

TARTAR SAUCE

1 tbsp. vinegar 1-3 c. butter
1 tsp. lemon juice ¼ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. Worcestershire Sauce

Mix vinegar, lemon juice, salt and Worcester sauce in a small bowl. Heat over hot water. Brown the butter and pour into the first mixture. Serve with sea food or meat.

HOLLONDAISE SAUCE

½ c. butter 2 egg yolks
½ tbsp. vinegar or ¼ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. lemon juice Few grains cayenne

Divide the butter into three pieces. Put one piece in a double boiler with vinegar or lemon juice and egg yolks. Stir constantly with a wire whisk or spoon until butter is melted. Add second piece of butter, and, as mixture thickens, add third piece. Remove from fire, add salt and cayenne. If mixture curdles, add two tablespoons of heavy cream. This is very delicious with vegetables or fish.

HONEY AND BUTTER SYRUP

A delicious syrup to serve with waffles can be made by mixing one part of melted butter to three parts of heated honey. Serve hot.

EGG GOLDEN ROD

Hard cooked Eggs. Make 2 c. medium white sauce. Slice whites of 5 eggs. Grate the yolks. Add whites of eggs to white sauce. Pour over the toast and sprinkle on the grated yolks.

CREAM TOAST WITH EGG AND CHEESE (Individual Serving)

Toast bread
Pour over bread white sauce
Then place on top of this a scrambled egg.
Sprinkle with grated cheese and paprika.
Brown in oven and serve hot.

White Sauce
2 tbsp. butter 1 c. milk
3 tbsp. flour ½ tsp. salt
Pepper

Put butter in sauce pan, stir until melted and bubbling. Add flour mixed with seasonings and stir thoroughly. Pour in milk gradually, stirring constantly. Bring to boiling point and let boil two minutes.

EGG MILK SHAKE

3 cups milk 1 tsp. vanilla
3 eggs ½ tsp. salt
4 tbsp. sugar

Fresh fruit may be added.

Beat eggs until very light. Add sugar, salt and vanilla, and milk. Beat well. Put chilled fresh fruit in bottom of glass. Pour on the milk and egg, chill.

ORANGE CUSTARD

Arrange slices of sweet oranges in dish.
Pour over them boiled custard.
Chill and serve cold.

Boiled Custard
2 cups scalded milk ½ tsp. vanilla
Yolks 3 eggs ½ c. sugar
⅛ tsp. salt

Beat eggs slightly, add sugar and salt. Stir constantly while adding gradually hot milk.

Cook in double boiler, continue stirring until mixture thickens and a coating is formed on spoon. Strain, chill and flavor.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK SHOWS INCREASE

Increase 10.7% in Past Year

The total value of live stock on Pennsylvania farms in 1926 as estimated by the Federal State Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, State Department of Agriculture, on January 1, 1926 was $144,688,000, in comparison with $130,672,000 on January 1, 1925, representing an increase of 10.7 per cent.

Pennsylvania on this rating ranks ninth in the number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over, fifteenth in heifers, one and two years old, being kept for milk cows; fifteenth in all cattle; seventh in horses, nineteenth in mules; twentieth in swine and twenty-third in sheep.

The estimates for Pennsylvania show a decrease in number of horses and colts, milk cows and heifers two years old and over, and swine including pigs, during the past year. Sheep and lambs show a slight increase while the number of mules and mule colts and all cattle including calves, have remained practically the same. Taking the United States as a whole, there has been a decrease in all classes of livestock with the exception of mules and mule colts and sheep and lambs, the greatest decrease being in swine.

The following table shows the estimated number, average value and the total value of the principal classes on Pennsylvania farms on January 1, 1926. The "milk cow" class includes all cows and heifers, two year's old and over kept for milking purposes. The estimated number of heifers, one and two years of age, being kept for milk cows on January 1, 1920, was: 165,000 head; 1921, 147,000 head; 1922, 130,000; 1923, 137,000; 1924, 124,000; 1925, 129,000; 1926, 106,000. These cows and heifers are included in the data shown for "all cattle."

The following totals are given for January 1, 1926.

	Number	Average Value	Total Value
Horses	393,000	$101.00	$39,623,000
Mules	55,000	113.00	6,226,000
Milk cows	853,000	74.00	63,122,000
All cattle	1,340,000	59.73	80,038,000
Sheep	507,000	9.70	4,918,000
Swine	727,000	19.00	13,813,000

Total value (other than poultry) $130,672,000

AMERICAN DAIRY FEDERATION COOPERATES IN NATIONAL DAIRY PROGRAM

The American Dairy Federation has appointed a committee composed of Henry N. Woolman, Philadelphia, Pa.; George W. Slocum, Milton, Pa.; and Prof. A. A. Borland, State College, Pa., to co-operate with the Bureau of Dairying and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture on the program of the dairy industry.

Meetings were recently held in Washington, D. C., and it is now proposed that a larger conference, covering a wider scope as far as the dairy interests are concerned, be held at which the general program of the Department could be laid down and more thoroughly and definitely outlined and understood by a larger group of representatives of the industry. Plans for the next meeting are under way and it is hoped that it will be expected at an early date.

When you can't find anything wrong with a job why not admit it and make the chap who did it feel happy?

We Guarantee Clean Milk

Because~ The Surge is so easy to wash ~ and when washed is absolutely clean



As it comes from the cow

All Ready To Wash
No Long Tubes—No Claws

YOU can see at a glance why we can guarantee clean milk with the Pine Tree Surge. There are no long tubes to keep clean—no claws to wash. The whole unit can be taken apart in 20 seconds—and washed in a jiffy. It is so easy that even a hired hand will do it *right.*

We guarantee that the Surge will produce milk that will meet the strictest requirements, anywhere—and do it in the average barn, under average conditions, without any fancy equipment. That means *you* will be able to earn the highest premiums paid for low bacteria counts. It takes a clean machine to produce clean milk. Any machine *can* be kept clean, but to wash other machines *properly* uses up most of the time you have saved by machine milking. Not so with the Surge! It saves more time and labor than any other milker —and at the same time produces milk that will pass any inspection—anywhere.

Don't buy any milker until you have tried taking apart — washing — and putting it together again.

The Surging Action Milks All Cows Better

See it "Surge" and you will realize that here is an entirely new idea in machine milking. It milks cleaner and quicker—milks cows no other machine *can* milk.

It leaves the teats and udders in perfect condition—always. The *surging action* does it. Many breeders who never before allowed a milking machine on their cows, are now enthusiastic users of the Surge. We can prove to *you*, just as we did to them, that this wonderful method has positively revolutionized machine milking. *Don't buy any milker until you see what a wonderful job of milking the Surge will do.*

Mail Coupon for FREE Demonstration Offer

If you are the first man in your community who takes advantage of this offer, we will give you a free demonstration on your own cows. We will install a complete Pine Tree Surge Outfit in your own barn. We will show you how easy it is to produce clean milk. We will milk every cow in your herd better than she has ever been milked before. After that, you decide. If you are not thoroughly convinced that you can do for yourself what we have done for you, the outfit will be taken out without one cent's expense to you.

Mail the coupon at once. Get full details of this great offer. You are not obligated to do a thing but consider the proposition we have to make you.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO.

Dept. 26-93 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago
523 E. Willow St. SYRACUSE, N. Y. 750 N. Washington Ave. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 2445 Prince BERKELEY, CAL.

Easy Terms:
Any man who wants to buy a Pine Tree Surge Outfit after our free demonstration, can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure with you to keep the cost down by using any equipment you may have already installed in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it'll amount to. Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you to do a thing but listen to the proposition we have ready to make you. Mail coupon now!

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co., Dept. 26-93

Please send me, without cost obligation, your special offer on the SURGE Milker.

(Please give this information)

Number of cows milked..... What power will you use—
Gas engine?.....Electricity?.....If electricity,
state what current.....; what voltage.....

(The SURGE Vacuum system operates on ¼ the horsepower required by most systems. Our electric pump can be run on the current from any farm lighting plant.)

Name.....
Address.....



180% More Milk 128% More Fat

Experiments have demonstrated that 180% greater milk and 128% greater fat production results from using Holstein Bulls in "grading up." Holstein bulls transmit profit characteristics. Holstein cows produce strong, healthy calves regularly and without extra care. For dependable, steady profit, choose Holsteins.

Extension Service

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America

232 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Write for proof that will convince you

BABY CHICKS FROM 200-EGG HENS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free. **Also have Belgian Hares, Flemish Giants and New Zealand Red Rabbits.**

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
Ridgewood, New Jersey

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings. Lectures, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, etc. Write us for detailed information and program.

R. W. BALDERSTON, Sec'y, 1211 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA

Cut Your Feed Costs



WALTER S. KERR, Mgr., THE OAKS FARM, Cohasset, Mass., is Right When He Says:

"From our past experience we know that Sugared Schumacher Feed makes an ideal basis for a dairy ration. Considering present prices it is the most profitable feed in the market. We have compared prices, and are building our young herd, our milking herd, and our net profits by feeding Sugared Schumacher Feed."

Increase Your Dairy Profits

The opportunity continues for every dairyman to cut his feed costs, to increase his milk yields and greatly enlarge his profits. Sugared Schumacher Feed is unusually low priced; cottonseed meal, gluten feed, Boss Dairy Ration and other high protein concentrates are likewise very low. Combine Sugared Schumacher Feed with any of these high protein feeds and secure ideal dairy rations at lowest costs.

Sugared Schumacher Feed

is highly nutritious—its use produces largest milk yields. It is palatable—cows like it. It is rich in the necessary minerals—cows yield more, maintain better health, breed more regularly, and have less disease when fed on it. It grows young stock of all kinds rapidly and economically. It fits the needs of every farm, and insures better results with every class of stock.

THE TIME to make most money from your dairy herd is NOW.
THE FEED to make most money from your dairy herd is Sugared Schumacher Feed.
THE PLACE to get Sugared Schumacher Feed is from your feed merchant, who always has a supply on hand to serve you.

The Quaker Line of Dairy Feeds

Boss Dairy Ration - - -	24% Protein
Big Q Dairy Ration - -	20% Protein
Quaker Dairy Feed - - -	16% Protein

The Quaker Oats Company
Address
Chicago, U. S. A.

3

Gentlemen:
Have used Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer for several months and find it does everything you claimed for it. I would not part with it for $50.00. No producer of milk should be without one.
Yours,
John Mahoney.
Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.,
Nat'l Milk Goat Farm.

Wouldn't Part with it for $50.00

That's what John Mahoney, President of the National Milk Goat Farm says regarding the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer. And we have hundreds of similar letters in our files from other users who are equally enthusiastic in their praise of it

And here's why: It removes every particle of dirt, dust and sediment from the milk at one straining. That's what we guarantee or the purchase price will be refunded.
Sterilized cotton pads tightly clamped to bottom of strainer make it impossible for any dirt to get through. This method is endorsed and recommended by the U.S. Government and by thousands of dairymen, farmers, creameries, condensaries, etc.
Ask your dealer. If he doesn't handle the Purity Strainer, tell him to get one for you, or write us direct, giving your dealer's name.

DR. CLARK'S MILK PURITY STRAINER

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Purity Stamping Co.
Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.

Willard

Storage Battery and Service Station

Starting, lighting, ignition—storage batteries of every description, make and for every purpose are recharged, repaired and rebuilt here by skilled battery men working in a fully equipped and stocked shop.
OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

Pusey & Young Storage Battery Station
West Chester, Pa. Coatesville, Pa.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

By Bradford County Co-operative Holstein-Friesian Association

Through this Association there is now listed for sale 39 cows, 20 bred heifers, 10 heifer calves, 17 bulls. Most cattle offered are from accredited herds and all are Tuberculin tested. Cow Testing Association, private and official records are available as evidence of production. Breeding of most popular and dependable blood lines. Buyers provided with painstaking service for inspcetion and shipment. Address all communications to

J. G. Kerrick, Sales Manager, Townada, Penna.

PHILADELPHIA
WOOD and CEMENT STAVE
TILE and COPPERED METAL
SILOS
SPECIAL PRICES NOW
CASH or MONTHLY Payments



WOOD TANKS

E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
BOX M. P. 10 S. 18TH ST., PHILA.

RAILROAD OFFERS AWARD TO CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS

Believing that agricultural club work is essential in the education of rural youth, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has again offered a $100 scholarship to the boy or girl who most efficiently completes his or her project in any county traversed by the road. This is the sixth scholarship offered Pennsylvania club members by this company.

Club members in any of the work recognized and supervised by the Pennsylvania State College agricultural extension service are eligible for consideration in the selection of the winner. The girl or boy winning the award will have the alternative of using the $100 for educational purposes at any recognized college or university in the state or in defraying the expenses of an educational trip to the Boys' and Girls' Fifth Annual Club Congress and the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, next December.

Fifty scholarships have been thus awarded to date. Thirty-three of the winners chose to use their scholarships for educational purposes, and the other seventeen elected the educational trip. Of the thirty-three who chose to use their awards in furthering their education, eighteen are now in college in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

Pennsylvania winners include John A. Benson, Mahoningtown, Lawrence county, and Carl Kline, Spangler, Cambria county, who took the Chicago trip, and Emaline Passmore, West Chester, Chester county, now a junior in the school of education at the Pennsylvania State College; Donald M. Snook, Oxford, Chester county, and Oscar W. Keim, Boswell, Somerset county, whose awards have been deposited with the treasurer of the Pennsylvania State College where both plan to attend school within the next few years.

PENN STATE STUDENTS TO STAGE DAIRY SHOW

Pennsylvania State College dairy students will unite in staging the fourth annual Dairy Exposition at the school of agriculture buildings, May 1, H. L. Beam, of the dairy husbandry department announces.

Four distinct phases of the dairy industry will be covered in the student show. There will be a dairy products judging contest, a clean milk production contest, a dairy cattle judging contest, and a fitting and showing contest. Dairy husbandry students will fit and show all of the dairy cattle the department has available.

J. S. Bryan, Perkasie, is general superintendent of the show; W. R. Fiedler, Scranton, is manager of the dairy products side, and C. G. Gifford, Evans City, is in charge of the dairy cattle division of the exposition.

THE "BETTER" WAY TO MARKET

Better grading of farm products is an important factor in capturing any market—local as well as distant. Worm-eaten, misshaped and blemished apples will never keep Washington apples from our consumers, stung and spotted peaches will never remove Georgia peaches from our stores, and scabby, over-sized, hollow potatoes will never force Maine or New York potatoes from our market places. The consuming public is not greatly interested in the source of supply but much more in quality and price.—H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture.

PENNA. WHEAT GROWERS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Pennsylvania wheat growers whose 925 shipments went to the Philadelphia or Baltimore terminals, suffered discounts amounting to approximately $70,000 because of excessive moisture, angoumois grain moth damage, or the presence of cockle or garlic. This estimate is made by G. A. Stuart, in charge of grain marketing investigations, State Department of Agriculture, after a careful analysis of records kept at terminal elevators.

In a statement explaining how this loss came about, Mr. Stuart says: "Pennsylvania wheat growers shipped to terminal markets 580 cars of their 1925 wheat crop. Only 138 cars of the 580 graded No. 2 or better and 442 fell into the discount grades because of moisture, low weight per bushel, cockle, etc.

"Estimating 1200 bushels per car, the discounts would be $70,000. Approximately 75 per cent. of this wheat required drying, cleaning and scouring before it would be considered good for milling. At an estimated cost of $27,000 the farmers or shippers could have saved $42,000 by running this wheat through a grain dryer."

Shipments showed a big increase in smutty wheat this year. Lancaster county alone shipped 41 cars of wheat graded smutty; York shipped 6 cars; Lebanon, 8; Delaware, 4; Lehigh, 4; and Chester, 8.

The percentage of garlic remains practically the same in most counties. Adams County shows practically 100 per cent. of its shipments as garlicky; Chester, 90 per cent.; Bucks, 70 per cent.; Delaware, 70 per cent; Lancaster, 35 per cent. and York, 75 per cent.

The angoumois grain moth infestation showed a big decrease this year in some sections, but the state average is about the same as last year. Some counties showed 50 per cent. or more. Berks showed 50 per cent; Chester, 35 per cent.; Lebanon, 35 per cent.; Adams, 40 per cent. and Bucks, 50 per cent.

NEW GOVERNMENT FARM MILK HOUSE

Years of study have resulted in the development of a type of farm milk house and equipment for the production of clean and wholesome milk on the farm. This building, with its cooler, storage tank, wash sink, and steamer, is one of the essentials in the production of a wholesome food product through the "milk route." At the request of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., a miniature of a model farm milk house will be placed on exhibition there, where it will form a part of the mammoth display of various other factors affecting the food and the health of the Nation. Preliminary plans for the model have been drawn by the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be constructed and put in place by the department's office of exhibits.

FARM LABOR IN NEW JERSEY

It is estimated that the supply of farm labor in New Jersey on March 1st was 90 per cent. of a normal and the demand 92 per cent., making the potential supply about 97.8 per cent. of a normal, which is identical with the estimate on March 1, 1925, and in comparison with a supply of 83 per cent., a demand of 85 per cent. and a potential supply of 98.8 per cent .of normal on February 1, 1926.

Which Question Do You Ask?



ARE you content with buying feed simply on the basis of "How much does it cost?" Or are you farsighted enough to look further into the feed question and ask" How much milk will I get in return for the cost of this feed?"

If all feeds produced the same amount of milk—or kept cows in the same condition—you'd be justified in buying on price alone. But they don't.

It costs more money to use only choice ingredients in Larro and to blend each one to a fixed standard, to insure unvarying perfection in the finished feed. It costs something to insure absolute cleanliness and freedom from tramp iron and steel. But those things make Larro produce more milk. And a feed that produces more is naturally worth more.

Next time you buy feed remember that you are buying *results*—not price, nor protein, nor individual feeding theories. Ask yourself, not—"What does it cost?," but, "What will I get?"—and you'll never feed anything else but Larro.

There is a dealer near you

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

I have been feeding Larro for two years and find it the best feed I can buy, as it put my cows in better condition, also gave me increase in the milk flow.
Donald Bemis
Spencer, Mass.

I have fed Larro for about two years. I have fed a good many different kinds of feed, but I am having the best results with Larro of any feed I ever fed.
Clyde C. Bates
Kinsman, Ohio

Larro

The Safe Ration For Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for your cows.

Public Auction Sale—Bradford Co. Registered Holsteins

Sales Pavilion, Troy, Penna., Saturday, May 15th, 12:30 P. M.

55 FEMALES — 10 BULLS

45 Cows fresh or due soon, 10 head young cattle **Reliable source of Registered Holsteins from Dairymen-Breeders**

On this occasion there will be offered the above mentioned cattle most of which are from Accredited Herds, all are Tuberculin Tested and sold with a 60-day retest privilege. Liberal guarantee and accomodations. Apply promptly for catalogue to

R. H. FLEMING, Chairman, Sale Committee, Court House, TOWANDA, PA.

DRAIN THE WET SPOTS

Locate the frozen places in the winter wheat fields. These are probably due to surplus water. A repetition of this killing may be avoided by relieving the wet spots through the use of a tile drain properly installed.

Kentuckey's Best Leaf Tobacco
Guaranteed. 3 lbs. Chewing $1.00; 4 lbs. best Smoking $1.00; 6 lbs. medium Smoking $1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received.
Cooperative Tobacco Growers
HAWESVILLE, KY.

HAY - ALFALFA - CLOVER
and hay of all kinds. Write or wire for delivered prices. Weights and grades absolutely guaranteed.
J. A. BENSON COMPANY
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago

Before and After a Hard Days Work



This~or this?



ONE of the reasons why the De Laval Milker is so well liked is the fact that its owners are not tired out by hand milking before they start their day's work; and when they come in at night after a hard day they can rest while the De Laval does the milking.

You can figure that a De Laval will do your milking in at least half the time it now takes. But saving in time is only one of several distinct advantages. It pleases the cows with its uniformly gentle and stimulating action, which causes them almost invariably to produce more milk. It keeps udders and teats in better condition. It is easy to wash and keep clean, therefore it aids in producing cleaner milk.

$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

See Your De Laval Agent

De Laval Milker

The Better Way of Milking

De Laval Cream Separator



The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 9862
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Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street

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Name_____

Town_____ R. D._____

State_____

No. Cows_____

End of

Volume